

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER SHOWS GREAT PLUCK.

While riding with President Roosevelt, her father, Miss Alice Roosevelt had a narrow escape in Washington the other day. The horses were trotting along Seventeenth street toward the boundary, when, upon reaching Rhode Island avenue, a lumbering herd came upon them, frightening Miss Roosevelt's horse so that it swerved suddenly.

The President was riding slightly in advance, and was interfered with by the vehicle and prevented from going



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.
(The President's eldest daughter.)

to his daughter's assistance. In the meanwhile the intrepid horsewoman had gotten her steed under control.

President Roosevelt turned so quickly that the horse seemed to stand immovable, the rider sitting erect, like a sentinel on guard. An orderly in uniform was half a square behind.

President Roosevelt has purchased the original drawing of Bernard Partridge's recent London Punch cartoon, representing the President as a Rough Rider. A reproduction of the famous picture is shown on this page.

THROWING THE BOOMERANG.

Light of the Australian Weapon Analyzed by a Scientist.

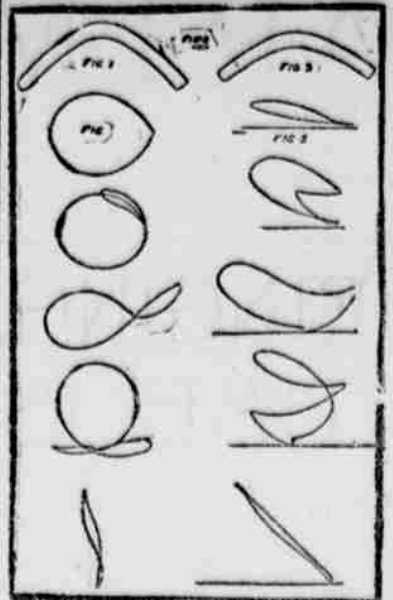
The wonderful flights of the boomerang, described by travelers, are seldom seen to-day, and, though there are many natives of Australia who can make a boomerang to go to a distance of 240 feet before it returns to them, there seems to be only one trustworthy account of a much more sensational throw. According to this account a boomerang described five circles in the air, traveled to a distance of about 270 feet from the thrower and rose to a height of 135 feet.

There are two principal types of this weapon, as described by a recent experimenter. The first, shown in figure No. 1, is bent almost to a right angle, and has the cross section shown in No. 2. The cross section diminishes slightly toward the ends, and the weight is about 230 grams. The arms are twisted from the plane, like the sails of a windmill, being rotated in the direction of a righthanded screw.

A boomerang of the second type is shown in figure No. 3. It has a cross section similar to that of a boomerang of the first type. Its arms, however, are twisted in the opposite direction, and thus involve a lefthanded rotation. On both types one side is more rounded than the other.

A boomerang of the first type is held with the more rounded side to the left, and the concave edge forward, and is thrown in a horizontal direction. As much rotation as possible is given to it, but instead of remaining parallel to its original direction, "the plane of rotation has an angular velocity, first about the direction of trans-

lation, and second about a line in its plane perpendicular to this. The effect of the latter is that the path curls to the left, while owing to the



former the plane of rotation inclines over to the right, i. e., rotates in the direction of the hands of a clock facing the thrower."

After it has described nearly a complete circle the boomerang goes more slowly, and finally falls near the feet of the thrower. In figures Nos. 4 and 5 the flight is illustrated by means of projections on a horizontal and on a vertical plane. Until the velocity becomes small the up hill path is nearly straight, but the moment that point has been reached the weapon starts to return along a track close to that of the ascent.

If the thrower wishes the weapon to describe a second circle in front of him, he must cast it from him with much greater force, so that after one circle has been described it may still have sufficient velocity to make a second one. Moreover, after the weapon has described the first circle and while it is over the thrower's head the axis of rotation must point in an upward direction in front of him, for if it points behind him the subsequent path will be behind his back, and a figure of eight will become possible.

If a path with a second loop in front of the thrower is desired, a boomerang with much twist and well rounded should be chosen, and the thrower's body, while throwing it, should lean over to the left.—Chicago Record-Herald.

