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**\$2.**

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#### AS TO VACCINATION.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ITS DISCOVERY BY DR. EDWARD JENNER.

He Was Obstructed and Ridiculed, and Foolish Stories Were Told About the Effects of Vaccination—Recognized at Last and Honored by an Epitaph of France.

Vaccination, as performed at the present day, is an operation of comparatively recent origin. Preventive inoculation with smallpox virus, however, was known for many years previous to the discovery of vaccination. For several centuries smallpox was considered more than any other pestilence the foe of mankind, statistics showing that about one-sixth of those attacked died, and that many survivors were left blind, deaf and disfigured.

When Edward Montagu was appointed English ambassador to Turkey, in 1716, his wife, Lady Mary, called attention, in one of her letters, written in 1717, to the custom of "ingrafting" smallpox. Upon her return to England she at once undertook the introduction of the art into that country, showing her absolute faith in the operation by having her young daughter inoculated. In 1721, scientists having questioned the expediency of the operation, the government extended remission to several prisoners under sentence of death on the condition that they would submit to inoculation. The experiment proved successful, and the prisoners were released. Upon the strength of this experiment the operation was received with royal favor, the Princess of Wales having two of her daughters "infected" after the "Turkish method."

The efficiency of the operation in mitigating the severity of smallpox was great, the mortality averaging but three in 1,000. But there was one drawback which was considered fatal. However light the ingrafted disease might be, it was still smallpox, and the more it was conveyed in this way the more were centers of infection multiplied from which those not protected were liable to contract the disease in its most virulent form.

Dr. Edward Jenner was the son of an English clergyman, born in May, 1749, at Berkeley, a village in Gloucester. The confident assertion of a young country woman that having had "cowpox" she was proof against smallpox, made a lasting impression on his mind.

In his twenty-first year he went to London to finish his medical education under Dr. John Hunter. Returning after two years, he began practice in his native village of Berkeley. On renewing his acquaintance with the dairy people of the district, the belief of an existing antagonism between cowpox and smallpox was again brought to his attention. By degrees he accumulated sufficient evidence to convince him that there was something in it. On May 14, 1796, Jenner made his first vaccination on a boy of 8 years, named James Phipps. Several weeks afterward the boy was inoculated with smallpox matter, and, as Jenner had predicted, no result followed. Within one year from the first announcement of the discovery 70 of the leading physicians of London signed a declaration of their absolute confidence in it.

In spite of this the discovery was not generally accepted without much opposition. Jenner, his system and all who adopted it were made the butts of attacks hardly equaled in extravagance by any in the history of medicine. When he persisted in pressing the consideration of vaccination on a medical society of which he was a member, he was threatened with expulsion. Jenner and his followers were denounced as quacks. The so called school of orthodoxy consisted of those practitioners who still adhered to inoculation.

A mother complained that since her daughter had been vaccinated she coughed like a cow and that hair had grown all over her body. It is also said that vaccination had been discontinued in one country district, because those who had been inoculated with vaccine virus "bellowed like bulls."

In 1800 the practice was introduced into this country, and six years after it was first made public the knowledge and practice of this operation had spread over the entire world. In Russia the empress gave the name of "Vaccinoff," to the first child vaccinated and made its education a public charge. Many honors were conferred on Jenner by foreign courts. The anniversary of his birth and that of his first vaccination were for many years celebrated in Germany as feast days. In 1802 parliament voted him \$50,000, and five years later \$100,000 more. He died of apoplexy in 1823, and his remains were laid in the parish church of Berkeley. The following epitaph is inscribed on his tomb:

Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim  
And hup out blessings on his honored name,  
And radiant beauty drop one grateful tear,  
For beauty's truest friend lies buried here.

Nowadays the old fashioned method of arm to arm vaccination is no longer practiced, as there is always more or less danger of transmitting disease from one to another. The virus, as generally used now, is obtained from young heifers. Quill slips are charged with it, each slip receiving enough matter for one inoculation. "Points" of

ivory are also used for holding the virus.

