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### ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Selected Items of Interest About the Magnetic Current. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Nuremberg Electric company has started the manufacture of electric typesetters. This is a new departure in

Germany. A wireless telegraphy outfit and a modern automobile will soon be on their way to Manila, where they will be utilized by the United States army authorities.

At a meeting of the Vienna Society of Physicians Dr. Klenbock introduced a man of 26 years of age whose hair had been partially restored by an application of the Roentgen rays. He had been bald for some years.

Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore is the inventor of an electric protective device for elevators providing for the automatic stopping of the cage if a parcel or body of any kind should happen to be projecting so as to strike a floor in

passing. The various scientific departments in England recently held a conference in which they sought to obtain government powers for protecting the delicate instruments in the Kew and Greenwich observatories from any magnetic disturbances that arise from the working of electric tramways and railways

in their vicinity. The British postal department commission which has been inquiring into the subject of wireless telegraphy for several months will shortly report in favor of the earliest possible adoption of the Marconi system. The commission is also arranging for the purchase of Marconi patents and is negotiating with France and Germany relative to their attitudes toward the Marconi in-

An electric arc lamp capable of tak ing a current of only three amperes will shortly be placed on the market It measures 17 inches in length and weighs 10 pounds. The carbon is only five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter Hitherto the arc lamp has been utilized only in connection with great candle power, but the constant desire for a small lamp of this description for certain purposes in place of the incandescent glow lamp, which possesses many inherent defects, has resulted in the designing of this miniature arc

The question of fatigue caused to the eyes by various kinds of artificial lights has recently been taken up and studied at some length by a Russian government expert. He says that the involuntary closing of the eye-winking-is a sign of weariness. Using surfaces illuminated by various lights he counted the involuntary movements of the eyelid, his results being that when candle 6.8 times a minute, with gaslight winking occurred 2.8 times a minute, with sunlight the eyes closed 2.2 times and with electric light only 1.8 times.

Marrying Foreigners For Culture. Countess Frenfanellio-Cebo, who i visiting in this country, has told a Chicago reporter the reason why American girls marry foreigners. Heretofore it has been supposed that titles had something to do with the case, but the countess says that it is not so-that American girls choose foreigners simply because of the superior culture of European men.

This plain talk will doubtless set American young men inquiring as to the particular faults of the homemade brand of culture. It has been supposed hitherto that American frankness honesty and genuine manliness would outweigh any mere veneer of studied politeness or the superficialities that come with education in a foreign capital. But of course this visiting countess knows, or thinks she does, what constitutes real culture. Doubtless the noble Count Boni de Castellane is her

If the countess would prove her as sertion that American girls marry foreigners simply for the brand of culture they receive, let her bring over a number of Europeans who have culture, but no titles. Let them be put on the market and advertised as bargains in European culture and see how many of them will be married in a year. If European fortune hunters had to depend solely on their culture to contrac rich alliances, there would be mighty little American money going abroad to patch up decayed European estates. It is the title that attracts certain American heiresses, a large proportion of whom rue the day they surrendered hand and fortune to it.

# Night Was Her Terror

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 ottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds' Its absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles Price 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottles free them. at Paules & Co's drug store.

DEMAND FOR THEM INCREASING IN NEW JERSEY.

Experience Has Convinced the Peoof Construction-More Money Need-

State Road Commissioner Budd of the state aid road law and shows that nual salary of \$7,500 to him and the 148 miles of stone and gravel roads life of the patents. were constructed. With but few exceptions the roads built were constructed of stone.

