4.81 P. M EAST. WEST. 6.57 A. M. 10.19 " 2.11 P. M. 6.16 " SUNDAYS

PHILA & READING R. R. SOUTH. NORTH BLOOM STREET. 6.04 P. M.

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THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glass es and artideial eyes supplied.

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Growth of Telephone Service. Some highly interesting figures touching the growth and development of

telephone service in the United States in recent years are given in the report of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. Up to the close of 1891 the number

Since that time the annual increase has been as follows: 1892, 40,313; 1893, 13.771: 1894, 16.015: 1895, 92,470: 1896, 97,651; 1897, 146,494; 1898, 205,725; 1899, 455,225; 1900, 372,311, bringing up to 1,952,412 at the beginning of the pany's official report, but are from other sources.

Of the magnitude of the telephone business at the end of 1901 we have the following figures on the good authority of The Electrical Review:

Capital Telephones .\$320,000,000 150,000,000

.\$470,000,000 The best data obtainable as to the growth of independent companies not controlled by the American show that they now have exchanges in 2,111 cities and towns and serve, as shown above, 708,717 subscribers.

This independent development represents an investment of probably not far from \$150,000,000. Besides independent companies operating exchanges, there are nearly half a million telephones in use by persons who do not need connection with a central station, as the service is private, as between mills and offices. The growth of the independent companies is rapid enough to menace the continuance of materially exceeds that of the Bell system. This is true of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and perhaps of other states.

When we realize that the invention world less than twenty-five years ago subtle influences of bucolic diplomacy. we are almost prepared to believe in the accomplishment of telephonic photography, which is now recognized as among the possibilities.

cousin, was commander in chief fer a among the strikers should meet Bruder long while. He gave way to Lord at the depot and attempt by moral or Wolseley. Queen Victoria always in | muscular force to turn him back. sisted that a member of the royal family should be commander in chief bethe forces. The rule in all monarchies in Europe is that royalty must head the forces, not because it is capable or incapable, but because it is royalty.

It just happens that the Duke of Connaught is admittedly a brave, able erts has been unable or unwilling to accomplish them. Perhaps the duke will do better.

Dr. Rush Huidekoper of Philadelphia, surgeon of the United States army, who died recently, was an ardent once gave a dinner to some prominent men. When the coffee and cigars were reached, he asked them how they had enjoyed the meat. All pronounced it excellent. "Well," said he, "you dined on a choice portion of my old friend Pandora." This was the doctor's faa leg and had to be shot.

The Vocal Physiologist says that "more money is thrown away on the education of the human voice than on the support of government. Of every 10,000 voices one may be listened to | yer?" without pain; of every 100,000 voices one may be listened to with patience; of every 1,000,000 voices one may be listened to with satisfaction; of every 10.000,000 voices one may be listened to with sensations of joy."

Why Eyes Are Light and Dark. An interesting point is the cause of the different shades of color we see in the eyes. On a certain membrane in the interior are numerous cells called "pigment" cells. When these are present in very great numbers, they produce that deep black color of some eyes and in proportion to their numbers decrease also the depth of color till finally a light blue is reached. In certain eyes these pigment cells do not exist at all, being wanting, indeed, all through the system, hair and skin. A person of this description is called an albino, and among animals we find a parallel in the case of the white rabbit.-Chambers' Journal.

****** THE PASSING OF MR. and MRS. JOSEPH BRUDER By Henry Irving Dodge.

Copyright, 1901,

By Henry Irving Dodge. ******* "Big Four" pulled into Beaver Meadows on the Rome-Watertown division, and Joseph Bruder and his wife got down from the passenger coach that was trailing behind six "flats" of rails. Bruder was six feet four and broad, and his wife was five feet and narrow. Bruder carried a huge valise that cost dollar and had done service, also an ax. Mrs. Bruder wore mitts and a

there was a standing apology for the disparity in their sizes. This seemed to be a sore point with the little woman, for she was ever on the alert for the quizzing glances of strangers, and if one should stand apart and glance at the odd couple he was sure to have his gaze arrested by a plaintive glance from the woman which said as plainly

