

FIRE INSURANCE.

A. G. Dimney

Since 1878. Brookville Pa. 12 FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. JOHN TRUDGEN, Solicitor, Reynoldsville, Penn'a.

We are in a position to save you big round dollars on Groceries.

We don't ask you to pay your neighbors' unpaid bills.

Our motto—Pay as you go and be happy.

Below we quote you prices on some goods just for a starter.

16 pounds fine Granulated sugar, \$1.00

25 pound sack Granulated sugar, \$1.50

9 pounds Arbuckles or 4X coffee, \$1.00

A good bulk coffee worth 20 cents, only 15c

Finest bulk coffee 20 to 35c

3 rolls Toilet Paper, 10c

3 lb. can Bartlett Peas, 10c

One doz. fine Toilet Soap, 13c

Best Laundry soaps, 7 bars, 25c.

Good " " 11 bars, 25c

Tetley's Tens—they are fine. We sell 'em.

SPECIAL PRICE—Sugar in 100 pound sacks.

The old saw, "largest stock and lowest prices," is true in our case.

ROBINSON & MUNDORFF,

THE BIG GROCERY,

Reynoldsville, Penn'a.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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 Freshkill & Henry block, near postoffice, Reynoldsville, Pa.

A. C. WHEELER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office upstairs, Stone Building, corner Main and Fifth streets.

DR. B. E. HOOPER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Resident dentist. In the Hooper building next door to postoffice, Main street. Gentlemen 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.

DR. W. A. HENRY,

DENTIST.

Office on second floor of Henry Bros. brick building, Main street.

E. NEFF,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK DIEZ, 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.

L. M. SNYDER,

Practical Horse-Shoer

and General Blacksmith.

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

HORSE CLIPPING

Have just received a complete set of machine horse clippers, latest style, 50 cutters and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates. Jackson St., near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Serrine Pills

Have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Vertigo, Asthma, Hoarseness, Stomachic, and all the ailments of the system, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole body. All ailments and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition grows worse than into insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed gratis. Price 5c per box 6 boxes, with knowledge of guarantee to cure or refund the money, free. Send for free book.

For sale by R. Alex. Stokes.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE EVER SEEN IN FORTI HIOO HAS MADE ITS APPEARANCE IN SASH JUAN.

EVERY WOMAN

should have a

DR. PEAL'S

PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Are you weak and certain in result? The pennyroyal (Dr. Peal's) is the best medicine for women.

For sale by R. Alex. Stokes.

Right this Way for your

PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, EASELS, MOULDINGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, PENS, INK, PENCILS, ETC.

Cabinet work of all kinds made to order. Upholstering and repair work of all kinds done promptly. We guarantee all our work and you will find our prices right.

Also agents for Kase patent Window Screens and Inside Blinds and Screen Doors.

Estimates cheerfully given. Northamer & Kellogg, Woodward Building, Main Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY DIVISION.

Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 26, 1901. (Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 100, No. 102, No. 104, No. 106, No. 107. Rows include Buffalo, Gettysburg, York, Harrisburg, etc.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 108, No. 110, No. 112, No. 114, No. 116. Rows include Harrisburg, York, Gettysburg, Buffalo, etc.

Train 501 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh 9:00 a. m., Buffalo 11:40, Brookville 12:41, Reynoldsville 1:44, Falls Creek 1:50, DuBois 1:55 p. m.

Train 502 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m., Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 5:00, Buffalo 5:30 p. m.

Train 503 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 6:00 p. m., Brookville 6:30, Reynoldsville 7:00, Falls Creek 7:15, DuBois 7:30 p. m.

Train 504 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 7:30 p. m., Brookville 8:00, Reynoldsville 8:30, Falls Creek 8:45, DuBois 9:00 p. m.

Train 505 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 9:00 p. m., Brookville 9:30, Reynoldsville 10:00, Falls Creek 10:15, DuBois 10:30 p. m.

Train 506 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 10:30 p. m., Brookville 11:00, Reynoldsville 11:30, Falls Creek 11:45, DuBois 12:00 a. m.

Train 507 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 12:00 a. m., Brookville 12:30, Reynoldsville 1:00, Falls Creek 1:15, DuBois 1:30 a. m.

Train 508 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 1:30 a. m., Brookville 2:00, Reynoldsville 2:30, Falls Creek 2:45, DuBois 3:00 a. m.

Train 509 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 3:00 a. m., Brookville 3:30, Reynoldsville 4:00, Falls Creek 4:15, DuBois 4:30 a. m.

Train 510 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 4:30 a. m., Brookville 5:00, Reynoldsville 5:30, Falls Creek 5:45, DuBois 6:00 a. m.

Train 511 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 6:00 a. m., Brookville 6:30, Reynoldsville 7:00, Falls Creek 7:15, DuBois 7:30 a. m.