Of the 148 miles of roads constructed during last year the annual appropriation of the legislature of \$150,000 was only sufficient to pay the state's share der to talk a given distance, say 509 of the cost of 83 miles. State aid on the miles, with underground cables to emremaining 65 miles will have to be ploy large copper wires thickly covmet out of this year's appropriation. ered with insulating material. The ex-The demand for state aid for stone pense of such wires and material has road building is becoming so great that been sufficient to prevent the construc-Commissioner Budd recommends that tion of long underground circuits. the annual appropriation be increased



ROAD NEAR CINCINNATI. [From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1900, by Harper & Brothers.] mmends that the amount that a county may spend in any one year for permanent road building be increased from one-quarter of 1 per cent to onehalf of 1 per cent of the ratables.

Mr. Budd laments that the increase in the cost of labor and material as well as freight rates for hauling stone during last year made the annual appropriation of \$150,000 only sufficient to pay the state's one-third of the cost of construction of 83 miles of road as against 114 miles in 1899. The increase in the price of stone was from 50 to 100 per cent, and this he attributes to a combination on the part of the owners of stone quarries. The increase in the price of transportation of stone was from 10 to 20 cents per ton.

"In one county alone," he says, "the railroad company transported for the state aid roads over 47,000 tons of crushed stone, receiving for freight on the same, at the rate of 55 cents a ton, about \$26,000-an increase over last year of about \$7,000, and the distance did not average over 25 miles from the quarry to points of delivery. The freight charged amounted to about one-

third of the cost of the roads." In his comments Mr. Budd says, "We think that although the quarries claimed they were losing money at the old rates it was a great mistake for them to combine to increase their prices be-

yond a fair profit." The increase in the cost of labor, material and transportation during the stone roads up to \$5,384, as compared developing a demand for the use of

of permanent roads. Mr. Budd also favors the use to some degree of coarse sand or gravel instead \$100,000,000. In 1899 the United Kingof all stone screenings for the binder between the courses of crushed stone.

The printed report will this year be accompanied by a road map with all the improved roads properly marked. from Jersey City to Camden and Atlantic City and from Trenton to the sea-

The number of miles of permanent roads built in New Jersey since the passage of the state aid road law in 1893 is 588. This includes the 65 miles built during the past year, for which state aid will be provided out of the 1901 appropriation. It does not instone roads built in Union, Essex, her exports of domestic merchandise Hudson and Bergen and perhaps other countles at either county or township expense before the state aid law was | riod an increase of about 50 per cent,

roads in New Jersey. When there is aggregated \$1,087,497,000. for improved roads where no state aid was allowed, it is probably not excessive to say that there has been spent in New Jersey in the last 10 or 12 years for permanent roads not less

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in greatly elated over the successful results of the experiments in tea growing at the Pinehurst gardens near Summerville, S. C., and is now preparing to use \$5,000 appropriated by congress by sending out a large number of tea plants to the agricultural colleges in the gulf states. He believes it will soon be demonstrated that tea can be raised with profit all over the south, possibly including states as far north as Tennessee and Missouri, and that in time the United States will cease im porting tea and will become an export er of that article. Already one or two companies with large capital have been organized to establish tea plantations The tea raised at the Pinehurst gar dens in 1899 sold for over \$3,500, some of it bringing \$1 a pound. The American product is said to be superior to any of the imported black teas. Last year the yield was 12 per cent greater than in 1899 and was sold in bulk at a price that netted a handsome profit. The experiments of the last three year seem to prove that a good grade of American tea can be grown at a cost not exceeding 15 cents a pound and that it can be sold in bulk at from 30 to 50 cents a pound. As the yield averages 400 pounds to the acre the profit on this bross would be from 100 to 17

Strikes A Rich Find. "I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous de-bility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancasbility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancas-ter. N. H., "No remedy helped me un-til I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medi cines I ever used. They have also kep my wife in excellent health for years She says Electric Bitters are just splen-did for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guarant-eed by Paules & Co druggists.

