

## FACTS ABOUT DOLLS.

### CAUSE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WAX AND CHINA VARIETIES.

They were first used to show off models of costly dresses and in the seventeenth century were what fashion papers are today.

The origin of the word doll is curious. Centuries ago, when saints' names were much in vogue for children, St. Dorothea was the most popular, and her name the best and luckiest that could be given to a little girl. The nickname was Dolly, or Doll, and from giving babies the nickname it was an easy step to pass it on to the little images of which the babies were so fond.

The word doll is not found in common use in our language until the middle of the eighteenth century, and as far as can be discovered, first appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1751, in the following: "Several dolls with different dresses, made in St. James street, have been sent to the czarina to show the manner of dressing at present in fashion among English ladies."

Previous to this the word used to describe the favorite plaything of all girls in all countries and in all ages was "baby," which is to be found, together with "poppet," or "puppet," in this sense in the works of most of the earlier writers.

The wax and china doll originated in the middle of the seventeenth century. There were no fashion papers as now, and in order to show what was being worn on the continent dolls were beautifully and expensively dressed and sent to the various European countries, and from the model orders were taken. The dolls, to show off their costly garb, must be made of more precious stuff than wood, so wax and china and even ivory were made.

Thuringia, Germany, was the most famous place where dolls were made. In 1600 years ago a doll was made in Thuringia, and they were called not dolls, but Flanders' babies. These used to be an old English plaything which ran thus:

The children of Holland take pleasure in making what the children of England take pleasure in breaking.

At one European doll factory of the present day 100,000 dolls are produced annually, some 500 men, women and children being employed. To make one talking doll requires the joint labor of 30 men. Dolls' eyes are made in underground rooms, into which the sunlight rarely peeps, and violet orbs are the most difficult to color. There is one town in Germany where three-fourths of all the dolls' eyes in the world are made. Only in the case of the most expensive dolls is real human hair used.

In a doll factory are wood carvers, headmakers, leg and arm makers, eye-makers, portrait artists, hairdressers, doll sewers and doll stuffers; also a small army of fashionable dressmakers and milliners.

The Hindu child is probably the only doll-less child in the world. The little Egyptians have their wooden dolls, the same in size as 4,000 years ago.

These were sometimes porcelain. When a child died, they were buried with it, in the expectation that their spirit forms would do service in another world.

The art of doll making is a most elaborate and gorgeous affair. So are the dolls of "genroku," as they are called, which are often valuable wood enameled in colors or of stately and artistic merit.

The most interesting collection of dolls in this country is that in the bureau of ethnology, Washington. They are dolls of the Uni of Arizona and are made from the roots or subterranean branches of the cottonwood tree, whittled out with a knife.

They are decorated with bright red, green and represent the gods of the sun, the god of the snow, the god of the sun and the corn goddess. Uni children play with these dolls like their children do. Any one who enters into a Uni habitation is certain to see a row of these dolls suspended from the ceiling. When not in use, they are hung up until wanted.

Another doll with a history, made of clay and is considered by the people of a Mexican lady, and by other persons to be a worker of magic, and quantities of costly dolls are constantly offered to it. A doll in the house of its owner is set for its exclusive use. Here it rests in a canopy bed of solid silver, with beautiful dresses and rich jewelry valued at thousands of dollars. Its latest gifts is a magnificent doll which is played upon by those who are in the doll as a part of the service of the children.—New York Sun.

### Relationship.

In one county the other day a woman of the same name was asked for the license was applied for by the judge asked, as she was, if the bride and groom were related. "Well, judge," she said, "we kinder don't want just what you are. You see, we were married quite a spell, but I got a divorce, and now I'm over again."

troubled with  
it affects

stormy Car-  
is in the sun  
and the

## PASSING OF THE BELL.

### No Longer Used to Record the Joys and Sorrows of Humanity.

The solemn and impressive custom of announcing death by the tolling of the church bell will soon be but a vague and distant memory. "The passing bell" has itself passed away, and its slow measured accents no longer tell the story of the departure of one more soul. The brief notice in the daily paper, while it conveys explicit information, falls to give something that the bell's tolling carried with it. The solemn rhythmic tones awakened a momentary vibration in the breast of each listener and bade each pause for sympathy and meditation. The bell admonished the sinner to repent and warned the thoughtless that time was flying while it spoke clearly and comprehensively and bade all scattered and preoccupied inhabitants attend its story.

