

Buried His Gold.

The late Scott Neal, of Perryville, who died last Friday morning, left a considerable estate. Besides his real estate he left cash and notes to the value of about \$10,000. A few hours before he died he made a will and appointed his brother-in-law, Senator James G. Mitchell, executor. He then informed him that in the secret drawer of an old bureau, known as the Betsy Hadden bureau, there was \$5,750 in bills, which was found. He also said he had buried on the farm seventy-three \$20 gold pieces, \$1,460. This was also found.—Punkatowney Spirit.

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Reynoldsville, Pa., week ending August 11, 1900:

Miss Mary Ennes, Oscar Grey, Arthur Hinton, Foster Piper, Miss Maggie Scott, Griffith Scott, A. L. Saltzer, M. Carmine Di Francesco.

Say advertised and give date of list when calling for above.

A. M. WOODWARD, P. M.

It Helped to Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by H. Alex. Stoke, druggist.

The *Farm Journal* is cheap but not too cheap to be good; it is full of ginger and gumption, and has as many other good things in it that you can use as any paper at any price. It will be sent four years to subscribers of THE STAR who pay arrearsages and one year in advance and 25 cents extra, or \$1.25 for the *Farm Journal* for four years and THE STAR for one year.

W. H. STAMEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office at Hotel McConnell, Reynoldsville, Pa.

C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

G. M. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. McCREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in Froehlich & Henry block, near postoffice, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOPER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
Resident dentist. In the Froehlich & Henry block, near the postoffice, Main street. Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS,

DENTIST,
Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DeVERE KING,

DENTIST,
Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Bldg., Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

NEFF,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

HUGHES,

RETAKING AND EMBALMING.
Line of supplies constantly on hand. Office and warehouse in the Moore building on Main street.

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
FRANK DIETZ, Proprietor.
First class in every particular. Located in the very center of the business part of town. Free bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

HOTEL McCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.
The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections, etc.

L. M. SNYDER,

Practical Horse-Shoer
and General Blacksmith.

Horse-shoeing done in the neatest manner and by the latest improved methods. Reshoeing of all kinds carefully and promptly done. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HORSE CLIPPING

Have just received a complete set of machine horse clippers of latest style in pattern and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates. Jackson St., near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

CARE OF TEETH.

L. L. Means, D. D. S., in a Paper Read Before Epworth League, Imparts Some Practical Information.

DENIES THE DENTIST IS A FIEND.

A General Education on the Subject Would Lessen the Demand for His Services and Save a World of Woe.

In response to an invitation to furnish you with a paper relating to the teeth, I consented only with a great deal of reluctance, owing to my inexperience in this direction; but, with your patience and power of endurance, which is required in nearly all branches of my work, I will try to awaken a few opinions in your minds along this line that might do some good. So, for a very short time, you may look down in the month with me.

The mouth (oral or buccal cavity) is placed at the commencement of the alimentary canal. It is nearly an oval shaped cavity in which the mastication of the food takes place. It is bounded in front by the lips, laterally by the cheeks and alveolar process of the upper and lower jaws, above by the hard palate and teeth of the upper jaw, below by the tongue and mucous membrane stretched between the undersurface of that organ and the inner surface of the jaws, and by the teeth of the lower jaw, behind by the soft palate and the throat.

There are two stages of digestion that take place in the mouth. Mastication, or the chewing of the food, and insalivation, or the mixing of the food with saliva.

The teeth are responsible for the mastication of the food, of which each human subject is provided with two sets, which make their appearance at different periods of life. The first set appears at childhood and are called the temporary, deciduous or milk teeth. The second set which also appear at an early period, continue until old age and are named permanent. The temporary teeth are twenty in number, four incisors, two canines and four molars in each jaw. The permanent teeth are 32 in number, four incisors, two canines, four bicusps and six molars in each jaw.

