

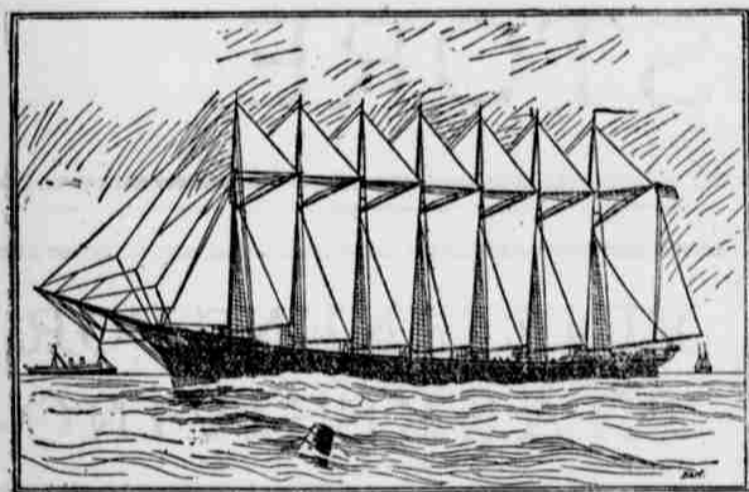
Burial Monuments of North Africa.

North Africa are found two great burial tumuli or mounds, which date even before the Roman occupation, and were, no doubt, built by the native kings of Mauretania and Numidia. The first of these, shown in the engraving, is



SO-CALLED TOMB OF THE CHRISTIAN, SUPPOSED TO BE THAT OF JUBA II, LOCATED 50 MILES FROM ALGIERS.

located near the coast of the Mediterranean, about thirty miles from Algiers, and was at that period near the ancient port of Caesarea (now Cherchell). It stands upon a high hill in the narrowest part of the Sahel range, and thus dominates the surrounding territory. Its form is that of a enormous cylinder resting upon a square foundation and surmounted by a conical part which is built up of series of steps reaching to the summit. At the base it measures 197 feet in diameter, and its present height is 22 feet, but it must have been over 100 feet high originally. This monument remained an enigma for a long time. The Arabs called it Kbour-nia, or Tomb of the Christian, on account of the cross upon the northern side, which was still preserved, and imagination invented many legends in which were associated buried treasure, fairies and sorcerers. These legends excited the Pacha Salais-Rais (1552-1556) to try to find the hidden treasure, and he had the monument



THE FIRST SEVEN-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER.

Length over all, 395 feet; beam, 50 feet; moulded depth, 34 feet 5 inches; displacement, 10,000 tons; deadweight cargo capacity, 7500 tons; height mainmast, step to truck, 182 feet; total sail area, 40,617 square feet.

cannonaded; but, although he made a large breach in the western side, he was not able to lay bare the chamber containing the riches.

The first regular excavations were made in 1865-66 by Berbrugger and McCarthy under Napoleon III. They cleared away a part of the outer wall, and made soundings to find an internal cavity, but it was only after four months that it was found. By a tunnel under the south panel they arrived in a vast gallery, admirably preserved, and thus discovered the internal arrangement of the structure. Unfortunately nothing whatever was found in this vault. The gallery, chambers and corridors are paved with large flags and built of well-cut stone. The body of the monument is solid, and consists of rough stone and tufa blocks, irregularly placed and joined by a mortar of red or yellow earth. It was found that the monument had been entered once, or perhaps several times, for the purpose of pillage. The stone doors were broken, and whatever objects it contained were carried off long ago.

Japan's Primitive Fire Department. Japanese dwellings being of the flimsiest kind are particularly liable to destruction by fire, and the fire departments might therefore be supposed to



have been well developed. But they are not, being the one thing in which Japan has not advanced. They are, indeed, woefully inefficient.