# WANT BETTER ROADS OCEAN TELEPHONY SOON

Scientists Believe That This Difficult

Problem Has Been Solved. According to a recent issue of The Electrical Review, a telegraph and telephone company has purchased the ple of Their Value-Increased Cost patents of Dr. M. I. Pupin of Columbia university, which, it asserts, cover the art of ocean telephony and enable telephone messages to be sent over any length of land lines. It adds that the New Jersey in his annual report re- sum of \$200,000 has been paid to Dr. views the work of the past year under Pupin for this invention, vith an an-

> Two patents were issued in June, 1900, for the invention referred to. which is described at length and char-

pin. It had been thought necessary in or-

Dr. Pupin's invention, it is declared, from \$150,000 to \$200,000. He also rec- furnishes a method whereby conductors of relatively small diameter covered with insulating material of moderate thickness may be used in place of the large and expensive conductors formerly thought necessary. It is difficult to express in nontechnical language the theory upon which the invention is based, but it may be said to be a method of "fighting fire with fire." One difficulty with which telephonists most contend is what they call "self induction," another is "static retardation," and a third is known as "re

sistance." Dr. Pupin has placed these various difficulties in such a settled relation that they have expended their malign influence upon one another and have left the telephone current free to proceed upon its way unmolested. other words, he has "set a thief to catch a thief." and these disturbers expending their evil strength on themselves neutralize their destructive

lows: "Experimenting with artificial conductors, Dr. Pupin discovered that it been possible before and is able to make any desired length of telephone circuit easily possible. He has shown a design for inductance coils to be intransatlantic cable, which would allow telephonic conversation to be held across the Atlantic ocean.

"It is believed by those who have investigated the subject fully that the improvement which his inventions contemplate will enable telephony over land lines of any length that are in attractive problem of ocean teleph-

#### We Lead the World.

The United States seems likely to stand at the head of the world's list of exporting nations in the year 1900. During the past five years only the United Kingdom and the United States | plate glass set in rosewood. could be considered as competitors for the distinction of being the world's last year, Mr. Budd says, brought the greatest exporter of articles of home average cost per mile for constructing | production. In 1894 the United Kingdom led the United States by nearly with an average cost of about \$4,000 | \$250,000,000, and in 1897 the United per mile in 1899. This increase is States had so rapidly gained that she was but \$60,000,000 behind. In 1898 gravel instead of stone in the building | the United States took first place, our exports in that year exceeding those of the United Kingdom by nearly dom again stood at the head of the list, her exports exceeding those of the United States by nearly \$35,000,000. In the 11 months of 1900 the domestic 473.670, and should this rate of gain be maintained in December the United States will in the year 1900 show a larger exportation of domestic products than any other nation in the world. Comparing the growth of our export trade during the last quarter of the century with that of the other great nations of the world, we are able to better measure the wonderful progress however, the many miles of shown. France shows no increase in in the closing quarter of the century. Germany shows during the same peand the United Kingdom shows from The 65 miles built during the past 1875 to 1900 an increase of nearly 40 year for which no state aid has yet per cent, while the United States been apportioned cost \$281,186.50, and shows during that time an increase of the state's share will be one-third of practically 200 per cent. In 1875 the that amount, or \$97,062.16. This will exports of domestic merchandise from increase to more than \$950,000 the the United States amounted to \$497,state's share of the cost for improved 263,737, while those of Great Britain added to the nearly \$3,000,000 of total | months of 1900 the United States excost for these roads the amount spent ported goods worth \$1,308,913,789, while the United Kingdom's exports