The bell's voice is identified with all the deepest and most sacred human emotions. It has bespoken the joys and sorrows of all mankind for centuries. Is its voice to die away and have no part in the life of the future? The wedding bells ring out no more save in some song or story. The Christmas chimes are seldom wanted to our ears. The church bells ring but faintly now and under constant protest. "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day" only in verse. A sunset gun today gives greater satisfaction. The angelus sounds merely in pictorial form, the fire bells give place to still alarms, and sleigh bells are discarded.

What is the future of the bell—that happy silver tongue that has sung out the joys of all the world, that solemn tone that has mourned for the nation's dead and voiced the nation's woes and summoned to their knees the nation's worshippers?—Atlantic Monthly.

## QUARRIES OF OLD EGYPT.

### Where Stone For Pyramids of the Desert Was Procured.

On the way to Philae and the head of the cataract, a short distance south of Assouan, we came upon the ancient quarries which supplied the granite for the columns, statues and obelisks throughout Egypt for many centuries. An obelisk which we saw lies in its native bed. It is 95 feet in length, and three sides have been carefully cut, but for some unknown reason it was never separated entirely from the parent rock. The surface bears the tool marks of the workmen. The grooves in it show that it was to have been reduced at the sides. It was supposed that the stone was split from its bed by drilling holes in the rock and filling them with wooden wedges, which were afterward saturated with water, the swelling wood furnishing the power.

From illustrations in the temples it is clear that these great monuments were floated down the river on rafts and then carried inland by artificial canals or dragged overland by thousands of slaves. In one of the tombs at Beni-Hassan is a picture illustrating the process. The great stone is loaded upon a huge sled drawn by a multitude of workmen. One man is engaged in pouring water upon the runners to prevent friction; another stands at the left of the statue and beats time, that the men may work in unison, while overseers, provided with whips, urge the laborers to their task. What king desired to extricate this block from the quarry, why it was left here, what it was to commemorate, we can never know. The riddle of the sphinx is solved, but the riddle of the obelisk in the quarry will no doubt remain with us forever.—Chautauquan.

## To Avoid a Total Loss.

A Pittsburg man tells of a visit he made at a thrifty home in a nearby town. The call was quite a pleasant one and during the evening "Abey," the hopeful son of the family, was sent to the cellar for refreshments for the guests. He could be heard groping his way through the dark, and then came the noise of something falling and the crash of glass. "Abey's" mother was plainly uneasy, but she assumed the unnatural composure which her society duties demanded. Soon "Abey" came up with an armful of bottles.

"What was that noise we heard, 'Abey'?" asked the mother. "Nothing much," replied "Abey." "I knocked over a bottle of milk and it rolled down the steps and spilled." "Did you call the cat, 'Abey'?" asked the thrifty woman.—Pittsburg News.

## Frequent Vaccination.

Although almost absolute immunity is secured for a period of six months by vaccination, there is no certainty that its effects will continue beyond that time. In the majority of cases it does, but the interval for which this additional benefit is enjoyed is variable. Hence those who have studied the matter most carefully recommend a fresh operation if more than six months have elapsed since the last one, if a person is liable to be subjected to peril, as in time of an epidemic.—New York Tribune.

## Not Wholly a Misfortune.

The Widow—Yes, Henry's death is a great loss to me, but I am thankful for one thing—he died before he could get his patent perfected. Sympathizing Friend—Pardon me. The Widow—You don't understand? Why, in that case, you know, all the money he had would have gone sooner or later.—Boston Transcript.

## A Dress Bargain.

Wife—Oh, such a bargain! I reached Biggs, Drive & Co.'s ahead of the crowd this morning, and got enough stuff for a perfectly elegant dress for \$1.50. Husband—Hoopla! You're an angel! What will it cost to get it made up? Wife—Best \$50.—New York Weekly.

## A Chinese Curiosity.

"A Chinaman in San Francisco," says a gossip in the Philadelphia Record, "showed me once an ivory ball as big as your two fists, with six smaller balls inside it. It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw. The Chinaman said that the balls had been begun by his grandfather and that he was the third generation to work on them. He told me how the work was done.