But the man never bothered his head about what other folks thought. He was a woodchopper, and that's all he knew or cared. Next to his wife he loved his ax, and it used to be his pride that he could put a keen enough edge on it to shave with. He used to lay his cheek fondly against the purple blade and pat it and call it his darling. And the ax seemed to understand him of instruments installed was 512,407. for it would bark with quick delight when his giant arms swung it aloft and bite the maple and bury its nose to the

point where the tempered steel joined the softer stuff. When Bruder got off the train, he looked around in a sort of inquisitive, the total installations of that company | defiant way and put his hand clumsily around his wife and drew her shoulder present calendar year. The figures over against his thigh. There was no showing the growth of the system in one at the depot but the agent, a vet-1901 are not yet available in the com- eran in the business, the tenure of He lingered for a moment and watchwhose position was due to five toes that he had years before contributed to the annual list of accidents on the road. Smith had heard that Bruder was coming to take the place of one of the striking woodchoppers, and it filled strikers smoked and listened.

him with grave concern. Almost all of his relatives belonged to the strikers, and his sympathies were deeply with them. On the other hand, it fell to his lot to show ostentatious loyalty to the company. Beaver Meadows was the chief "woodin' up" point of the road. For miles the contiguous country yielded nothing from its stubborn soil save stunted beech and knotted maple.

The president of the company that supplied the railroad with wood was Smith's backer. A nod from him would have dislodged that worthy from the comfortable niche that afforded him a comfortable living. So Smith was be tween the devil and the deep sea. His heart was with the strikers, his interest with the company. That's why his usually placid mind was filled with perturbation when he beheld the lumbering form of Joseph Bruder and the diminutive wife alight from the caboose of Big Four.

Bruder had an arm as long as his wife's tongue and could fell at a blow either kind of jackass, human or anything like a monopoly. In some | brute. Mrs. Bruder was the brains of states the number of their exchanges the outfit. She took charge of the money, when there was any, allowing Joseph only enough for tobacco. Otherwise he was a teetotaler. On the whole, this strange couple was deemed a combination to be avoided. No one ever knew where they came from. On that score Bruder himself was silent, of the telephone was given to the with a persistency that defied all the and note its marvelous development, Surmise said he was an ex-convict, and as chapter and v were not forthcoming this comfortable theory crystallized into a very good

When the woodchoppers learned that Joe Bruder was coming to take Cy Sel-The report that Lord Roberts is to den's job, they knew there would be be superseded by the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, as commander in chief indicates another commander in chief indicates another "shakeup" in the British army. The Smith would settle matters, and so Duke of Cambridge, the late queen's it was determined that no one from

Smith knew what was expected of him by his friends and relatives; he also knew that the suspicious eyes of cause his rank made intrigues or rival-ries against him impossible and him-the president were upon him, and hence the delicacy of his position. He hated self superior to them. Wolseley found being "double faced," but he had a chemicals," and Roberts has found that opposition very comfortable niche indeed, and and detraction have way or sway when | times were exceedingly hard in those a royal personage is not at the head of | parts. He reflected with considerable disgust that it was quite unjust that he, who had no personal interest in the matter, should be the one upon whose

fair should be thrust. That explains why Smith was perand accomplished man. The weight of Mrs. Joseph Bruder. It also explains of making first class men are most eahis royal initiative can quite as likely | why he alone was at the depot to meet accomplish needed army reforms as the distinguished pair. It is an axiom retard them. Wolseley was and Rob- that good luck always comes to the lazy. Smith was a lazy man, which accounts for the piece of good luck which came to him on the morning of

shoulders the task of adjusting the af-

the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Bruder. Bab Armstrong's two-year-old baby boy had died of cholera morbus a few days before, and the sorrowing parents, who were farmers, had put the piece of work after the whistle blows advocate of horsefiesh as a diet and little creature in a simple pine box and and the rest of the men have quit were sending him down the road to be work. He will be able to write a busiburied in the Armstrong family burying ground at West Camden. The tiny rectly and to add up a column of fig-morsel of humanity was at that mo- ures promptly and accurately. He will

Beaver Meadows depot. As Smith Ilmped down the platform toward Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bruder he er boy, and he will not be ashamed to vorite old gray mare, that had broken looked through the open door of the freightroom and got his inspiration. Then he accosted Bruder.

"Waitin' for Harris' team, ain't yer?" Bruder looked at his wife, and she said, "Yes." "Goin' ter work on the job, ain't

Again Bruder looked at his wife, and again she said, "Yes."

"Well, I'm right glad ter see yer," said the unconscionable diplomat effusively. "I tell yer, we've been havin' great goin's on aroun' here."

Again Bruder looked at his wife, and

again she said "Yes" softly and pressed a little closer under the shelter of his mighty thigh. "Between you and me," continued

the wily Smith, "these woodchoppers-I mean the Beaver Meadow fellers,' he hastened to explain as a slight con-traction of Bruder's forehead warned him that any slur upon the craft would not be welcome—"don't know when they're well off."