amounted to \$1,303,440.000.-

Every now and again there is revived the picturesque proposition to construct a railroad from America to Asia and thence to Europe. The projector of the latest of these apparently visionary and improbable schemes is Captain John J. Healy, an Alaskan pioneer, who confidently declares it not upreasonable to expect the construction of such a line before many years have passed. As an evidence of the possibilitles, Captain Healy calls attention to the railway into the heart of Alaska, which he expects will be put under way within a year. The projected route of this line is northward from the mouth of the Copper river, up that stream, over the divide and down the Tanana river, which flows into the Yukon not far from the trading post of Weare, which aspires to be the capital of the territory when Alaska is divided. He predicts that this line, already in fair prospect, will be extended from the Yukon to Nome and thence to Bering strait. An international bridge across that strait would bring the railway to Siberia, after which it would construction to a junction with the Siberian railway itself, which reaches Europe by direct train service. In view of what has been accomplished in the past, the railroad thus outlined might not be an impossible engineering feat, good results that in one locality in Calibut it would be useless expenditure of vast sums of money for which there figs of the highest grade of excellence would be no return. The line would traverse thousands of miles of unproductive country, frezen for many months each year, sparsely settled by semicivilized tribesmen without industries of commercial value and promising no future more attractive.

# A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter read developed into a case of scald nead" write C. D. Isbill of Morgantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Pilos, Only 25c, at Paules & Co's drug.

# HOUSE FURNISHING.

SUGGESTIVE SKETCHES AND HINTS FOR THE RESOURCEFUL WOMAN.

A Nook In a Handsome Parlor, With Intimations on the Making of a "Chaise Longue" - An Attractive Novelty In a Roman Chair.

The purport of a house furnishing article in The Designer, from which some

readers with information of what is with the growing popularity of so lavgood taste in such lines, not only in shly ornamenting the piled up coils of costly articles, but others that are hair, a head covering becomes a bit within the reach of the very limited difficult to adjust comfortably and easpocketbook. A woman of resource, by | ily. acterized as one of the most brilliant aid of pletures and descriptions, may and exceptional inventions of Dr. Pu- frequently evolve some home decora-



A CORNER IN THE PARLOR. tion which differs from the original and yet possesses all its salient points. She may make a very reasonable copy of an expensive article or an elaborate duplicate of a comparatively simple af-

In our first illustration is shown the corner of a handsome modern parlor. which is very pale green. The vertical | design something like an old fashioned qualities. The article finishes as fol- stripes are dark green and gold, and sprays of full blown damask and pink roses are scattered between. The win dow drapery is of dark green velour was possible to telephone over vastly | lined with rose pink. Over the polishgreater lengths of cable than had ever ed floor are spread Turkish rugs, in which the colors green and dull pink predominate, and the furniture, which is covered with rose colored brocade has either gold or rosewood frames. troduced at appropriate intervals in a Only a few articles of furniture are pictured. One is a window bench of novel shape, having a chairlike back at one end and merely an arm rest at the other. This has five legs, three at the end with the arm rest.

The table is a handsome article, with a plate glass top, displaying the curios use today and solves the difficult and | deposited on the pale pink satin quilting which lines the interior. The frame of the table is rosewood, and filigree brass, gold plated, decorates the top and sides.

The screen has tapestry panels displaying designs of roses and foliage, and the upper part is of small panes of

The window bench, made in a less expensive manner, would make an ideal seat for an invalid or, for that matter, for any one who likes comfort. It is Herald in connection with this deof sufficient length to permit the seated scription of evening hoods and wraps, one to stretch the lower limbs at full length, while the back forms a most comfortable support, especially if it be the head loosely. It is lined with blue been most successfully made by an enterprising woman from a short, narrow divan and the discarded back of an old armchair. The back was nailed to the bon is fastened on the right side of the divan then a cotton mattress made to fit, a soft wadding of the cotton being sashes of chiffon with ruffled edges. also applied to the interior of the chair exports of the United States exceed back, after which denim in an art those of the United Kingdom by \$5, shade of blue was used to upholster silk lightly wadded and lined with a of the denim hides the legs of the divan, and the material is carried over both the outer and inner parts of the chair back.