"It begins with a solid block of ivory, which is turned into a ball and then carved in a latticed pattern with tiny saw toothed knives. Through the lattice, with other knives that are bent in various shapes, the second ball is carved, but is kept fast to the first one by a thin strip of ivory left at the top and by another left at the bottom. Then the third ball, with still finer knives, is tackled through the first and second ones, and so the work goes on till all the balls are finished, when the strips that hold them firm are cut away, and they all revolve freely, one inside the other.

"This Chinaman said it was a common thing for families to have such balls for hundreds of years—grandfather, father, son and grandson working on them when they had nothing else to do. They are priceless, of course. Some cheap balls are made of vegetable ivory, being carved while the material is soft, like a potato. These, though, are not worth more than a few dollars at the most."

## The Evolution of the Pocket.

The ancient wore a single pouch at his belt. The modern has—how many pockets in an ordinary costume for outdoors? Let us count them: In the trousers five, in the waistcoat five, in the jacket five, in the overcoat five, making 20 in all, a full score of little pockets or bags, and arranged so conveniently that they are scarce noticed.

Truly this is an evolution! How long may it be before we have pockets in our husbands—where the Irishman carries his pipe, the American soldier his toothbrush and internally the pettifogger his legal papers, the papers that his predecessors in England thrust into the typical "green bag" long before there may be pockets in our gowns—for there are, I believe, patents covering this invention—and in our shoes? The case also, with its screw top, begins to be a useful receptacle.

Two centuries from now, so the man with a long foresight can clearly see, the main idea underlying the wearing of clothes will have entirely changed. The chief purpose of garments will no longer be considered to protect the body. They will be regarded first of all as textile foundations for innumerable pockets—Tudor Jenks in Woman's Home Companion.

## Took a Mean Advantage.

A superannuated in Richard Mansfield's company who had been to use a Scotch phrase, continuously and continually "beckled" by the manager at rehearsals and between the acts for alleged displays of stupidity on the stage, was informed that a near relative of his had departed this life and had left him a competence, so he decided to leave the dramatic profession and, to quote him, become respectable. Before leaving he determined to take his revenge on Mansfield for the attacks on his amour propre that gentleman had made.

The play was "Richard III," and the super was one of the soldiers who led away the Duke of Buckingham when the king orders his demise. In due time Richard remarked, "Off with his head!" and this was the super's opportunity. Advancing, he touched his helmet in the style of a footman and replied loudly and genially: "That'll be attended to, old chap. We'll take care of old Buck. It'll be all right!" and retired gracefully. When the infuriated Mansfield came off to commit murder, he found the super had fled.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Peculiarities of X Rays.

There are many curious things about X rays which seem to puzzle even the scientists. Signor Brigulti, who has been making experiments with them at Rome, says that the visibility of a substance to the eye is no criterion of its visibility to the X rays. The rays cannot see through glass, which is transparent to the eye, whereas aluminum, which is opaque to the eye, is transparent to the X rays. The rays can see a splinter of glass in the hand, but not a splinter of wood. Most inks are transparent to the rays, including printer's ink, but some of them are opaque. The rays can see through a postoffice directory, but if a paper with words written on it be put in the middle of the directory the rays will reveal these words and nothing behind them.

## Not the Bass Viol Man's Fault.

A capital story relating to good old times is still told in the Fen district of the eastern counties. As is well known by many and even now remembered by some, a bass viol was often procured to help the choirs in parish churches.

One lovely Sunday morning in the summer while the parson was droning out his drowsy discourse and had about reached the middle a big bull managed to escape from his pasture and marched majestically down the road, bellowing defiantly as he came. The parson, who was somewhat deaf, heard the bull bellow, but, mistaking the origin of the sound, gravely glanced toward the singers' seats and said in tones of reproof: "I would thank the musicians not to tune up during service time. It annoys me very much."

As may well be imagined, the choir looked greatly surprised, but said nothing.

Very soon, however, the belligerent bull gave another bellow, and then the aggrieved parson became desperately indignant.—Casell's Magazine.

### A Mountain Accident.

A serious accident with a fortunate termination is reported by a western exchange.