He paused, and Bruder looked at his wife, but she remained silent. "Of course I ain't got nothin' against these men here, and it may not sound

well comin' from me, me bein' in the employ of this corporation, as ain't supposed ter show no partiality, but seems in wine is beneficial for convalescents

able. Yer see," he went on as neither been pretty hard around here, with crops failin' and a good deal of sickness in the neighborhood, and I think these men ought to been glad to get steady employment. Of course they're really in the power of the company, cos they ain't got no money, and the officers knows it, and so they cuts down their wages. Now, some of 'em finds out that the big fellers is makin' dead loads of money, and so they makes a big kick and goes on strike. So the company jest shuts down, and I heard the superintendent say as that that to go no further."

"Did the company treat the men fair?" asked Mrs. Bruder. "Of course it did," said Smith quickly. "Ain't they got a right to pay their money out any way they like? Couldn't plaintive, piquant smile. In her eyes these men pick up and leave if they

didn't like it?" "Most of these men has their own homes, hasn't they?" asked Mrs. Bru-

"Yes, they has," said Smith, "but if they keeps on this way they won't no one left in their homes." Then he added as he walked toward the office: "Ye'd better come in and sit as speech, "Please don't make fun of down. Harris' team may not be here for an hour yet. They generally comes ter meet the down train. 'Big Four' is waitin' here fer it ter pass.' He adroitly halted the couple in

front of the open door of the freightroom, and instantly the maternal eye of Mrs. Bruder caught the little coffin. "Whose is that?" she asked. "That's Cy Selden's baby," said

Smith, lying heroically, Mrs. Bruder looked at her husband, then back to Smith. "What ailed it?" she asked. "Cholera morbus?" Smith drew closer and lowered his

voice a bit. "That's what they give out." he said, "but between you and me it didn't have enough ter eat." Just then Smith found sudden business in the ticket office, where he remained until he heard the booming of the down train, when he went out on to the platform to pass up the mails. ed "Big Four" pull out from the siding; then he looked all around. There

was no one in sight. "How'd yer do it, Bill?" asked Jack Lundy that night, while a half dozen

"I didn't do nothin', and I don't know nothin'," snapped Smith. "They come, and they've gone, ain't they?" And then to modify the rebuke the good soul continued in a tone that smacked suspiciously of tenderness as he puffed his pipe reflectively in the darkness: "Strange; I used to know those folks years ago-didn't know it till terdaythey was a good deal younger thenjust married. I guess-they were pretty poor-had a little baby that died-I don't know, but folks aroun' there said the little thing died-cos it didn'tget-enough-ter eat."

When a certain divine was a younger man and chaplain at the University of Pennsylvania, like other ministers who filled that position he was much troubled over the apparent lack of attention from the students during the morning exercises in the chapel.

The exercises hardly ever continued for more than fifteen minutes. Some of the students were in the habit of taking their books into the chapel and studying there during the services to make up for their tardiness of the night before in not preparing their les-

The young chaplain was desirous of breaking up the habit, so one morning preceding his customary five minutes'

address he spoke as follows: "Young gentlemen, last night I dreamed I was here in the chapel addressing you. And as I spoke I saw every eye fixed upon me, every man attentive, while in all the chapel there was not a book opened, and then I knew it was a dream."

German Scotch.

"A good story comes from Sydney," says the London Globe, "where letters have been received from two American business firms asking whether communications to Australian merchants should be written in English or in the language of the country.'

"It recalls an astonishing trade ctrcular received a short time ago by a business firm in Glasgow from a German manufacturer, also written in what his versatile clerk had apparently taken for the language of the coun-

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Kind of a Boy the World Wants. Boys are always in demand because they are the material out of which men are made, and as first class material is always at a premium in every line turbed upon the arrival of Mr. and of trade so the boys who give promise gerly sought after.

The boy the world wants today is the one who can be trusted to handle money without any of it sticking to his the west.-Farm, Field and Fireside. fingers or finding its way into his pockets. He will take as much interest in the affairs of his employer as if they were his own and will stay fifteen minutes without being asked to finish a ness letter and spell the words corment resting in the freightroom of the lift his cap as readily to his sister when he meets her on the street as he would were she the sister of some othwalk to church with his mother, show her into her own pew and sit beside her during the service. He will be careful in making a promise and just as careful about keeping it. He will have sufficient moral backbone to say "No" to those who would lead him astray, and he will have enough courage to own that he is striving to make

a man of himself. This is the kind of boy so many are on the lookout for.—Selected.