Hand engines that can be carried by two men and buckets comprise the whole outfit. Valuable are not kept in the dwellings. In every village there is a massive tower, with iron doors and window shutters, and in this building the inhabitants store whatever they possess of value to save it from loss by fire.—New York Herald.

A SEVEN-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER

The development of the multi-masted merchant schooner, which has advanced with such rapid strides during the past few years, is one of the most remarkable features in the shipbuilding industry of the Atlantic Coast.

The latest of these giant schooners is the great seven-masted vessel shown in the accompanying illustration. It has been built from designs by B. B. Crownshield, of Boston, the designer

of many small and very successful racing craft, and of the ninety-footer "Independence." Unlike her predecessors, the new schooner is to be constructed throughout of steel. There are three complete decks, which will be of steel plating, the upper deck, forecabin and poop-deck being wood-covered. A collision bulkhead will be worked in at a suitable distance from the stern.

The lower masts throughout the vessel will be built of steel, with lapped edges, flush butts, and stiffening angles extending inside for the full length. The masts are all 135 feet in length from the mast step to the top of the upper band, and they have a uniform diameter throughout of thirty-two inches. The top masts will be of Oregon pine. They will be fifty-eight feet in length over all, tapering from eighteen inches in diameter to ten inches, except the foremast, which will be sixty-four feet in length and twenty inches at its point of greatest diameter. The booms of the first five

masts will be forty-five feet in length by fourteen inches in diameter, the spanker boom being seventy-five feet in length by eighteen inches in diameter. The total sail area of the lower sails and topsails will be 40,617 square feet. The total cost of the vessel delivered will be about \$250,000.

Waves Furnish Buoy With Light. Man has long since succeeded in pressing the running waters—the rushing brook and the majestic stream—



into his service, but he does not yet avail himself of the unlimited power wasted by the mighty, restless sea. He still fails to gather any transmissible power even from the immeasurable force of the tides.

Lately M. Gohre, a German engineer, has invented a buoy whose merit consists in that wave action lights it electrically. The apparatus needs no attention for months at a time. Even the lightest waves generate the light, while the heaviest storms fail to put it out. Furthermore, in this device, wave action also operates a large bell, three resounding strokes being given before every flash of the light. These buoys are now being largely employed in the shallow waters along the German coast.

Enemies of the Jeweler. The jeweler is liable to suffer from the most violent of all solid poisons, diamond dust. Cataracts and loss of sight are common ailments among those who set jewels.

An electrical typewriter has been invented with which twenty perfect carbon copies can be struck off at one time.

CAVE DWELLERS IN MEXICO.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz's Life Among the Indians of the Sierra Madre.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, traveler and explorer, who has been spending the last five years in the hitherto unknown regions of Northwestern Mexico in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, and who is the first white man that has lived among the cave dwellers in those remote parts, made his first appearance in public since his return to civilization, lecturing before the Geographical society at Christiania on his Mexican travels and discoveries. The lecture was held in the hall of the university and was attended by a large audience, among those present being the Norwegian prime minister and many scientific and political persons of prominence. The lecture bristled with incidents of the life and travels of Dr. Lumholtz among the wild tribes of the western Sierra Madre, and especially among the cave dwellers who still live in the same primitive way as their forefathers many thousands of years ago in these almost inaccessible regions 8000 feet above the sea.

In order to study these people Dr. Lumholtz ordered the entire staff of the expedition to return. He then began to live among them. At first the tribes resisted his taking up his abode among them, but eventually he gained their confidence and was allowed to remain. He learned their ways, their language and their songs, and joined in their dances. One chief among the cave dwellers even went so far as to offer him his daughter in marriage, and on another occasion he was almost compelled to marry one of the girls belonging to the Cora tribe. This was at the express wish of the girl's father, the only condition named being that he should settle down among the tribe.

