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Cabinet work of all kinds made to order. Upholstering and repair work of all kinds done promptly.

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Estimates cheerfully given.

Northamer & Kellock, Woodward Building, Main Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 26, 1901. Eastern Standard Time.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No 100, No 101, No 102, No 103, No 104, No 105, No 107. Lists stations like Pittsburgh, Red Bank, Lawtonham, etc.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No 108, No 109, No 110, No 111, No 112, No 113, No 114, No 115, No 116, No 117, No 118, No 119, No 120, No 121, No 122, No 123, No 124, No 125, No 126, No 127, No 128, No 129, No 130, No 131, No 132, No 133, No 134, No 135, No 136, No 137, No 138, No 139, No 140, No 141, No 142, No 143, No 144, No 145, No 146, No 147, No 148, No 149, No 150, No 151, No 152, No 153, No 154, No 155, No 156, No 157, No 158, No 159, No 160, No 161, No 162, No 163, No 164, No 165, No 166, No 167, No 168, No 169, No 170, No 171, No 172, No 173, No 174, No 175, No 176, No 177, No 178, No 179, No 180, No 181, No 182, No 183, No 184, No 185, No 186, No 187, No 188, No 189, No 190, No 191, No 192, No 193, No 194, No 195, No 196, No 197, No 198, No 199, No 200.

Train 91 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh 9:00 a. m. Red Bank 11:10, Brookville 12:41, Reynoldsville 1:14, Falls Creek 1:26, DuBois 1:32 p. m.

Train 92 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m. Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 5:00, Red Bank 6:30, Pittsburgh 9:30 p. m.

Trains marked * run daily; † daily except Sunday; ‡ flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division. In effect May 26th, 1901. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

Table with columns for EASTWARD, WESTWARD, and STATIONS. Lists stations like Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg, etc.

Table with columns for S. D. WEEKDAYS, S. D., P. M. A. M., and STATIONS. Lists stations like Clermont, Woodvale, etc.

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—Norfolk styles make a marked feature of the season, and are noticeable in waists as well as jackets. The smart May Manton



model shown is made on the latest lines and is correct in every detail. As shown the material is fine serge flannel woven in a pretty fancy plaid.

The foundation, or fitted lining, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper is laid in box pleats that are stitched at their under folds and extend from the neck and shoulders, the closing being effected by means of buttons and buttonholes.



A COMFORTABLE HOUSE GOWN.

The neck is finished with a standing collar that terminates in a point, and at the waist is a narrow curved belt. To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age three and a half yards of material twenty inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three-eighth yards of velvet to trim as illustrated.

A Becoming Home Gown. Comfortable home gowns, that are tasteful and becoming at the same time that they can be slipped on with ease, are essential to every woman's outfit. The charming May Manton model shown in the large illustration fulfills all the requirements and has the merit of being in the latest style.



A POPULAR SHIRT WAIST.

three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The new heart helps us to put off the old man. Men easily choke on mere crumbs of comfort. Rooting out malice may be repressing murder. Self-denial is the spinal column of consistency. The apostle for good is ready to condone evil. Nothing is harder to forgive than forgetfulness. Self-conceit is the main spring of a wagging tongue. When the soul is on fire its dress will quickly be consumed. He who does the best he knows always has a duty in sight. Whatever it is one's duty to do it is one's duty to remember. The cultivation of the heart spares the edging of the brains. Some men are never overtaken by temptation unless they go out to meet it. He who forgets the ladder by which he ascended may yet need it for a descent. You cannot always keep out the weeds but you don't need to watch them. The larger a man is the greater the probability that he will step on little men's toes. The man who is in the public eye is not as great as he who is in the people's heart. If we have honey in our lives we should not object to the bees that come to get it. The only way to conceal truth that ought to be spoken is to imprison it in an atmosphere of falsehood.—Ram's Horn.

A CHILD'S ALLOWANCE.

Its Value in Teaching Him a Judicious Use of Money. "Every child should have a stipulated sum to spend, if not more than a penny a week," said a member of a mother's club. "Encouragement should be given from the first to save a part of the sum for tangible purposes—not for a mythical bank account that will be more hazy by far to the childish mind than will his friend, Jack the Giant Killer. Presents for papa and mamma, brother and sister, teachers and playmates, bought from his own small wealth teach a child that the joy of giving is considerably greater than that of receiving."