British War Office.

This picture illustrates the famous British war office in London, which has been the European centre of interest in the great South African trouble.



Here are received all the official telegrams from the front and here are posted the bulletins which the authorities see fit to publish. Ever since the war began the street before the grim old building has been crowded with anxious relatives of the fighting men, eager for news of husband, brother, sweetheart or father, and many have been the distressing scenes the war officials have been compelled to witness.

The average duration of marriages in England is twenty-eight years, Russia, with thirty years, is the only country to beat her. In France and Germany twenty-six years is the average duration.

A TIMBER-FLUME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



The flumes, which are used to float logs and hewn timber from the mountain tops to the sawmills, are in some cases between three and four miles long. The lumber men, after their week's work in camp, save a tedious journey by constructing a rough wooden skiff and using the waterway, traveling at times at the rate of a mile a minute. A gaff is used as a brake.—London Illustrated News.

Great and New National Industry.

Millions of Acres For Macaroni Wheat.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has just announced one of the most valuable discoveries of recent years. It is the introduction of the drought resisting macaroni wheat, imported from the Volga region of East Russia. This wheat is adapted to semi-arid districts and can be profitably grown in the great plain regions of the United States far beyond the 100th meridian.

Already astounding results have been obtained by the Government. In South Dakota, where the crop has just been harvested from one locality,

business enterprise may be brought into existence, for the reason that the macaroni wheat from Southern Europe is succeeding so well in the great plains as to warrant the establishment of macaroni manufacturing. About 15,000,000 pounds of foreign macaroni is imported into this country each year, solely because being made from true macaroni wheat it is considered to be of better quality than our domestic macaroni, which is made almost entirely from bread wheat. All the costs of the imported product can now be saved to this country if the farmers and millers will furnish our factories with the right kind of material, and the factories are anxious to have the same.

The area of wheat in the United States in 1899 was over 44,000,000 acres. At the lowest estimate, therefore, if the average yield of wheat is increased only one bushel per acre we will have an increase of 44,000,000 bushels, worth at the former price for



Territory in which macaroni wheat will succeed best, and without irrigator so long as the summer rainfall is at least 10 inches.
Territory in which macaroni wheat may be grown, but the quality of the grain will not be so good.

it is reported that the yield of macaroni wheat will be from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, which is one-third more per acre than the average yield of the regular wheat from this section.

The establishment of this new wheat industry will be of incalculable benefit to agriculture in the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising, which, on account of drought, have heretofore been entirely idle.

Macaroni wheats differ radically from the ordinary bread wheats. The grain is much harder, and in the best varieties contains an unusual amount of nitrogen and a correspondingly small amount of starch. The quantity and quality of the gluten make it exceedingly valuable for making macaroni.

The area outlined by the Department of Agriculture where macaroni wheat will succeed best is a long belt extending northward and southward through the great plain from North Dakota to the Texas coast. In width it embraces nearly the whole of the two Dakotas, Nebraska, the greater part of Kansas, Oklahoma and the eastern sections of Colorado, New Mexico and of Central Texas.

The most remarkable thing regarding macaroni wheat is this: It is not only true that it can be grown in dry districts, but it must be grown there in order to produce the best quality of grain, and up to a minimum of about ten inches of an annual rainfall the drier the better.

Probably the most important announcement from a commercial standpoint as a result of the new wheat industry is the fact of immediate market for these wheats. The entire present crop of this year, which will be about 100,000 bushels, was contracted for even before harvested at a good average price. Another important

1900—nearly sixty cents per bushel—about \$20,000,000. These figures will give at least an idea of the possibilities for the new macaroni wheat industry.—New York Herald.

NECK AND NECK.

A Queer Sport That Finds Favor in the Bavarian Alps.

One of the queerest sports is that known as "Streck Katzenzichen" (a word which absolutely defies translation)—which is practiced by the sturdy sons of the Bavarian Alps. It is a trial of neck strength. Two men, says a writer in the New York



A NECK-AND-NECK-UP-OF-WAR.