The Mexican Indians are monogamistic, and lead on the whole a happy existence. Among many of the tribes he found a higher degree of morality than in civilized countries. They are highly intelligent and are, the lecturer said, a far superior race than those of their kinsmen in the United States and South America. Theft and disease are both unknown among them. The land is held in common. Their principal food consists of Indian corn and beans. They attain to a ripe age. Both men and women of 100 years and over are often met with in the pine regions. They are polytheists, their principal worship consisting of religious dances and festivals. Foot racing is one of their favorite sports, and they are fond of betting. The wagers generally consist of bows, arrows, blankets, beads, etc. The large and interesting collection of native potteries, implements and domestic utensils which the lecturer brought with him for the American Museum of Natural History will, he thinks, throw a new light on many hitherto unknown periods in the history of the evolution of mankind.—New York Tribune.

Artificial Horsehair.

Something new in the way of fibres is "artificial horse hair," which is made of the same material as the new kind of imitation silk, derived from collodion.

The collodion, of a glue-like consistency is passed through a glass tube that is provided with hundreds of cocks. The spouts of the cocks are of glass, and each one is pierced by a small hole of about the diameter of a thread of silk spun from a cocoon. When the cocks are opened the collodion issues from them in delicate threads which while yet in a soft and tacky state, are wound together so as to form fibres the thickness of horse hairs.

As the threads emerge from the cocks the alcohol and ether contained in collodion is dissolved by the water through which they pass. After drying the fibre is elastic and strong—not so strong as real horse hair, but resembling it in some respects. It is used for weaving various kinds of heavy fabrics.

The principal objection to artificial silk from collodion is that it is brittle. Fabrics made of it, though glossy and beautiful at first do not wear satisfactorily, and their wrinkles do not smooth themselves out like those of real silk. As yet the fibre produced by the silk worm stands unrivalled by any imitation. The counterfeit horse hair, however, may prove itself valuable.

For some years past there has been on the market a so-called artificial horse hair, made from the Spanish moss which grows upon trees in Louisiana, Florida and other southern states. It is gathered and treated chemically to remove the outer coat of its fibres, which, after being thus handled, appear as long, black filaments. Immense quantities of it are made up into mattresses and utilized as stuffing for furniture.

Birds Killed by Insects.

Birds in cages are often killed by insects. The trouble may generally be detected by the bird's restlessness at night, and also by the way it plucks at its feathers during the day. To exterminate the parasites remove the bird into another cage and blow a little insect powder into its feathers. This treatment may have to be repeated several times. To purify the cage baking is recommended, but if that is not possible, scrub it well with carbolic soap and hot water and when dry paint over all the wire holes and crevices in the woodwork with paraffin oil.

When the smell has gone off the bird may go back to its cage, but to avoid a recurrence of the trouble the paraffin treatment should be repeated occasionally, as the cracks and holes in the woodwork are the favorite haunts of the parasites.



New York City.—Comfortable house or breakfast jackets that are tasteful and attractive at the same time are essential to a young girl's wardrobe.



MISSES' HOUSE JACKET.

as they are that of her mother and elder sister. This pretty May Manton design is simple and girlish and can be made snug or left loose as occasion demands. As shown the material is pink French flannel with trimming of narrow black wash ribbon, but Scotch flannel, flannellette, cashmere and hennetta cloth are equally suitable.

The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down in rows of gathers at the waist line; but the fronts are gathered at the neck and fall in becoming folds which can be held in place by means of a ribbon passed around the waist, or allowed to hang free as preferred. The sleeves are in bishop style, with narrow pointed cuffs and the neck is finished with a wide round collar that is youthful in effect and allows freedom to the throat; but can be made with a stock

the handsomest yet seen of these open-work buttons. Gun metal, gilt, silver, cut steel and oxidized silver and brass buttons are all used. The bronze are new. The chains which connect a pair of buttons are formed of little beads. These are preferred to link chains.

The Fashion in Mourning Handkerchiefs.