"From judicious direction of the manner in which a child's allowance is used daily lessons may be given in honesty, foresight, generosity and a proper ambition for accumulation. "In rare cases a spirit of miserliness is discovered in a child. When this is seen a wise parent can usually enlist the sympathy of the child for others less fortunate than himself, and impress upon the young mind with practical lessons the unloveliness of a selfish spirit. "How a child learns to spend money is one of the most important parts of his education. The daily example of his parents in economizing in purchases often makes an indelible impression. But a child's own experiences in learning to spend his allowance according to its demands and disappointments, leave a still deeper imprint. "One of the best things that ever befell me was an allowance given me by my father when I was 15. This allowance was to supply my entire wardrobe and the usual expenses. With a love for the beautiful and a child's idea that necessities will 'come some way' I decided that first of all I would wear flowers, and so I did; for a time violets or roses were a part of my costume. My mother and older sister, however, gave no word of caution, because no advice was ever asked. In a short time boots and gloves and the usual accessories stubbornly showed shabbiness in direct ratio to the size and quality of the corset bouquets, boubons, matinee tickets, etc. But that was not all. Judgment in purchasing was to be learned, and when I appeared in a bright green gown at Eastertime my sister was ashamed to go to church with me. The result of it all was that in order to dress as good taste directed I found it necessary to turn dressmaker and milliner and make my own wardrobe, and as flowers became fewer boots and gloves improved in appearance."

The Martyr of Science. The death of a number of courageous and high-minded people caused by efforts to determine whether mosquito bites can convey yellow fever, is a reminder of the penalties which science has ever exacted from her devotees. Comparative poverty, if not actual want, must be faced without hesitation. Even when the government has need of it, the price paid for superior learning is very insufficient. The ordinary social intercourse is to be foregone. And even life itself must sometimes be risked; not to attain any definite object which shall at least cause the martyr's name to sound with honor, but simply to secure an authoritative "yes" or "no" to questions on which future experiments depend. The soldier is lauded for his courage and the statesman is admired for his ability. The public loves to honor them as they deserve to be honored, because it has been taken into their confidence and permitted to follow their achievements step by step. But the scientist must be content with some memorial away from the ordinary walks of men. His name is carved upon no lofty monuments. His splendid sacrifice must be complete.—Washington Star.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Magnitude of the Effort to Change Inauguration Day. A national movement has been started from Washington by the inauguration committee having for its object a change of the date of the inauguration from March 4 to the last of April. This is not a new movement, but we believe it is the first time it has been undertaken in a way to enlist directly the people's influence. It has been begun sufficiently far in advance of the meeting of Congress to enable the promoters to bring to bear whatever weight the scheme may have acquired from their efforts. An effort has been made to enlist Congressmen in the fight. It does not appear that the latter are friendly to the scheme. They feel some embarrassment on account of the changes which go along with the alteration of inauguration day, and they are, to some extent, perplexed by the temporary change in the term of the presidency, for if the date is changed the incoming President must either lose two months of his term or he must cut that much from his successor's term. Still, if Congress can be assured that the people desire the change these embarrasments would not prevent it. It is not like some other matters upon which that body is asked to legislate, and which more or less involve their own interests. Legislators are apt to be apathetic concerning almost any question until it is brought home to them that the people demand it. The arguments for a change have been given so often as scarcely to need repetition. One of the strongest is that the inauguration has become the grandest and most inspiring of national functions, and the American people literally pour out to it from all quarters of the United States. This brings many thousands from climates which are quite the opposite of that which is likely to prevail in Washington on the 4th of March, and subjects them to contrasts very injurious to health. In a measure this applies to all who attend the inauguration. There is apt to be either a down-pour of rain or an atmosphere which is more uncomfortable and more dangerous to health. The people who have the patriotism to attend the inauguration are entitled, it would seem, to have their comfort and health considered in fixing the date of the august event.—Baltimore American.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The richest minds need not large libraries.—Aloft. Dyspepsia is the remorse of a guilty stomach.—A. Kerr. In all things it is better to hope than to despair.—Goethe. He who wishes to do wrong is never without a reason.—Syrus. Rashness brings success to few, misfortune to many.—Phaedrus. Do not yield to misfortunes, but meet them with fortitude.—Virgil. Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.—Gay. Language was given to us that we might say pleasant things to each other.—Bovee. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius. Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids. Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.—Young. On the sands of life sorrow trends heavily, and leaves a print time cannot wash away.—H. Neale. However rich or elevated we may be, a nameless something is always wanting to our imperfect fortune.—Horace. Men must be decided on what they must do, and then they are able to act with vigor in what they ought to do.—Mencius. The Tiger's Musical Ear. A student of animal habits recently made some interesting experiments with music at the Zoo, says Tit-Bits. A violin player approached a sleeping tiger, and at the sound of the music the tiger awoke, and raising its head without moving its body, looked for some time with fixed attention at the player. It remained for a while in a fine attitude listening to the music, and then, making a peculiar sound that in tiger language does duty for purring, it lay down again and dozed. The soft music was played on while the great beast lay as if lulled to sleep. The violin was then put aside for the piccolo. At the first note of the new instrument the tiger sprang to its feet and rushed up and down the cage, shaking its head and ears, and lashing its tail from side to side. As the notes became still louder and more piercing the tiger bounded across the cage, reared on its hind feet and exhibited the utmost displeasure. The piccolo was stopped, and a very soft air played upon the flute. The difference in effect was seen at once. The tiger ceased to rush about, and the leaps subsided to a gentle walk, until the animal came to the bars, and standing still and quiet once more listened with pleasure to the music. Sportsmen's Guns. "Half the guns and rifles brought here for repair," said a gun manufacturer in North Twelfth street, "want nothing but a good washing with cold water. When rifle barrels become so foul that they will not shoot true they should be washed and not scraped. It is a good plan for a man going shooting to carry a small spring, and after every ten shots he should squirt some water into the gun from the breech and shoot a cartridge out of it while it is wet. The water softens the powder that has accumulated in the rifle and the bullet forces it out."—Philadelphia Times.