One of the prettiest of the furniture novelties for 1901 is the Roman chair such as is pictured on this page. In to relate, comfortable as well, for it is regrettable fact that many things which are artistic are far from being either comfortable or practical. The hair shown is made of gilded wood and has a seat of pale blue satin. Others of the same design are of rosewood and others still of enameled wood with raised scrolls of silver or gold. The Roman chair makes a very acceptable substitute for the delicate gold reception chair which has been in fashion for several years and is not only more comfortable, but more substantial. Small hall settees such as can be pur chased at very reasonable prices in im-

tation woods, with the addition of cush ions, might be utilized nicely for cozy corner seats of this kind. The cabinets or bookshelves, which form such & pretty addition, need not necessarily be attached to the seat, but placed over it on independent supports.

Art burlap is an inexpensive upholstering material and comes in rich coloring. It may be had either plain or

WIDE TIRES AND GRAVEL.

A friend suggests to us that wide tires and gravel are the proper solution of the good roads problem through the prairie sections. True! But supposing there is no gravel to be had within 30 miles and supposing you find it almost impossible to get farmers to consent to se the wide tired wagons for fear they would thereby do something which would improve the highway for their neighbor who will not buy on also and co-operate with them in this practical method of improving the dirt highway, what then? If ever co-opera tion could be a practical and helpful thing among farmers, it can in this matter of road improvement. What is so sorely needed is a little enthusiasm and public spirit, a firm determination to have better roads, a little unselfishness and patriotism, a little business like management in the expenditure of be but a matter of detail to continue the public highway funds, then revolution would take place.

The insect which fertilizes the Smyrna fig was successfully carried through last winter in California, and during the summer it was cared for with such fornia more than six tons of Smyrna were produced and packed. Down to the present time the Smyrna fig has had a practical monopoly of the dried fig market of the world. None had been successfully grown in America. It has been estimated that the value of the Smyrna fig industry to California will not be less than \$1,000,000 annu-

A Widow's Love Affair Receives a setback, if she has offen-sive breath through Constipation, Bili-Stomach Trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills always cure those troubles; clean the system, sweeten the breath, banish neadache; best in the world for liver, kidneys and bowels. Piles. Only 25c at Paules & Co's drug Only 25c at Paules & Co's drug store.

# EVENING HOODS.

As They Are Worn This Winter In Town and Country. With the disappearance of the evening bonnet many of the fashionable

women go to dinners, dances and the opera with uncovered heads. It is certainly the simplest way, though one does risk a cold now and then in the hurried flight from house to carriage. Even the flimsiest scarf will disarracts are here made, is to supply range the coiffure just a trifle, and, The dainty scarfs and hoods appeal

more especially to out of town people, though these are not by any means the only ones who wear them. Fancy lace and embroidered scarfs are both pretty and becoming. These are lightly thrown over the head in any becoming fashion and, if the scarf is long enough. one end may be wound about the throat and shoulders. A narrow scarf of puffed liberty silk with lace stripes has a double edge of

chenille loops, making a pretty frame for the face. This scarf is neither wide enough nor long enough to be worn in more than one fashion-simply thrown over the head and knotted or crossed under the chin. The mantilla scarf is of a larger size and admits of variety in the mode of

draping. A pale pink or blue tucked liberty silk with stripes of black French lace run with gold thread makes a pretty scarf. This is edged all around with a double fringe of chenille loops, which is soft and graceful and makes a dainty finish. For bitterly cold nights, when even

these airy scarfs are scarcely considered warm enough for use, a hood of some new cut and fashion is most comfortable. These are not clumsy af fairs. Instead they are soft and light and very effective when worn by a The walls are covered with paper of pretty woman and one whose youthful empire design, the groundwork of face possesses a dash of coquetry. One