A new fashion in mourning handkerchiefs has been introduced, and bids fair to supersede the black border. The new cambric handkerchiefs have hemstitched borders of white, instead of black. A band of black is introduced below the border and separated from it by exactly its proper width. This goes around the four sides of the handkerchief. Of course, you can obtain the black-bordered or black-bordered handkerchiefs by giving the proper orders, but if your purse is full and you desire the novelty you can get the handkerchief with "inlays" of black.

A Feature of the New Gowns.

Rather short slash ends with loops, or a soft rosette finish at the waist line, are one feature of the new dressy gowns. They are usually made of soft silk drawn in with a ruffled finish at one end, and attached either at one side of the front or directly in the back.

Costume For a Girl.

Bolero effects are always becoming to little girls and are in the height of present styles. The very pretty costume shown is suited to many materials and combinations but, as illustrated, is made of Napoleon blue hennetta cloth with trimming of black velvet ribbon, chemisette and undersleeves of soft blue taffeta dotted with



A SIMPLE HOUSE COAT.

to match the cuffs as shown in the small sketch. The edge of the collar and lower edge of the jacket are scalloped and give a pretty outline, but the fronts are straight with ornamental buttons and buttonholes.

To cut this jacket for a miss of fourteen years of age three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-two inches wide will be required.

Woman's House Coat.

No woman of taste allows herself to be without tasteful, easy, negligee garments, that are becoming at the same time that they allow perfect freedom and relaxation. This simple house coat is specially designed by May Manton to meet morning needs and is carefully cut and shaped. As shown in the large drawing, the material is eiderdown flannel in soft pink with bands of satin ribbon in the same shade, but the flannel can be found in various colors and the ribbon can be made to contrast with equally good effect, while French and Scotch flannel, flannellette, cotton velours and fleece-lined albatross are all appropriate. The fronts are loose and lap over in double-breasted fashion at the upper portion, but are cut away below the waist in a novel and attractive manner. The back includes a center seam that, with the underarm gores, gives a graceful fitted effect that is universally becoming. The sleeves are in bishop style, with narrow pointed cuffs, and at the neck is a turn-over collar that has pointed ends and is cut in a single point at the back.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size three and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Openwork Bronze Buttons.

Some handsome metal buttons are cut out in open work, and these are used in pairs on the front of boleros or jackets. The pair of buttons are linked with a chain of the same metal, which swings across the soft blouse front of lace, chiffon or mousseline de soie openwork. Bronze buttons, connected with a bronze chain, are among

black, and is worn with a sash of wider velvet ribbon.

The skirt is cut in three pieces, a gored front and circular sides, and is lengthened by a graduated circular flounce seamed to the lower edge. The foundation for the waist is a smoothly fitted bodice. On it are arranged the full chemisette and the bolero fronts, the trimming being extended on the back to complete the effect. The skirt having inverted pleats or gathers at the back is joined to the waist and, with it, closes invisibly at the centre. The sleeves are double, in conformity with the latest styles, but are quite simple notwithstanding that fact. The full under portions, or puffs, are arranged over and joined to the plain lining while the upper sleeves are made separately and drawn over the whole.

To cut this costume for a girl of ten years of age six yards of material twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three and



GIRL'S COSTUME.

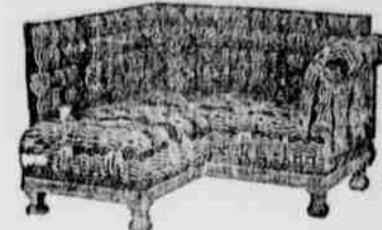
three-eight yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide for chemisette and undersleeves.

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Let us show you some of our beautiful patterns in Chamber Suits, \$14.00 to \$50.00. Side Boards, \$12.00 to \$45.00. Couches, \$5.00 to \$40.00. Mattresses, \$2.50 to \$22.00. Ingrane Carpets, 20c to 70c per yd. Brussels, 50c to \$1.50.