Herald, lie down facing each other. Then a rope is passed over their heads, as shown in the illustration. Two chalk lines are drawn between the contestants. The object is to draw the opponent so far that his finger tips shall be beyond the second line. This rough pastime means sore necks and bleeding ears, but it is greatly enjoyed by all beholders. The winner usually receives a cash prize, and the contest is invariably followed by dancing on "the arena where the bloody conflict was pulled," as the local prints describe it.

Eggs and mulberry trees were sent out to Georgia by the British government shortly after the settlement of the colony.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

With only one exception the glaciers of Switzerland are diminishing steadily. Since 1876 the Rhone glacier has decreased in length at the rate of over 31 yards a year.

The Italian government has established laboratories of micrography and bacteriology and chemistry as dependencies of the sanitary bureau of the minister of the interior. A department of the bacteriological laboratory is to be devoted to the preparation and control of serums and similar products.

Whatever may be the cause of the aurora borealis its height does not appear to be limited by the atmosphere. The rays sometimes touch the earth in Scandinavia, coming between the observer and elevated places, but Fogel, 30 years ago, obtained data showing that a large aurora seen in northern Germany must have had a height of 60 miles, and that the rays often rise to 450 miles, their points glowing with red light.

Petrolin, says Parfumeur, is a mineral soap, the active principle of which is an ichthyol-like compound. It occurs in bituminous rock in the Caucasus, is of a dark color and of the consistency of an ointment, soluble in ether, and does not turn rancid. It finds application in the treatment of diseases of the skin, such as eczema, acne, psoriasis, etc. It acts as an antiseptic and drying agent without producing irritation of the skin.

The bird fauna of Iceland is credited by Henry H. Slater with 103 species. Of these three are residents, 37 summer migrants, 21 occasional visitors and 18 rare stragglers. The land birds are few, including only seven residents and five that come in summer to breed, but the most interesting birds now probably are the northern wren, the great northern diver and the Iceland falcon. Singing birds are few. There are 16 species of ducks and geese and seven birds of prey, but the rock ptarmigan is the only game bird.

Ever since the 17th century it has been observed that the sea near Jussara, Finland, acted on the needles of ships' compasses in a very peculiar manner. These erratic movements of the needle were long suspected to be due to a deposit of iron ore under the ocean's bed. Until recently this was mere conjecture. Recently, however, experts have drilled at the point of greatest disturbance, and they have been rewarded by striking a deposit of pure iron ore at a depth of about 75 feet. A company is being organized to work the deposits, as it is believed they are very extensive, as compass needles behave in an erratic manner at several other points in the immediate vicinity.

Prof. Becquerel carried in his waistcoat pocket for several periods, amounting to about six hours in all, a cardboard box enclosing a sealed glass tube containing a few grains of radioactive barium chloride. In 10 days' time a red mark corresponding to the tube was apparent on the skin. Inflammation followed, the skin peeled off and left a suppurating sore which did not heal for a month. On the second occasion a similar experience resulted from carrying a tube of the same sort. Other experimenters have had similar experiences. It is to be remembered that the energy of these radioactive emanations, whatever they are, is given continuously and so far as we now know, eternally, without any corresponding increment of energy from any known source. The perpetual motion seems to be realized in a novel form. The most interesting problem of science, at the present time, is to discover what is the source of the emitted rays, and the exact nature of the emanations.

Electric Energy from Wind.

From long and careful studies of the atmospheric conditions in northern Germany Herr M. G. Gouz of Hamburg has taken up the question of the industrial application of the winds which are always abundant in that region. He has discovered a system of electric regulators to obviate the inconvenience of the variation in the velocity of the wind. To put his ideas in practice Herr Gouz appealed to F. Neumann, a manufacturer of windmills at Wittkell, who put a large windmill at his disposition. The wheel had a regulator to keep its speed constant for a certain number of turns when the minimum velocity of the wind to keep it moving at that speed had been exceeded. This wheel, which in a tempest can furnish 30 horsepower, charges a large storage battery for electric lighting and power at Wittkell. Some experiments were made last September, and the results surpassed all expectation. These experiments, which were admirably conducted, make it possible to hope that small localities will be able to secure electric light and power from the wind at almost no cost. The expense of establishing such an installation is extremely small in comparison to the immense advantages which it secures.—Electrical Review.