Each tooth consists of three portions: the crown, or body projecting from the gums; the root, which is entirely enclosed within the alveolus; and neck, the restricted portion between the other two. The roots are firmly implanted within the alveolar process, as some of you well know. The alveolar process, commonly known as the jaw bone, is not the jaw bone proper, but that portion of the maxillary bones in which are implanted all the teeth. It is spongy and elastic, making the teeth less resistant in extracting, and it is resorbed by cells, when the teeth are removed, therefore, the fracturing and removing of a portion of this is not particularly dangerous.

On making a vertical section of a tooth a cavity will be found in the interior. The cavity is situated in the interior of the crown and the center of each root, and opens by a minute orifice at the extremity of the latter. The shape of the cavity corresponds somewhat with that of the tooth. It forms what is called the pulp cavity and contains a soft, highly vascular and sensitive substance called the dental pulp. The pulp consists of connective tissue cells and is richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves, which enter the cavity through a small opening at end of the root.

The solid portions of the tooth consist of three distinct structures, viz.: the dentine, which forms the larger portion of the tooth; the enamel, that layer which covers the exposed portion of the crown, and the cementum, which covers the surface of the root. The enamel is the hardest substance of the body. It is a dead tissue; in the cutting and breaking of the enamel no painful response is given, but I realize that there are many individuals who are not very close at discriminating.

The dentine forms the principal mass of the tooth. In its central part is the cavity containing the pulp. It is a modification of bony tissue, from which it differs, however, in structure. If we study it microscopically we find it consists of minute, wavy, branching tubes, having distinct walls. These tubes are very small, 1-4500 of an inch in diameter where they leave the pulp. In their course to the outer surface their direction varies. Vertically in the upper portion of the crown, oblique in the neck and upper part of the root, and toward the lower part of the root they are inclined downward. The tubuli contain nervous matter, transmitting to the nerve of the tooth painful impressions when an irritant of any kind is brought to bear. Dentine is most sensitive at its outer surface, not directly over the pulp. When it is denuded of enamel, substances sweet, sour, hot or

cold giving quick response to pain. This is commonly known as the teeth getting on edge. In the filling of the teeth a great deal of trouble is found in the cutting and drilling of this structure. In working with this part of the tooth some individuals get the idea the dentist is sort of a fiend, who delights in the infliction of pain and has an uncontrollable inclination for boring into the nerve, but this is not true. The cementum, which covers the roots of the teeth, is a very thin layer, thickest at the apex of the tooth. In structure and chemical composition it resembles bone.

The teeth are subject to several diseased conditions, but the one most commonly known to us is dental caries, or decay of the teeth. Caries is a gradual decay of the tissues of a tooth, as have been described, and is always from the inside toward the nerve or pulp, not from the inside out.

The causes of dental caries are limited. The local causes are faults of structure, form and positions of the teeth, forms and positions which permit the massing and retention of food debris, faulty structure permits of the rapid invasion of this process. Constitutional states expressed by lowered vital tone (especially after a long period of sickness) appear to permit of the more rapid multiplication of these causes, but the most important cause is germs (micro organisms), these germs giving off a ferment which acts on certain foods taken into the mouth, forming lactic acid, which acts as a chemical solvent. We are much indebted to Dr. Miller for this information. He, with chemicals, produced decay of the teeth, artificially. Any one with some knowledge of chemistry can easily see how this takes place. When this acid is formed it dissolves the enamel, exposing the dentine. The dentine is cupped out, destroyed over a greater or less area, the concavity containing fermenting masses of food debris, beneath these masses the dentine is decalcified soft and almost structureless. If this is long continued and not retarded in any way a series of complications arises, ending in the death of the pulp and the destruction of part or the whole of the crown. These cavities formed in order of frequency are, first, in pits, grooves and fissures of the enamel; second, the spaces between the teeth, etc. These can be found by actual observation or by the use of appropriate instruments. Cavities in the teeth are nearly always larger within than without on account of the dentine being less resistant to decay. A very minute opening in the enamel may lead into a very large cavity of decay. The treatment of decay is the removal of all the infected material, and the ragged edges of enamel walls, and their replacement by suitable filling materials which shall serve to restore the lost form of the tooth. The object in filling the teeth is to secure their future preservation at that part from the recurrence of decay.