J. R. HILLIS, Reynoldsville, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.						
EASTERN TIME	4	6	8	11	2	
Levitt	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Pittsburgh	9:00	11:00	1:00	4:10	10:00	
Allegany	10:12	12:12	2:12	5:21	11:12	
Butler	11:24	1:24	3:24	6:33	12:24	
West	12:36	2:36	4:36	7:45	1:36	
Dayton	1:48	3:48	5:48	8:57	2:48	
Punkataway	3:00	5:00	7:00	10:09	3:00	
Punkataway	4:12	6:12	8:12	11:21	4:12	
Big Run	5:24	7:24	9:24	12:33	5:24	
C. & M. Junction	6:36	8:36	10:36	1:45	6:36	
Buffalo	7:48	9:48	11:48	2:57	7:48	
Falls Creek	8:00	10:00	12:00	3:09	8:00	
Brookwayville	9:12	11:12	1:12	4:21	9:12	
Ridgway	10:24	12:24	2:24	5:33	10:24	
Johnsburg	11:36	1:36	3:36	6:45	11:36	
McJannet	12:48	2:48	4:48	7:57	12:48	
Newton	1:00	3:00	5:00	8:09	1:00	
Bradford	2:12	4:12	6:12	9:21	2:12	
Buffalo	3:24	5:24	7:24	10:33	3:24	
Rocheater	4:36	6:36	8:36	11:45	4:36	

SOUTH BOUND.

EASTERN TIME	11	9	8	5	7	
Levitt	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Pittsburgh	11:00	9:00	7:00	4:10	10:00	
Allegany	10:12	8:12	6:12	3:21	11:12	
Butler	9:24	7:24	5:24	2:33	10:24	
West	8:36	6:36	4:36	1:45	9:36	
Dayton	7:48	5:48	3:48	9:57	8:48	
Punkataway	6:00	4:00	2:00	8:09	7:00	
Punkataway	5:12	3:12	1:12	7:21	6:12	
Big Run	4:24	2:24	12:24	6:33	5:24	
C. & M. Junction	3:36	1:36	11:36	5:45	4:36	
Buffalo	2:48	12:48	10:48	4:57	3:48	
Falls Creek	1:00	11:00	9:00	4:09	2:00	
Brookwayville	12:12	10:12	8:12	3:21	1:12	
Ridgway	11:24	9:24	7:24	2:33	12:24	
Johnsburg	10:36	8:36	6:36	1:45	11:36	
McJannet	9:48	7:48	5:48	9:57	10:48	
Newton	8:00	6:00	4:00	8:09	9:00	
Bradford	7:12	5:12	3:12	7:21	8:12	
Buffalo	6:24	4:24	2:24	6:33	7:24	
Rocheater	5:36	3:36	1:36	5:45	6:36	

CLEARFIELD DIVISION.

75	73	EASTERN TIME	70	72
P. M.	P. M.	Arrive	Levitt	A. M.
1:20	1:00	Reynoldsville	2:20	2:00
8:20	8:00	Falls Creek	9:20	9:00
8:11	7:51	Butler	9:11	8:51
7:51	7:31	C. & M. Junction	8:51	8:31
7:31	7:11	Brookwayville	8:31	8:11
7:11	6:51	Dayton	8:11	7:51
6:51	6:31	Johnsburg	7:51	7:31
6:31	6:11	McJannet	7:31	7:11
6:11	5:51	Newton	7:11	6:51
5:51	5:31	Bradford	6:51	6:31
5:31	5:11	Buffalo	6:31	6:11
5:11	4:51	Rocheater	6:11	5:51

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. Trains 3 and 6 are solid vestibuled, with handsome day coaches, and reclining chair cars, also extra cars daily except Sunday. Trains 2 and 7 have Pullman Sleepers between Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and Rochester and Pittsburgh.

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A chicken race, open to preachers only, was the feature of a picnic held by the colored Baptist churches of Cincinnati, recently.

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