A man and his wife, while driving along a mountain road in Oregon, met with a curious mishap. The wagon was overturned, and the occupants fell out. The woman dropped into the branches of a tree 50 feet below, and the man went sliding and bumping fully 300 feet to the bottom of a ravine. When he recovered his senses, he was comparatively unharmed and went to his wife's rescue, but it was an hour before he could extricate her from where she hung by her skirts.

## Lucky Bingles.

"Bingles is a lucky man. His time goes right on whether he is waking or sleeping, sick or well."  
"What is Bingles' business?"  
"Watchmaker."—Ohio State Journal.

English women are not supposed to read the daily newspapers. They take to the weeklies, and that is why London has a great number of that class of a high order.

In the sixteenth century it was customary in Germany to get up at 5 o'clock, dine at 10, sup at 5 and go to bed at 8.

## He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and one and one-half boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For eruptions, eczema, tetter, salt rheum, sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. H. Alex. Stoke will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

## Transactions in Real Estate.

G. A. Heilbron to Mario Smetro Acro, for lot in McCalmont township. \$75; January 24, 1901.

Ed. C. Burns, Sheriff, to John C. Long, for property in Brookville. \$200; April 3, 1899.

Margaret Bullers to A. P. Moore, for land in Washington township. \$326; April 12, 1901.

Thomas Swanson to John Johnson, for property in McCalmont township. \$400; March 20, 1901.

Isaac Hollenbaugh to Genaro Marrazzo, for lot in Winslow township. \$62; April 12, 1901.

James S. Pifer to E. B. Campbell, for land in Henderson township. \$300; April 13, 1901.

John P. Pifer to Jacob S. Pifer, for land in Henderson township. \$31.21; August 13, 1898.

John P. Pifer to Jacob S. Pifer, for land in Henderson township. \$359.68; November 5, 1900.

G. S. and Elias Buzzard, administrators to Peter Slagle, for property in Ringgold township. \$2,450; December 17, 1891.

Amos Holben to Peter Slagle, quit claim to property in Worthville. \$300; November 19, 1895.

Annie Reitz to Peter Slagle, quit claims to two lots in Worthville. \$75; June 25, 1897.

Nancy J. Rodkey to Nellie Buchanan, for land in Warsaw township. \$250; April 13, 1901.

Robert H. Dennison to Andrew Hunter, for land in Washington township. \$2,500; January 18, 1901.

James C. Blood to David F. Diener, for land in Rose township. \$6,500; April 13, 1901.

William Hollenbaugh to John Leaster, for land in Winslow township. \$15; March 19, 1901.

Jane and H. B. Wyse to Moses Ruslander, for land in Winslow township. \$100; September 24, 1900.

Sarah Baum, et al., to Daniel Dinger, for land in Pinecreek township. \$350; January 14, 1901.

Susannah and James E. Geist to Emanuel and Sarah E. Mottern, for land in Ringgold township. \$2,400; March 23, 1901.

## Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the most severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles. "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale at H. Alex. Stoke's drug store. Get Green's Price Almanac.

**DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE**  
IT WILL NOT IF YOU TAKE **KRAUSE'S Headache Capsules**  
\$500 Reward for any injurious substance found in these Capsules.  
Perfectly Harmless  
Money refunded if not as advertised.  
Send postal order receipt of price.  
**HEADACHE**  
WILL CURE ANY Kind of  
**HEADACHE.**  
Twenty-five Cents.  
**NORMAN LIGHTY MFG. CO.,**  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.

**The Cure that Cures**  
**Coughs, Colds, Grippe,**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION IS  
**OTTO'S CURE**  
Sold by all druggists 25 & 50 cts.  
For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.

### LOOK FOR BARGAINS

In Spring and Summer Goods. Save from 25 to 35 per cent on the dollar at the

### People's Bargain Store.

I have received a complete line of Ladies' and Men's Furnishings for Spring and Summer. I mention a few staple articles at prices that will surprise you.

### MEN'S SUITS

Full line of Men's suits from \$3.75 up to \$11.75. They are of very latest style and cut and first-class goods.

### BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

The very latest styles at low prices.

### VESTEE SUITS

Very nice line of popular suits for the little fellows at low prices.

### MEN'S BROWN OVERALLS

Double front, heavy grade. Former price, 50 cents; big bargain price, 35 cents.