The various accepted filling materials in use are gold, tin, amalgam cements, gutta percha. These different materials are not used indiscriminately. This involves a consideration of the location of the filling, the structure of the teeth, the age of the individual, the power of endurance, their financial standing, etc. We will not have time to study the various methods of preparing and filling the teeth, nor will we consider the mechanical appliances used in the mouth, but we will go rather to the study of the care of the teeth and the importance of some instruction along this line to the general public. With little or no instruction most every one can maintain a state of cleanliness in the mouth. The importance of this you know is necessary to preserve the teeth. It is accomplished by the use of suitable tooth brushes and properly compounded tooth powders. The correct use of the brush requires that it be placed with some degree of firmness upon the outer and inner faces of the teeth and then slightly rotated. The pressure drives the bristles into the valleys and the rotary movement being away from the gums, avoids injury to that structure. The application of this procedure in combination with the use of picks and floss silk should maintain a correct hygienic condition of the teeth upon which, in the light of the present knowledge of the causes of the solution of the enamel, depends the preservation of the teeth from that source of injury. It has been shown when the enamel becomes attacked the cause is the fermentation of particles of food about the teeth, which are permitted to remain in contact with it. Further reason is found that the mouth in an unclean condition becomes a favorable habitat for the development of germs, some of which may have disease producing properties capable of effecting the general health.

With these conditions before us of such grave importance, it seems to be a duty of the profession to take steps that

will finally change these matters into terms of common knowledge available for the masses of people who most need it. In some countries movements in this direction are in active operation, looking to the better care of the teeth of the public school children. There have been attempts made in this direction in our own country, but have been halted on account of a lack of organized efforts. Our laws recognize the duty of retaining the public health to such an extent as not only to restrict and isolate numerous sick people but to take extreme care of the sewerage, cleanliness, ventilation, etc., and even the length of the tube permitted for an infant to take its milk from a nursing bottle has been put into an ordinance. If this is in accordance with the constitution, why not essential to the same end that the mouth, which as everyone knows is the starting point of all nutrition, should be considered and the individual so instructed in its care as to avoid half or more than half of the diseases now to be contended with. While our town is very healthy, it might be made twice as healthy by having all instructed in this matter.

It is not essential that we require the youth to take a three year course in a university studying dentistry, as a specialty, though that might be agreeable to some of us, but we might at least give them a few pages of good, sound instruction during their school days. The result on the next generation would probably lessen the number of dentists, but will render unnecessary their existence. So there would be no great loss without some small gain. If we take some of the larger cities with two or three hundred dentists, think of the agony endured by the people who are required to sustain these men each month and in a great big majority of cases the services of the dentist is needed because of a lack of wisdom that would have saved all the suffering and many of the operations. Is this not an argument in favor of more enlightenment along this subject to the general public. There is a great deal the dental profession don't know, but if a small portion was accessible to the public it would save a world of suffering. There are a great many things that could be taught in a simple way that would do good. It could be taught that the forceps are used too frequently altogether; that a tooth which can be saved in a healthy condition is too valuable to be extracted at any time; that the cause of decay, as stated before, is always in the mouth and not in the tooth; that imperfect or weakly developed teeth decay more easily and rapidly when the cause is not removed; that any acid action in the mouth attacks the enamel and starts the decay; that germs get in their work much more effectually where acid has done injury and always more rapidly in mouths not kept strictly clean; the decomposition of food and saliva produces acids and forms breeding places for the disease germs; that cleanliness is next to godliness; that simple processes, if vigorously and persistently employed, tend to prevent formation of acids and development of germs and consequently delay decay of the teeth, as well as ward off foul breath, which invariably accompanies neglect; that mixing food during mastication and insalivation with the debris common in neglected mouths is very unwholesome, as it necessarily is swallowed with the food and this impairs digestion and later interferes with the quality of the new blood formed from the ingested food. The presence of such contaminating materials poisons the breath when allowed to pass through the mouth instead of through the nose and again poisons, or at least interferes, with the purifying of the blood in the lungs and this is the cause of lung troubles, blood diseases, heart affections and numerous other conditions, all of which aggravate any injury that might call for the aid of a physician, but aching teeth, like aching heads and aching stomachs, can be cured if not endured and not make it necessary to remove them, but I am sure if we will all try to maintain a hygienic condition of the mouth we will be freed from many undesirable operations which otherwise we will have to endure.