Hydrogen as an Illuminant.

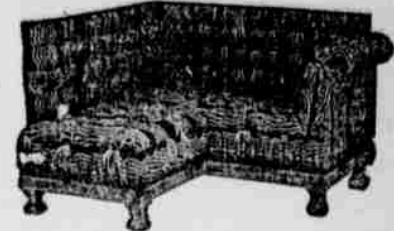
Oxygen and hydrogen are produced on a large scale in Germany by the electrolytic decomposition of water. The hydrogen so produced is now largely used for inflating military balloons, but it is thought that it may soon find a new field as an illuminant. Experiments have been made with it to this end by compressing it in steel cylinders. With a proper burner the relative cost for equal illuminating power of hydrogen and acetylene is as 25 for hydrogen and 59 for acetylene.

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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			
LEAVE.	A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.			
Pittsburgh	9 00	10 10	10 00	10 00
Allegheny	10 12	10 22	10 12	10 12
Butler	10 24	10 34	10 24	10 24
Craigsville	10 36	10 46	10 36	10 36
West Mogrove	10 48	10 58	10 48	10 48
Echo	11 00	11 10	11 00	11 00
Dayton	11 12	11 22	11 12	11 12
Punkuslawney	11 24	11 34	11 24	11 24
Big Run	11 36	11 46	11 36	11 36
C. & M. Junction	11 48	11 58	11 48	11 48
DuBois	12 00	12 10	12 00	12 00
Falls Creek	12 12	12 22	12 12	12 12
Brookwayville	12 24	12 34	12 24	12 24
Ridgway	12 36	12 46	12 36	12 36
Johnsburg	12 48	12 58	12 48	12 48
Mt. Jewett	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 00
C. & M. Junction	1 12	1 22	1 12	1 12
Bradford	1 24	1 34	1 24	1 24
Buffalo	1 36	1 46	1 36	1 36
Rochester	1 48	1 58	1 48	1 48
Arrive	2 00	2 10	2 00	2 00

SOUTH BOUND.				
EASTERN TIME.	11 9 8 5 7			
LEAVE.	A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.			
Rochester	7 45	7 55	7 45	7 45
Buffalo	8 00	8 10	8 00	8 00
Bradford	8 15	8 25	8 15	8 15
Newton	8 30	8 40	8 30	8 30
Mt. Jewett	8 45	8 55	8 45	8 45
Johnsburg	9 00	9 10	9 00	9 00
Ridgway	9 15	9 25	9 15	9 15
Brookwayville	9 30	9 40	9 30	9 30
Falls Creek	9 45	9 55	9 45	9 45
DuBois	10 00	10 10	10 00	10 00
C. & M. Junction	10 15	10 25	10 15	10 15
Big Run	10 30	10 40	10 30	10 30
Punkuslawney	10 45	10 55	10 45	10 45
Dayton	11 00	11 10	11 00	11 00
Echo	11 15	11 25	11 15	11 15
West Mogrove	11 30	11 40	11 30	11 30
Craigsville	11 45	11 55	11 45	11 45
Butler	12 00	12 10	12 00	12 00
Allegheny	12 15	12 25	12 15	12 15
Pittsburg	12 30	12 40	12 30	12 30
Arrive	1 00	1 10	1 00	1 00

CLEARFIELD DIVISION.		
75 78	EASTERN TIME.	
P. M. P. M.	ARRIVE. LEAVE. A. M. P. M.	
1 25	Reynoldsville	1 20
2 30	Falls Creek	2 25
3 35	DuBois	3 30
4 40	C. & M. Junction	4 35
5 45	Brookwayville	5 40
6 50	Craigsville, Mt. Jewett	6 45
7 55	Clearfield, N. Y. C.	7 50
8 55	Clearfield, N. Y. C.	8 50
9 55	Clearfield, N. Y. C.	9 50
10 55	Clearfield, N. Y. C.	10 50

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

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