SILK AND CHIFFON OPERA HOOD. bonnet, illustrated by the New York is of lace striped pale blue silk, the hood and cape cut together and fitting filled with cushions. Such a seat has silk of some soft weave, and all around the outside edge of both the hood and cape is a full plaited ruffle of lace edged chiffon. A faunty bow of blue ribtop, and the hood is tied with broad Another style of hood is one that looks like a large puff of soft striped plain color. The front edge turns back,

showing the lining, and at either side are knots and long, broad sashes of the plain silk. The style is quaint and pretty, but not nearly so practical as ne with a cape attached. The lovely little evening capes and collarettes are fascinating in the exshape it is most artistic and, wonderful treme and are convenient to use when larger wraps are too clumsy. One very pretty design is of shirred mousseline, with rather high collar. Around the

edge of the cape are two deep accordion plaited ruffles, one a trifle shorter than the other and both finished with an edging of black French lace. The long stole ends are of the same plaiting, with several rows of the lace across the bottom Perhaps the oddest and prettiest cape

is the one made of pale pink chiffon put on in shirred petal shape, the whole thing like one huge crush rose. When worn, the head forms the center of the

A Sentimental Farmer, These sheep pictures of Mauve's are eautiful," said Mr. L., the art instructor of the summer art school, to his class as he turned over a lot of reproductions from the great artist's paintings. "They are so gentle, so tender, so suggestive of pastoral peace and quietude!"

"Oh, I do love sheep!" exclaimed one of the girls. "They are so dear! Don't you think so, Mr. L.?" Mr. L. looked thoughtful for a mo

ment; then he said: "My father, who was a farmer, kept sheep for 20 years. He was an old man when he decided to give up the practice -an old man, but as full of sentiment and feeling as he had ever been. I shall never forget the day when the purchaser of the flock came to take them away. My father stood in the barnyard and watched till the last sheep had passed through the great gate into the road, waited till the last faint bleating of the flock had died away in the distance; then he turned to me with a face full of emotion. There were tears in the eyes of the 'class," and their girlish hearts were touched by the pathetic word picture. Somebody said "Ah!" in a long drawn "He turned to me, my poo

sheep!"-Leslie's Weekly. Where the corn crop averages about 30 bushels an acre the crop can easily be doubled by giving the land a clover ro tation once in four years. The differ ence between profit and loss in operating such land can be found in the fore going statement.

old father," the artist continued, "and

said in a low, earnest voice, "William,

I'd go five miles any day to kick

Any man can make \$10 a day for three days put in on extra disking and dragging of almost any ten acre field of corn before planting. This matter of giving land extra work and preparation before planting a crop of corn is not as well understood as it should be

How to Cure a Cold. Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneu monia. Krause's Cold Cure, in conven ient capsule form, will cure you in 24 They are pleasant to take and cause no ringing in your head or other disagreeable sensations. Price 25c. Sold by Rossman & Son's Pharmacy.

# LATEST SPEAKING MACHINE.

New Form of Phonograph, Simpler and More Accurate Than the Old A new form of phonograph that differs radically from the Edison type has been invented by Professor Paulsen of Copenhagen. He calls it the telegraphone and those who have investigated the invention say it is much sim pler, more sensitive and reproduces with far greater accuracy the sounds read than does any other machine.

A steel piano wire a meter or so long

s tightly stretched between two

bridges. The wire is about .5 millimeter diameter. A tiny electro magnet has a core of a single piece of soft iron wire about 8 millimeters long and .75 millimeter diameter. The termi nals of this electro magnet are connected through a battery with a microphone—the form employed in a telephone transmitter will do. Now, as one speaks or sings into the transmitter the electro magnet is passed over netization varying with the vibrations of the voice, it induces at every point along the wire a permanent magnetism corresponding to the magnetic condition of the electro magnet the instant it passed. This gives, as it were, a perfect photograph of the sound vibra-tions impressed upon the wire in terms of magnetic light and shade. The transmitter is now replaced by a receiving telephone, and as one listens the electro magnet is made to repeat, at the same rate, its journey over the wire. The telephone will then repeat with great clearness and absolute accu racy the original sounds.