STEEL MAKING IN INDIA.

Industry Did Not Thrive Because Materials Were Scarce. A statement recently made by Lord George Hamilton, to the effect that he expected to see the manufacture of steel begun in India, has attracted attention in England. Great Britain has long supplied the people of her Indian empire with most of the steel consumed in the latter country. It is rather surprising that the industry of manufacturing steel should have been so long delayed in India. Of course, the East Indians have been familiar with its use for a long period and have produced it in limited quantities, but modern methods have not hitherto been introduced, although the iron ores of the empire are of rare purity and may be found in abundance wherever there are hills. Attempts have been made by foreigners to establish iron works on a large scale, but they have all failed, owing to the difficulty of finding the three elements of iron working—the ore, the flux and the fuel—sufficiently close together to permit profitable working. Presumably the extension of railroads has put a new phase on the problem.

Potatoes Scarce; Eat Rice and Corn.

Few people seem to be aware of the fact that the potato is merely a bunch of starch and water, contributing scarcely anything to the human body but fat. Baked rice and corn meal not only have the fat making qualities of the potato, but they are excellent brain and muscle builders. Potatoes 72 1/2 per cent. of water, and 27 1/2 per cent. of starch; rice 12 1/2 per cent. of albuminous matter and rice 2.5 per cent.; potatoes have 20 per cent. of starch, while rice has 24.10 per cent. But corn and rice contain more phosphates and protein elements than are essential in a healthy body. With rice at 10 cents a pound and corn at 65 cents a bushel sack, a potato famine should have no terrors for the poor.

Women Come to the Front in Trade.

The prevalence of the woman buyer is, like many other innovations in the world of trade, chiefly attributable to the development and immensely wide distribution of department stores. These beehives of universal supply are no longer features of the great cities alone. Every town of any pretensions throughout the length and breadth of the country has one department store or more, and every department is conducted like a separate business. One establishment of this character in the West had 37 buyers from its various branches registered in New York a week ago. Most of them were women, and all were conducting their business without the slightest indication of regard for what the rest were doing.

What Boer Wagons Are Like.

Referring to the large number of wagons which are reported as having been captured from the Boers, a gentleman of South African experience says that people had very little idea of what a South African wagon is. They are huge lumbering vehicles, each drawn by 16 oxen. A wagon and its oxen extend for about 100 feet, and 50 of them would extend for a mile in a straight line. Of these wagons there is an abundant supply, for every country Boer has one or more. It is doubtful as to whether a thousand wagons, for instance, would require 16,000 oxen. Many of the wagons have been taken without their teams. In any case, it seriously cripples the Boers to deprive them of their wagons, and so many have now been captured by our troops that there cannot be many left.

Skyscrapers Are Miniature Villages.