The lancet is still used where one vaccination is to be performed. When a large number of people are to be vaccinated new needles are always used, a fresh needle for each case, thus insuring absolute safety to the person vaccinated.—New York World.

#### CHALLENGED JUDGE AND JURY.

Extraordinary Tactics of a Pennsylvania Lawyer to Entice a Trial.

"I don't believe in trying a case in a dull, routine manner, so that it becomes a question whether the attorneys or the jurors will go to sleep first," said S. S. Boyer of Sunbury, author of "Boyer's Criminal Digest," to a reporter. Mr. Boyer was defending George Kuhn in the United States courts against the charge of impersonating a United States officer. The case proved to be one of the most amusing that has ever been called. It was full of funny incidents from the beginning to the end.

Attorney Boyer is a Pennsylvania Dutchman and has enough of that accent to make his conversation very attractive. The first day of the trial a witness was called who, owing to some chronic affection of the throat, was not able to speak in an ordinary tone, but had either to speak in a whisper or shout his words. Attorney Boyer didn't know this, so when the witness began to shout his answers Boyer thought he was doing it to be disrespectful. He became angry and shouted his questions in a not very polite manner.

In his speech to the jury Boyer said some very bitter things about the witness, among which was, "You saw how much of a rowdy he was by his actions on the stand." He was quite taken aback when United States District Attorney Hall arose and explained the witness' affliction. In addressing the jury Attorney Boyer apologized for not being able to present his case in an eloquent manner for his soldier client, "for," he said, "as my client left part of his body on the battlefield, so I left part of my voice at the breakfast table." He had met with an accident to his teeth.

Attorney Boyer then went on to say: "In the great book of books it says that it is better to leave 99 guilty persons go unpunished than to punish one innocent man." Attorney Hall in closing answered this in a neat manner by saying: "When the attorney for the defense quoted about 99 guilty persons from the 'book of books,' I at once presumed he meant the Bible. I can now see my mistake, as that sentiment is not expressed there, for by his 'book of books' he must have meant 'Boyer's Criminal Digest.'" This created a great laugh in the court.

As Attorney Boyer closed his speech he did a most uncommon thing. He turned to the jury and said: "If there is any point you don't understand about this case you'd like me to explain, just ask me the question. I'll have to make the same restriction to you as I did to the supreme court, however. I told the judges they were at liberty to ask me questions concerning the case I had before them and not to be afraid to do so, as they could not embarrass me, but to ask only one question at a time, as that was all I could answer." This odd practice created quite a little sensation in the court. Attorney Boyer, after abusing a witness in a terrible manner, turned and said, "If that witness wants to see me outside after the case is over, I'll speak to him." The case gave constant amusement by the oddities that crept in, and Attorney Boyer's natural manner of addressing the jury seemed to take, for his client was acquitted.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Nebraska Editor Draws the Line.  
Volume 1, No. 6 of The Moslem World is upon our table hammering for an exchange. It is published in New York by Colonel Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, and has an advertising patronage that insures its financial success. Its purpose is "to spread the light of Islam in America." The light of Islam is what we want, but in spreading it don't put it on too thick. We cannot get to believing in Mohammed all of a sudden. It takes time to subdue and overcome the prejudices that were inculcated in earlier years. It isn't so hard to believe in the divine mission of the prophet or to observe the seasons of prayer or give alms when you have them about you, or to keep the fast of Ramadan, but when it comes to the pilgrimage to Mecca that do settle it. If it takes a trip to the orient as a condition for securing eternal life and the possession of a harem in Hallelujahland withdraw from us the "light of Islam" and we'll take the doctrines of the Christian Bible in "our."—Nebraska State Journal.

Liquefied Gases.  
All the liquefied gases except oxygen and hydrogen have been frozen by self evaporation in a vacuum. By evaporating liquid air in a vessel surrounded by liquid oxygen, Professor Dewar succeeded in reducing the air to a clear, transparent solid. It has not been determined whether the oxygen of the mixture is really frozen or merely entangled among the particles of solid nitrogen in some such way as rose water in cold cream, or water in the solid gelatin of calves' foot jelly. Although pure oxygen has never been frozen, it is possible that when mixed with nitrogen its freezing point is raised so that the two solidify together.—Science.