### HATS AND CAPS

For men, boys and children. Low prices.

### TABLE OIL CLOTH

49 inch, first-class goods, former price 18 cents, now 15 cents. Complete stock of spring and summer.

### LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

New style and new goods. Price from 38c up to \$1.45 each.

### WINDOW SHADES

Former price 13 cents, now 10 cents up.

### LACE CURTAINS

From 50 cents up to \$2.25 the pair. Big bargains in this line.

### MEN'S SHIRTS

For work and dress from 25 cents up to \$1.00 each. Nice new line for the spring and summer.

### SHOES

Complete stock of men's and boys' shoes from \$1.25 up to \$2.75. Every pair a bargain.

### EMBROIDERY LACES AND TRIMMINGS

Very large line at low prices.

REMEMBER  
Everything is exactly as represented here. It will cost you nothing to come and examine them. Come and see.  
**Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."**

**The People's Bargain Store,**  
A. KATZEN, PROPRIETOR.  
Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

### We will Save You Money.

Everybody wants to save money and at the same time get the best for what money they spend. The place to bring about both these results in

### SHOES

is at our store. We sell Men's Dress and Work Shoes from \$1.00 up to \$7.00; Ladies' Shoes from \$1.00 to \$5.00; Boys' and Misses' Shoes at most any price.

### JOHNSTON & NOLAN.

Nolan Block, Main St.

## ATTENTION

Having moved into new quarters, we are now better prepared to do all kinds of

CABINET WORK, FURNITURE REPAIRING, RE-UPHOLSTERING.

### Grilles Made to Order.

We also have a full line of Pictures, Picture Moulding, Etc. Picture Framing a specialty.

All work guaranteed first-class. If you are in need of anything in this line, give us a call.

### Northamer & Kellock,

Woodward Bldg. Main St.

**AN EXHIBIT OF FUNNY CATS**  
Drawn by our Own Boys and Girls.  
An event next week. We want every youngster in town to draw a picture of a funny BLACK CAT, the funnier and more grotesque



BLACK CAT BRAND CHICAGO-ROCKFORD HOSIERY COMPANY KENOSHA, WIS.

the better, and leave it at our store with his name and address on or before next Tuesday. We are going to pay a dollar for the funniest drawing submitted.

## A Sale of Black Cat Stockings

This week at the Hosiery Counter. These are hang-up good stockings. Strong, durable, hard to wear out, double knees and toes and fast colors. Just the kind you have been looking for and they are 10 and 25 cents a pair. Come and bring the youngsters to see their funny BLACK CAT pictures and those sent by their friends.

### BING-STOKE CO.

**The Jefferson Supply Co.,**  
3 BIG STORES AT REYNOLDSVILLE, RATHMEL, SOLDIER.  
Are in position now to furnish a new and complete line of Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats for Fall and Winter.  
Cotton and Woolen Blankets.  
A complete line of the celebrated W. L. Douglas Shoes for men.  
Hats and Caps, Dress and Working Shirts and Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear.  
Our Millinery Department will be more complete than ever and we can save you money.  
We can furnish you anything in the line of Furniture, Stoves and Carpets.  
And our Groceries and Fresh Meats speak for themselves.  
Call and See us.  
**Jefferson Supply Co.**

**N. HANAU**  
Great Bargains in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets  
I don't want to carry any over so I will give the buyers the benefit of the GREAT REDUCTION.  
Ladies' Jackets, were sold for 10 and \$12.50, now \$5 and \$6  
Misses' Jackets, " " " 7, 8 and \$9, now 4 and \$4.50  
Children's Jackets, sold for 2 and \$3, now 1.25 and \$1.50  
Children's Dresses, cost 50c, now 39c  
Ladies' Fleece Underwear, 19c  
Calico, 4 and 5c per yard  
**CLOTHING.**  
IN MEN'S AND YOUTH'S OVERCOATS.  
Men's Overcoats, were 10 and \$12.50, now 7 and \$8  
Men's Overcoats, were 8 and \$10, now 5 and \$6.50  
Boy's Overcoats' were 6 and \$8, now 5.00  
Boy's Overcoats, were 5.50 now 2.75  
Men's fleece-lined Suit, 85c  
Boy's fleece-lined Suit, sold for 80c; now 50c