The Originals. It is said by philologists that there are thirteen original European lauguages, the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic

A raw egg with yolk unbroken taken

THE BEAN CROP.

Bruder nor his wife spoke, "times have A Decline of Production Has Caused

Imports to Largely Increase. From an interesting and suggestive review by the government division of statistics of the United States bean crop it is learned that with reference to weight the commercial bean crop of the United States is more nearly compara ble to that of rice than to any other domestic food crop. It is possible that the rice crop just harvested will prove to be the record crop of this country and commercial authorities estimate i as high as 300,000,000 pounds. The they was goin' to start a process of bean crop is somewhat more important; starvation. Of course I don't want for, excluding the important producing state of New York, for which no recent statistics are available, the production of beans in the principal producing states in 1895-96, the record year for that crop, was also about 300,000,000 pounds. Moreover, the average annual production of beans, exclusive of New to 1899 inclusive, has been about 235,-000,000 pounds, exceeding the annual average production of rice for the same period by about 85,000,000 pounds. As in the case of rice, also the production of experiments in feeding: of beans is insufficient for the country's peas have exceeded the exports by quantities ranging from 8,000,000 to 80. 000,000 pounds annually.

Beans in great variety are produced in a small way in gardens and truck patches and for consumption in both the green and dried state in nearly if not all the states of the Union, but the common dried beans of commerce, to which the above statistics refer exclusively, are the product, as is the rice crop, of a comparatively small number of states. As is well known, the importance of dried beans as an article of food in this country dates from the civ-

The adoption of this vegetable by the United States government as a part of the army ration created for it an extensive demand, and upon the disbandment of the forces the use of this accustomed article of diet naturally be came popularized throughout the country. Production on a large scale, however, became localized in a few states, and at present Michigan, New York California and Wisconsin may be regarded, from a commercial point of view at least, as the only important producing states. Recent statistics of production, however, are also available for the comparatively unimportant pro ducers, Minnesota and Illinois.

The production of beans reached its maximum in each of the four states given during the period from 1895 to 1897, and since 1897 production in each state has steadily declined. The increase in production during this period resulted in an excess in 1897, for the first time in the history of this trade of exports over imports, but the subse quent decrease in production has again turned the tide, and imports for the past two years have been in excess.

SCALDING HOGS. Apparatus That Makes the Process

American Agriculturist describes a calding pan or vat made with 11/2 inch poards and galvanized iron, using for the sides two pieces of boards about 5 feet long and 14 or 16 inches wide. Have the lower corners slightly rounded. Secure a piece of galvanized iron 28 to 30 inches wide and 71% or 8 feet long. Nail the iron to the bottom of the boards, allowing it to extend around each end to the top.

To use this dig a trench in the ground a little narrower than the pan, by the brain worker. Another element 2 or 3 feet longer and 18 or 20 inches that enters into body building is sulin about six inches of water, build a there is so much found in eggs that sil- a man to occupy. fire under one end and allow the water ver is darkened by contact with them. to heat. At one side of the vat build Curd of milk and cheese are also rich trace chains. Put the hog on the platform. Have one man take hold of both chains on the opposite side of the lime making bone, while salt aids vat. Roll the hog into the chain holder, letting it down into the water gradually. Standing astride the pan, each taking hold of the ends of one chain, two men will easily turn and scald a heavy hog in about half the time it can be done in the barrel. The water can be kept at the proper temperature by adding more fuel or by adding cold water when it is too hot. The trace chains should be close enough together to pass in front of the hind legs and just back of the front legs. When the hog is scalded, he can be returned to the platform by replacing the rings of the chain on the pins and lifting on the free end.

The Evolution of the Windmill. The evolution of the windmill, from the huge, clumsy machine of the fourteenth century or from even the windmill of fifty years ago to the present improved, light, rapid running but powerful form of today, has been as emarkable as any feature of irrigation development, and the American windmill of the present is no unimportant ccessory to the great irrigation systems which are being year by year projected and completed throughout

News and Notes.

The government statistician reports 9.674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in Commercial estimates of the area

sown to rice in 1901 in Texas range from 75,000 to 115,000 acres. It is stated that the manufacture of cottonseed oil is not likely to be taken up in India because the seed of that country is not sufficiently rich in oil. Of goatskins our principal source of foreign supply is the British East In-

It Takes a Remedy of Uncommon Merit to Draw the Unqualified Praise of a Successful Practicing Physician.