#### COURTSHIP IN GREENLAND.

How an Arctic Beauty Is Mildly Bullied Into Matrimony.

Since the Danish missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives of Greenland, marriages in the far north are celebrated by the representatives of the church. In a recent issue of one of the Danish papers one of the missionaries gives the following account of the way courtship and marriage are brought about:

"The man calls on the missionary and says, 'I wish to take unto myself a wife.'"

"Whom?" asks the missionary.  
"The man gives her name."  
"Have you spoken with her?"

"As a rule the answer is in the negative, and the missionary asks the reason. "Because," comes the reply, "it is so difficult. You must speak to her." The missionary then calls the young woman to him and says, "I think it is time that you marry."

"But," she replies, "I do not wish to marry."  
"That is a pity," adds the missionary, "as I have a husband for you."  
"Who is he?" asks the maiden.

"The missionary names the candidate for her love."  
"But he is not worth anything. I will not have him."

"However," suggests the missionary, "he is a good fellow and attends well to his house. He throws a good harpoon, and he loves you."

"The Greenland beauty listens attentively, but again declares that she will not accept the man as her husband."  
"Very well," goes on the missionary: "I do not wish to force you. I shall easily find another wife for so good a fellow."

The missionary then remains silent as though he looked upon the incident as closed. But in a few minutes she whispers, "But if you wish it!"

"No," answered the pastor, "only if you wish it. I do not wish to overpersuade you."

Another sigh follows, and the pastor expresses regret that she cannot accept the man.

"Pastor," she then breaks out, "I fear he is not worthy."  
"But did he not kill two whales last summer while the others killed one? Will you not take him now?"

"Yes, yes; I will."  
"God bless you both," answers the pastor and joins the two in marriage.

The Shade He Wanted.

Delacroix, the painter, was walking out one day in Paris with a friend of his, when he fell into a brown study.  
"What is up with you now?" said the friend.

"I can't get a certain shade of yellow," replied the artist.  
"What sort of yellow?"

"Just then a cab drove past.  
"The very thing!" the painter gasped out. "Stop! stop!"

"I am engaged," the cabby replied, without stopping.  
Delacroix started in pursuit and at a steep place in the Rue des Martyrs overtook the cab. Opening the door, he said, in tones of entreaty, to the passenger inside:

"Do please tell your driver to stop; I want your complexion for a painting on which I am at work. There is a color merchant close at hand. I shall not detain you above five minutes, and in acknowledgment of the service you render me I will present you with a sketch of my picture."

The bargain was struck; Delacroix got his yellow, and a few months later the "fare" received a sketch of his "Assassination of the Archbishop of Liege."—Harper's Young People.

Velocity of the Earth's Rotation.

Everybody knows that the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis once every 24 hours. But few, however, have any idea of the high rate of speed necessary to accomplish that feat. The highest velocity ever attained by a cannon ball has been estimated at 1,026 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The earth, in making one revolution in 24 hours, must turn with a velocity nearly equal to that of a cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator has been estimated at nearly 1,500 feet per second, or a mile every 8.6 seconds. Therefore it has been calculated that if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity independent of the earth, and could keep up the speed with which it left the mouth of the gun, it would beat the sun in his apparent journey around the earth.—St. Louis Republic.

Crushing the Clerk.

The hotel clerk who is flip may be a prize package to his employer, because some people love the easy familiarity which blooms without cultivation, and then again some don't. One of those who doesn't recently walked up to the desk of a hostelry.

"Can you give me a room in this house?" he asked, with the air of a man who wanted the best.

The clerk sprang up at once.  
"I couldn't very well give you one out of it," he replied, whirling the register around.

"Well, I guess somebody else can," retorted the visitor, and he picked up his bag and walked out.—Detroit Free Press.

A college student is reported as saying that on the whole he rather enjoys his studies. They furnish a needed relaxation from his athletic work.