According to the Chicago Tribune this magnetic impression in the steel wire is permanent and does not wear lution"-that is, she is the daughter of out by use any more than a photograh- one of our heroic Revolutionary sires. ic negative wears out by printing from it. But, like the film on a negative, the impression may easily be removed and the wire used again. All that is necessary is to connect the electro magnet | birthday and bids fair to live for many with a current slightly exceeding the more years. Another real daughter of maximum current that passed while the Revolution died a short time ago recording and flowing in the opposite in Philadelphia. direction. With this constant current flowing the electro magnet is moved over the wire, and all traces of the pre- on our pension rolls the names of four vious impression are removed.

A record of any length may be made the wire. For instance, the wire may be wound in a spiral upon a cylinder The inventor has even found that thin, narrow steel foil works admirably and that this may be wound upon any simple bobbin-one layer over the otherand that the impressions will remain good for a long period. They will, however, finally transfer and become blurred as two freshly printed pages over the door of his room a large brought together will do. This, however, may be avoided in both cases by interposing between the layer thin paper

The wonderful simplicity of this little instrument, together with the ingenious application of a well known fact, suggests interesting possibilities. Much of interest lies in the world just beyond the limit of our senses. Celestial photography has revealed worlds bedents on the way he had acquitted of the W. T. Sherman war collection yond the appreciation of the eye, even himself as valedictorian of his class, though the eye be aided with the most young Maynard called the attention of powerful instrument. Perhaps mag- his fellow graduates to the letter over the other generals of the civil was netic photographs of sounds can be en- his door. Then a light broke in upon larged and analyzed too.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of over your door?" a chicken or other bird that roosts on a limb is a marvel of design. seems strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly simple. The tenden of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract and thus hold with a sort of death grip the limb around which they are placed. Put a chicken's feet on your wrist and then make the bird sit down, and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement. seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go till they stand up .- Pres-

Mr. Morgan is credited with having made \$25,000,000 in a single deal late ly. And yet there are people who say that there are no chances for making money nowadays.

RIVERSIDE.

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ion given La-

dies Suits and

Waists, Gents

oons and Vests.

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Brackets, Frames

and Turned Work of all Kinds.

Also Shingles, Roofing Slate, Planed and

Rough Lumber.

### DAUGHTER OF REVOLUTION

Mrs. Dunham's Sire Fought Fo If patriotic ancestry were a condition of nobility in America, as it is in som other countries, Mrs. Sylvia Langdon Dunham of Plantsville, Conn., would be a countess at least. Mrs. Dunham enjoys the very rare distinction of be



MRS. SYLVIA LANGDON DUNHAM. ing an original "daughter of the Revo-Mrs. Dunham's father was Captain Giles Langdon, who did valiant service in the Continental army. The old lady has just passed her one hundredth

In this connection it is interesting to note that on June 30, 1900, we still had simplicity of work is preliminary to th widows of Revolutionary soldiers. As the youngest of these links with the by any simple device for lengthening olden time is only 83 it is quite possible that the widow of a Revolutionary soldier of 1776 may be drawing a pen-

> His Goal the Letter "V." When the late Horace Maynard, LL D., entered Amherst college, he expos ed himself to ridicule and jibing quo tions of his fellow students by placing

to the right going south and to the let going north. The city boy listens wit square of white cardboard on which ill concealed impatience to the boastft was inscribed in bold outlines the sinknowledge of his country cousin whos gle letter V. Disregarding comment and question, the young man applied the department clerk stands around a himself to his work, ever keeping in mind the height to which he wished to of progress. climb, the first step toward which was signified by the mysterious V. Four years later, after receiving the of American history of the Nationa

compliments of professors and stuthem, and they cried out:

"Is it possible that you had the valedictory in mind when you put that V "Assuredly I had," was the emphatic

reply. On he climbed, from height to height becoming successively professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, lawyer, member of congress, attorney general of Tennessee, United States minister to Constantinople and finally postmaster general.-Success.