Dr. J. W. Bates of Corfu, N. Y., states "A most remarkable case has come under my hands of late and has fully convinced me of the wonderful power of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills over diseases of the

"A young lady who was treated for ever two years for epilepsy by two doctors was given up to die. I found that her sickness Stained Hands.

To remove stains from the hands rub them with a raw potato and then wash them with soap and water.

Skin Pores.

A grain of fine sand would cover a hundred of the minute scales of the human skin, and yet each of these scales in turn covers from 200 to 500.

numan skin, and yet each of these scales in turn covers from 300 to 500 pores.

Egg and Wine.

A raw egg with yolk unbroken taken

BREEDING UP ALFALFA.

FARM

SOFT PORK.

Indian Corn as a Cause-Skimmilk

ed has been assigned as a cause. F. T.

Mr. Shutt finds that softness (slight re-

That the one great controlling factor

employed.

FED ON CORN.

the quality of the pork.

tendency to softness.

lent quality.

FED ON BEANS.

age of olein in the fat. If these grains

equal parts gives a firm pork of excel-

How to Choose Food.

oysters, lobsters, game, cheese and po-

digestion. Lime is found in all grains,

in wheat and in milk. Nothing is more

healthful for growing children than

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DEOPLE'S

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Better Varieties to Be Obtained by Selection and Other Means. FIELD AND GARDEN

Most farmers and even alfalfa growrs, if asked whether there is more than one kind of alfalfa, would say, "No; it seems to be all alike." A Cali- ever, and a single string of them is fornia grower, however, takes a different view, believing that it is possible to breed up a better variety. His theory, expressed in Orange Judd Farmer, is:

Where there is a thick stand the Many theories have been advanced stalks are all forced upright and minto account for softness in pork. Some gle together, so that the characterishave ascribed it to the character of the tics of each cannot be seen, but if you will carefully examine a field where the food, others to undue forcing of the pig in the earlier stages of growth, to plants are very thinly set and therefore have an opportunity to show the difkilling while still immature, to the ferences in their nature by their style breed of the pig, to the locality in of growth you will see that they are which it is grown, and even the phase very far from being all alike. Some will of the moon when the pig is slaughter-ed has been assigned as a cause. F. T. would be impossible to cut them with a Shutt of the central experimental mower, while others grow so upright farm of Canada has made a study of that they look as if they had been tied York, for the five calendar years 1895 the character and causes of soft pork. to a stake. Then, again, the leaves on some plants are small and narrow, sistance to pressure) is nearly always while those in others are large and accompanied by oiliness, and he draws round, and since the leaves are the best the following conclusions from a series part of the plant this is of very great importance. If you will look at such a field a week or two after cutting, you needs. Excepting for a short period in in the quality of the pork of finished will see that some plants are only just the past decade imports of beans and pigs lies in the character of the food beginning to grow, while others have already attained a height of six or eight

That Indian corn and beans tend to softness-i. e., to increase the percent-In the blossoms similar variations occur. On some plants they are almost white, while on others they are of a deep purple. Now, I contend that where nature has already made so many variations man, by careful selection and other means, may make even greater and more important ones. This is a work which cannot be done by the farmer, as he has neither the time, skill nor the appliances to accomplish it, but the experiment stations have all the facilities, and I hope it will not be long before some station will take hold of the matter and succeed in giving us a better variety of alfalfa than we are at present cultivating. If only 100 or 200 pounds of hay per acre at each cutting could be added to the crop by such improvement, it would add millions of dollars annually to the income of alfalfa

The success of the introduction of Sumatra leaf into the Connecticut valley and the control of black rot in the Pennsylvania crop have been very invigorating to the tobacco industry in New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas and

are used, they must be fed judiciously How to Devil Tomatees, if first class pork is to be produced. If Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter fed in conjunction with skimmilk, it has been shown that a considerable and one of powdered sugar, add one saltspoonful each of salt and dry mus-tard, with a dash of red pepper, one proportion of Indian corn may be used in the grain ration without injuring beaten egg and the yolks of two hard boiled eggs mashed fine. Add slowly three teaspoonfuls of hot vinegar and That a grain ration consisting of a mixture of oats, peas and barley in cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Peel the tomatoes, cut in half inch slices, season with salt and pep-That skimmilk not only tends to per, sprinkle with flonr and fry in hot thriftiness and rapid growth, but counbutter. Take up on a heated dish, pour teracts in a very marked manner any the sauce over them and serve at once.