#### Elevated Railroad Sights.

I saw while riding in a Third avenue elevated car from the City hall station to Twenty-third street, among other interesting things, a mother spanking her boy; any number of people making up beds; room after room of cheap lodging houses in which men were smoking, reading, talking, chewing tobacco; a woman scraping the scales from a fish; a young man kissing a young woman, and presumably a young woman kissing a young man; a squirrel turning his wheel with tremendous rapidity; a spitz dog, a bulldog, a skye terrier and a parrot with a green and yellow tail; any number of men sitting in their shirt sleeves and smoking at the windows; boys blowing "spit balls" upon the passers below; young women waving handkerchiefs to the engineers and brakemen; any number of unmade beds; a little boy taking a bath; girls and men working sewing machines; a little chap blowing soap bubbles and the editor of a well known evening paper taking a drink.—Joe Howard in New York Recorder.

#### Italian Etiquette.

If the woman who visits Rome wishes to follow tradition and "do as the Romans do," she will be careful never to take an escort's arm in a Catholic church. Indeed, the guides instruct those who stroll innocently arm in arm about St. Peter's looking at the pictures, frescoes and altars of that wonderful cathedral that they are committing an impropriety.

Italians are very particular about the etiquette of kissing the hand. A man kisses the right hand of his mother, aunt or elderly friend and the left hand of his sweetheart. It is not permitted him to kiss the palm of the hand except in great and affectionate intimacy. It is regarded as a token that he is very much in love. Upon arriving at a formal dinner a gentleman takes the hand of his hostess and bends low over it as if about to kiss it, but does not do so. After dinner etiquette demands that he take her hand again and kiss it.—New York World.

#### Dog and Cat.

The effect of a dog on a cat's tail is well worth study. When a cat encounters a strange dog, the tail immediately assumes an upright position, the back becomes highly arched, and the fur stands out straight all over the body. This sudden change dismays the dog, who brings himself to a halt, and the two regard each other steadfastly.

But if the dog should turn his gaze away for a fraction of a second there is a swish and a bound, and the cat has disappeared over a fence or up a tree. Stimulated by the presence of a dog, cats have been known to climb to such heights that they were unable to descend the way they went up.—Exchange.

#### An Oculatory Feast.

Readers are familiar with the picture which represents a little child in night attire standing before its mother's mirror and kissing the image reflected by the glass. Mrs. Newly Rich recently called upon one of our New York portrait artists and desired a copy of the picture painted of her daughter, but explained:

"I do not believe in kissing upon the lips, so you will please paint it so that she will be kissing the reflection on the forehead."—New York Herald.

#### An Unanswerable Argument.

"Now, for instance," said Watts, who had been airing his views on evolution, "if the conditions were such that horses were compelled to climb for their food, it would be but a matter of time until a race of horses with claws would be developed."  
"What nonsense!" replied Potts. "Haven't cats been trying to learn to sing for the last 4,000 years?"

#### Origin of Tawdry.

Tawdry came from St. Audrey. In old times there was an annual fair in several cities of Europe on St. Audrey's day. Incautious persons were frequently imposed on at these fairs by worthless tinsel jewelry; hence the saying, "Bought at Audrey's," was equivalent to show without value.

In order to prevent "rear end" collisions a western railroad has issued an order that every passenger train must have a flagman on the rear platform constantly, and this flagman must not leave his post to eat or sleep until he is relieved by some one capable of standing watch.

The discharge of a river is the volume of water it pours into the sea within a given time, usually expressed as so many feet per second. It is estimated by finding the breadth, the average depth and the average rate of a river at its mouth and multiplying.

No one can be called educated who has not self knowledge. It underlies all true wisdom and saves one from calling that virtue in himself which he calls vice in another.

The first newspaper published in Holland appeared on the morning of Jan. 8, 1656. It was called De Weeketjcke Courante Van Europa. It is now the Haarlem Courant.

Great Britain got two of her possessions from pirates—the Leeward Islands in Borneo and Sarawak in the north-west of Borneo.