Prevented a Tragedy.
Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake at night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes: "This marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia." Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at H. Alex. Stoke's drug store.

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Christian Endeavor Convention.

The annual convention of the Jefferson County Christian Endeavor Union will be held in the Presbyterian church at Johnsonburg on Wednesday and Thursday, August 29th and 30th. The officers are: President, Rev. Harry G. Teagarden; vice-president, Rev. R. M. Coulter; secretary, Miss Sadie Swift; treasurer, Miss Ella Barnum; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel Arnold. The program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
1.00 Executive Committee meeting.
1.30 Devotional exercises. "Here am I, send me." Rev. David Caldwell, Penfield.

Address of welcome..... U. T. Watson, Johnsonburg.
Response by Harry G. Teagarden, Johnsonburg.
"Skilled Workmen in C. E. Society," by Prof. R. B. Teitrick, Brookville.
"Committee Work," Rev. W. Frank Reber, Reynoldsville.
"The Tenth Legion," Mrs. Albert A. Bird, Wilcox.
"C. E. and Foreign Missions," Rev. Harry T. Chisholm, Falls Creek Business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
7.45 Devotional exercises. Rev. J. H. Teibert, Johnsonburg.
Address, "Worldliness and Warfare," Rev. George H. Hill, Beechwoods.

Music..... "C. E. Work to be Accomplished in the Twentieth Century," Rev. James Conwell, D. D., Brookville.
Benediction.
Reception of delegates.

THURSDAY FORENOON.
8.00 Sunrise Prayer Meeting, led by Charles L. Bradshaw.
9.00 Devotional exercises, "The Quiet Hour," Rev. J. H. Graybill, St. Marys.
"Relation of C. E. Society to Church Work," Rev. J. M. Van Horne, Valley Junction.
"Junior Work," Miss Isabel Arnold, Reynoldsville.
Open Parliament, by Rev. R. M. Coulter, Grange.
"Age Limit in C. E.," Rev. J. S. Upton, Ridgway.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
1.30 Devotional exercises, "Praise," Rev. J. Arthur Hurley, Johnsonburg.
"Some Perplexities in C. E. Work," Miss Margaret E. Ames, Penfield.
Address..... Rev. J. V. Bell, DuBois.
Reception..... Miss Flora Sadler, Anita.
Address, "Impressions of Palestine," Rev. J. C. Smith Business.

THURSDAY EVENING.
7.45 Devotional exercises.....
Rev. S. M. Gedding, Sugar Hill.
Address..... Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus, Wilcox.
Address, "The Keynote," Rev. J. L. Warren, Warren.

All delegates requested to bring songbook, title, "Finest of the Wheat, No. 2."

Valuable Real Estate for Sale in Falls Creek.

About 100 acres of good land situated within the lines of the proposed borough of Falls Creek. Matson's brick works are located about the middle of the tract, which reaches to within 200 feet of the Fitzpatrick Glass Factory. About 40 acres cleared. The B. & P. R. R. and the Pennsylvania R. R. run through the tract, also two public roads. The best manufacturing sites at Falls Creek are on this land, and every acre of it is suitable for either town lots or farming. It is underlaid with coal, limestone and a 16 foot vein of fire clay. No leases or options of any kind on either the land or minerals. Title perfect. A frame house with cellar, good garden and excellent orchard, log barn, with an abundance of best spring water on the tract; is renting for ten dollars per month. Will be sold at great bargain to quick buyer. For prices, terms, etc., see DAVID C. WHITEHILL, Brookville, Pa.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George G. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down. Only 50c. Sold by H. Alex. Stoke, druggist.