The skyscraper, aside from its massiveness, many not be a dream of architectural beauty, but it is the best development of successful utilitarianism that the world has ever recorded. The architectural beauty will come with time. Safety and convenience were the first things considered. They are comfortable, however, well lighted, well warmed, well aired, and are supplied with all modern conveniences—running water, electric lights, serviceable telephones, mail chutes and messenger service, while many of them are further equipped with barber shops, news stands and restaurants.

Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been tried on board the Cunard Company's Lucania with the most satisfactory results. The company have now decided to fit an installation on each of their Saturday mail boats crossing between Liverpool and New York.

"Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows."

And the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of St. Jacobs Oil among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world show conclusively what remedy people use for their Rheumatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak louder than words, and the fact remains undisputed that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil is greater than all other remedies for outward application combined. It acts like magic, cures where everything else fails, cures pain.

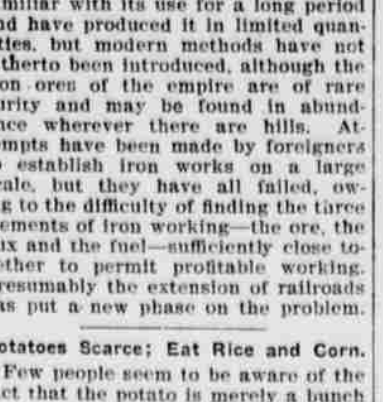
Where there's a will there's a way, but sometimes it takes a pretty slick lawyer to make away with a will. The worst of horrowing trouble is that it entails such a high rate of interest. It requires no experience to dye with PERSIAN FADELESS DYE. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary. Sold by all druggists. When a fellow can't raise a beard he feels that that is one of the ills that flesh is heir to. It would naturally be supposed that a nose is broke when it hasn't got a scent.

"New York City, June 14th, 1901.—I heartily recommend Cardell's for Liver trouble. Our family physician prescribed your Tea, and after taking four packages my system is in perfect condition and my complexion has become clear." It has been demonstrated by years of use throughout the world that nothing can equal this simple herb medicine that cures in Nature's way—by purifying the blood, thus removing the cause of disease. Vast nickel deposits, the largest in the world, have been located in Southern Oregon.

MISS LAURA HOWARD.

President South End Ladies' Golf Club, Chicago, Cared by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After the Best Doctors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never



MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

knew one day how I would feel the next. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly nights. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did more for me than all the medicines and the skill of the doctors. For eight months I have enjoyed perfect health. I verily believe that most of the doctors are guessing and experimenting when they try to cure a woman with an assortment of complications, such as mine; but you do not guess. How I wish all suffering women could only know of your remedy; there would be less suffering I know."—LAURA HOWARD, 113 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$3000 for best of those testimonials not spoken.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

The T rail was invented in 1830 by Robert L. Stevens, the President and engineer of the Camden & South Ambly Railroad & Transportation Company, and T rails were made in Wales in 1830, on Mr. Stevens' order, and laid down on a part of his road in 1831. The rails were made at the Downlis iron works at Downlis, Glamorganshire.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit. This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

A Lunatic as Jurymen.

An extraordinary incident has occurred in Dublin. A patient escaped from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and while wandering about the city was summoned on a Coroner's Jury by the police, and assisted in finding a verdict. The lunatic has since been captured and taken back to the asylum.

Kaiser a Descendant of Arpad.

A Budapest journalist named Stefan Michailovits has published an article in a Hungarian newspaper in which he professed to prove that Kaiser Wilhelm is descended from the Magyar chief Arpad, the founder of the Hungarian monarchy, says a correspondent. The information was new to His Majesty, who received the cutting of the paper describing the connection between the Hohenzollerns and the House of Arpad; so he handed it over to the chief official of the family archives and the matter will be investigated. It is affirmed by Herr Stefan Michailovits that Kaiser Wilhelm is a descendant of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and that this lady is of the House of Arpad.

Baltimore canners say there never was such a boom in canned goods as now.

It's funny that when people say a man was tested they mean that he was nervous.

ITT'S permanently cured. No filter or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

An Austrian thaler is only good for its silver value—namely, about fifty cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

About 500,000 geese are annually brought from Russia to Saxony.

Making headway—knitting the neck of a sweater.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—Joan F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who's daft on fishing might be classed as an angler-maniac.

WHY GET SOAKED WHEN TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING WILL KEEP YOU DRY



LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c