That rape, pumpkins, artichokes, How to Improve the Complexion sugar beets, turnips and mangels can For a hot and shining face an excelbe fed in conjunction with a good ralent remedy is the juice of half a lemtion without injuring the quality of the on squeezed into half a tumbler of milk. Bathe the face with the creamy That the fat of very young pigs and curd thus produced and dry off withanimals of unthrifty growth is softer out using water. Used at night, the than that of finished pigs that have inlemon curd will have a magical effect creased steadily to the finishing on the skin. The use of distilled water is recommended for the complexion but if ordinary water is used it should be softened with some of the prepara-Phosphorus is found in eggs, fish, tions sold for the purpose.

tatoes, and these should be freely eaten According to the legal records, Mr. John Armstrong Chanler is sane in deep. Set the pan over this trench, phur, which is required for growth of Virginia and insane in New York. It bank up on the sides with soil and put hair, nails, bones and cartilage. Of this is a rather embarrassing position for

The bloodcurdling narrative entitled a platform for scraping the hogs. Have a couple of pins near the top of the pan, over which put the ring of two of food, being most abundant in the serial form in the newspapers. juice of beef, in eggs and in milk. Lime serial form in the newspapers.

Honey.
Pure extracted honey is the pure honey which the bee draws from the blossoms and deposits in waxen cells or gives to young bees to feed the



DRESS ACCESSORIES.

frifles Which Every Well Dressed

Woman Should Possess.

crease the beauty of a costume. Co.

Many are the dainty trifles which in

FRONT FOR VELVET COSTUME tions to a decollete gown. The ribbons are held together by jeweled slides to match the ribbon.

Huge jeweled flowers are taking the place of the omnipresent rosette. Wreaths of baby roses are worn by these who are still young, and they give a quaint look to a pretty face. Bunches of marabou feathers are smart for matrons. Draperies of jew eled tulle are held together by teweled buttons and form smart evening sleeves on dinner and dancing frocks.

Smart sashes of Persian chiffon of panne have the ends embroidered with black lace butterflies, and the girdle proper is run through slides of jet. Many fancy fronts are being work

with dressy tailor mades. One of the prettiest of these is shown in the illus tration. It is made of pale blue chiffon over liberty satin. The square yoke is collarless, and from this three bands of guipure run the length of the waist. There is a yoke of tucks, and the fullness is held into a folded belt of pale JUDIC CHOLLET. blue velvet.

EVENING GOWNS.

Leaf and Plower Designs Ornament the Richest of Them. Handsome gowns are made of white and black mousseline de soie. A favorite way of trimming the white

sewns consists of stamping them with



OF WRITE .. D SILVER.

floral designs. These designs are outlined with silver spangles, and the in ner shading is done with washes of gray water color. This gives a very shimmering and dainty effect. A gown recently made by Worth for Minnie Maddern Fiske carried out this idea It was relieved by touches of turquoise

blue liberty satin. The beautiful evening gown in the Hlustration is made of sheer white all over lace. It has two linings, the up per one of mousseline and the under one of taffeta. The skirt and waist are covered with leaf applications of black mousseline outlined by silver spangles. The stems joining these leaves are also of silver spangles. Here and there is placed a fluffy pale yellow rose made out of chiffon, with a flower center. The best is of folded panne. The sleeves reach to the elbow and consist of two small shoulder capes, into which are gathered soft transparent puffs of mousseline. JUDIC CHOLLET.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Undismayed. The mays she hates me. If she does,
Then am I measurably content.
Thus I'm assured I'm not of those
To whom she is indifferent. She often thinks of me, it shows; In that I find encouragement.

From hate to love, as love to hate,
Though long the way, that end may come.
So still I'll hope the happy fate
And not yield to despair, as some;
But, undismayed, with faith I'll wait
The swing back of the pendulum.

Animals For the Farm. The ideal farm cow, sheep or pig should be a medium between the high bred animal and the old scrub, says a Kansas farmer in American Cultiva tor. That is, each one should possess some of the hardiness of the latter and be able to hustle a little for a living without suffering therefrom and yet be able to do good work, make beef or milk in good quantities or produce pork or wool that will pay. These animals show a degree of success on the average farm which makes them of great value. They are suited to a little rough, practical life, and yet wheu kindly treated they respond quickly to the improved environments.

lars of pearls are still as stylish as worn looped over the top of the collar Dog collars made of strands of the nar rowest velvet ribbon are smart addi

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