Summer Excursion Rates.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Reynoldsville to Chautauqua and return, \$5.50. On sale each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during August. Tickets good 15 days returning.
Reynoldsville to Niagara Falls and return, \$7.45. On sale each Tuesday during August and September. Tickets good 15 days returning.
Reynoldsville to Toronto and return, \$8.45. On sale each Tuesday during August and September. Tickets good 15 days returning.

Last of the Season.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Co. announce the last Sunday excursion of the season to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on August 19th. This midsummer day's excursion will be a most enjoyable one and will be the last opportunity this season of visiting the Exposition City and wondrous Niagara at the low rate named below. Special train will leave Falls Creek at 7.30 a. m.; returning leave Niagara Falls at 6.30 p. m. and Buffalo at 7.30 p. m. The fare will be only \$2.50 for the round trip from Falls Creek. Tickets will also be good returning from Buffalo on regular trains Monday, August 20, 1900, except train No. 3, the vestibuled limited, leaving Buffalo at 9.45 a. m.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

On account of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chicago, August 27-31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Chicago, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Chicago prior to noon of September 2, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive.

Reduced Rates to Detroit.

For the Biennial Conclave, Knights of Pythias, at Detroit, August 27 to September 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Detroit not later than September 1, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 14, inclusive.

Used His Revolver.

Samuel Dunham, a young man about 23 years of age, and his wife's uncle, John Krise, who live but a short distance apart in the southeastern corner of Eldred township, had a shooting affair all to themselves Wednesday evening of last week, and the result is that Dunham will go through the world the rest of his life on one leg. The affair has been patched up between the parties and but little is being said by them as to particulars concerning the shooting. It is known, however, that the men had been indulging quite freely in fire water that day, and that some time during the evening Krise shot Dunham in the leg with a revolver, the ball striking the bone and shattering it into a mass of broken pieces for a distance of several inches. Drs. Lawson and Henry were called, and upon examination they decided that it would be useless to make any effort to save the leg, so they made the amputation and the patient is making a rapid recovery. No arrest has been made nor is it likely that any will be made, as it would be a difficult job to get the necessary evidence to procure a conviction. It is given out that the consideration Dunham is to receive from Krise for the loss of his leg is that Krise is to pay all the expenses and set him up in business as soon as he is able to be about again.—Brookville Republican.

Soft Coal Market.

Coal Trade Journal.]
Soft coal is growing to be more active and one may note in the reports which come to hand an undercurrent of strength to this branch of the trade, such as it has not had in months, and we should not be surprised if the prophesied repetition of last fall's activity would really come to pass. There is a new source of supply to the Atlantic coast trade during the past week in the resumption of the Georges Creek district shipments, and this will give those who want this particular grade a chance to stock up for their next winter's requirements. Prices are being well maintained on the best grades of fuel at all points; the increased demand for coal to go abroad is also likely to continue and will be of benefit to certain of the trade. This is growing slowly but steadily to many points heretofore strangers to our coal.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued the past week by John D. Evans, Clerk of Courts of Jefferson county:
Matus Adamzack and Agnes Pencak, both of Brookville.
Reuben Humel, of Leeper, and Orpha Hogue, of Shippensburg.
Hugh Devlin, of Walston, and Anna Quinn, of Horatio.
James Jeffries, of Eleanor, and Eliza Jehu, of Desre.
John A. Greenwalt, of North Pine Grove, and Elizabeth M. Zagst, of Voinelock, Clarion county.
Mike Oleuick and Annie Kolin, both of Walston.
Joe Grubala and Anna Ryc, both of Adrian.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by H. Alex. Stoke, druggist.

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