Ninety Miles an Hour. The unusual speed of 90 miles per hour was recently made by the Black Di- to follow his full course with great rea amond express of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The train consisted of four Pullman cars and an "Atlantic" type engine. This train was 13 minutes late at Rochester Junction, and on the run to Manchester an attempt to make up the lost time was made and was more

Railway Review. Chicago's Public Baths. Chicago has four public bathhouses and gives an average of 50,000 free

NORT'D COUNTY

Steam Laundry,

Good Work.

Prompt

Lore and Kase, Propl

than accomplished. One section of the

road a distance of 5.1 miles was made

in exactly 3 minutes and 41 seconds.-

#### museum has just come into possessio writes the Washington corresponder of the Chicago Tribune. Nearly all were represented in some way, a: scarcely a day passed that tourists d not ask for some memento of the gree general.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Matters of Interest Talked

About at Washington.

SAWMILL IN HEART OF \_\_E CITY.

Democratic Simplicity Marks the

Preliminary Inauguration Work

Sherman's War Relies Given to the

National Museum - Mrs. McKinley

Wishes an American Gown For In-

The western congressman, homesick

for the scenes of his boyhood: the

Maine man, whose mind reverts with

tenderness to the sawmill on the edge

of the forest; the southerner, in whose

nostrils yet lingers the spicy odor o'

the newly sawed pine wood of his na

tive village-all are furnished by a

complacent government with the op

portunity of renewing the memories o

their native heath in the erection of a

miniature sawmill close by the mair

Executive avenue, running at righ

angles to Pennsylvania avenue and

separating the north grounds of the

White House from the narrow parking

of the war, state and navy departmen

building, has been transformed within

the past few days into a scene of busy

activity, says the Washington Post. A

shed, such as perambulating lumber

men put up temporarily for the conven

ience of forest owners, with its shee

iron chimney protruding from a slant

ing board roof, with its busy wheel

buzzing saw and a floating flag o:

steam, has been built; huge piles of

lumber disport themselves in the vicin

ity, clustering crowds watch the prog

ress of the saw and discuss politics

small boys place their hands on the vi

brating timber "to feel the buzz"-i

fact, all the elements of a small logging

camp are reproduced in the center of

the nation's capital. This democrati

erection of stands on the avenue fo

the accommodation of the inauguration

With characteristic disregard for th

"dignity that doth hedge a king" th

coping of the White House fence i

made to serve its purpose and forms

support for the lumber as it is bein

passed under the saw. Diplomats' car

riages approaching the state depart

ment by this route are forced to edg

to one side, and pedestrians taking

constitutional must, willy nilly, kee

father sends wood to the railroads, an

the noon hour, an interested spectato

After many years of waiting the ha

thoroughfare of Washington.

auguration Ball.

After the death of the brother, Joh Sherman, and the ultimate scattere condition of his effects Miss Lizzie at P. T. Sherman of New York, son ar daughter of the general, concluded give the valuable relics into the kee, ing of the National museum. Startin with Sherman's diploma from We. Point, the commissions as second lie tenant and all the way to that of fu general, major general, brigadier gen eral, secretary of war and a regent the Smithsonian institution permit or

ularity. Again, the story of Sherman's proress is told in his uniforms, the first be ing his coat, hat and sash, the unifor of the Third artillery, U. S. A. Amon the swords is one the general carried a the battle of Shiloh and a more orns mental one having a gold hilt studde with diamonds. The watch that serv ed him on his famous march to the se

awakens great interest. In fact, the collection is the mor complete of that of any officer of th civil war, General Grant not excepte inasmuch as the Grant collection more that was gained on his foreig tour than of his war exploits in th

United States. The top of a tree corresponds ver losely to its root development. If i has a large and widespreading top, i will have farreaching roots. Thus when you set out a tree with a large top and but few roots you make it very easy for such a tree to die. Where th roots are deficient the top of such tre should always be closely pruned to correspond. We have always had the best success in setting shade trees such as elm, hard maple, and the like, to



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