Train 512 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 7:30 a. m., Brookville 8:00, Reynoldsville 8:30, Falls Creek 8:45, DuBois 9:00 a. m.

Train 513 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 9:00 a. m., Brookville 9:30, Reynoldsville 10:00, Falls Creek 10:15, DuBois 10:30 a. m.

Train 514 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 10:30 a. m., Brookville 11:00, Reynoldsville 11:30, Falls Creek 11:45, DuBois 12:00 p. m.

Train 515 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 12:00 p. m., Brookville 12:30, Reynoldsville 1:00, Falls Creek 1:15, DuBois 1:30 p. m.

Train 516 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 1:30 p. m., Brookville 2:00, Reynoldsville 2:30, Falls Creek 2:45, DuBois 3:00 p. m.

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Train 526 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 4:30 a. m., Brookville 5:00, Reynoldsville 5:30, Falls Creek 5:45, DuBois 6:00 a. m.

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Train 542 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 4:30 a. m., Brookville 5:00, Reynoldsville 5:30, Falls Creek 5:45, DuBois 6:00 a. m.

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Train 546 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 10:30 a. m., Brookville 11:00, Reynoldsville 11:30, Falls Creek 11:45, DuBois 12:00 p. m.

Train 547 (Sunday) leaves Buffalo 12:00 p. m., Brookville 12:30, Reynoldsville 1:00, Falls Creek 1:15, DuBois 1:30 p. m.

ODDITIES ABOUT EYES

CURIOUS STATISTICS DEVELOPED BY A CLOSE OBSERVER.

Every Known Color in the Human Eye—Blue Eyes Most Common—No Expression in the Organ Itself—Fascination of Green Eyes—The White Eye.

"It is strange how few persons notice eyes," said the man of an observant turn of mind, reflectively. "I have often asked people to describe some one to me, and have been surprised to find that the majority of them really did not know the color of their best friend's eyes. Most people remember faces by the nose, mouth, sometimes the ears, more often by the general expression. Now, the eye itself has no expression, although it is called the most expressive of all the features. If you have ever seen an eye that has been removed from its socket you know that the fact is as I have said. A glass eye in a show-case illustrates the same fact. The expression that is attributed to the eye really resides in the lids, the eyebrows and the muscles of the adjacent part of the face. It is to this expression that the attention of most people is directed. They see a light coming from the eye and vitalizing the expression of lids and muscles, but the real character of the eye itself they fail to notice.

"Now, I have formed the habit of noting the color of eyes, and I find it very interesting. I could tell you the color of the eyes of any person I had ever met, I believe—not merely whether they are light or dark, blue, gray or brown, according to the conventional classification, but the shades and mixtures, the appreciation of which is the real fascination in the study of eyes. I firmly believe that there is no color recognized that cannot be found in the eyes of some human being. There are red eyes, green eyes, silver eyes, golden eyes, violet eyes, sapphire, baby blue, black, white, yellow eyes, and eyes, besides, in which these tints are mixed. Some kinds are very rare, and if you are a connoisseur in the subject the sudden discovery of a rare species— for a moment on the street, perhaps— gives you a thrill of pleasure.

"Blue eyes, I suppose, are most common, and there are many varieties. The most common kind is that which is really a mixture of dark blue and grayish white. With this kind of an eye sometimes the blue and white are mixed irregularly, in which case the eye lacks brilliancy, though it may be lustrous. Sometimes the body of the iris is grayish white, with blue radii extending from the pupil. This marking gives a peculiarly hard expression to the eye. In still another sub-variety the central part of the iris is light bluish gray, with a rim of dark blue. Such an eye is often mistaken for black. The dark rim around the iris is not so noticeable in blue eyes as in some other kinds, notably, white and golden eyes, in which it produces a strange, startling and fascinating effect.

"The limpid blue eye is comparatively rare. It is of a uniform coloration and appears to be almost liquid. Fine specimens have a certain beauty, but the eye, as a rule, lacks character. Near akin to it is the china blue or robin's egg blue eye, also of uniform coloration, but lacking liquidity. It, also, is lacking somewhat in character. "Of brown eyes the varieties are numberless. The deepest shade usually passes for black. Some eyes of this shade suggest a velvety texture, and the whites by contrast have a peculiarly pearly lustre. There is always something sinister and unpleasant about eyes of this sort. Then there are the soft brown eyes that are usually called pleasant, and the sharp brown eyes that are called snappy. You may occasionally find brown eyes of such a light tint as to be called properly orange or yellow. The golden eye is a variety of the brown eyes, but a wonderful variety. It is not a yellow eye; it is infinitely more strange, more beautiful than the yellow eye. I recently saw a woman on the street who had a pair of these eyes. The effect of them was enhanced by a black rim around the iris. They were not exactly like the gold dust that floats and shimmers on a stream. Golden eyes are not ferocious; they suggest the wild creature that has been tamed to gentleness.

"When I speak of red eyes I do not mean those of the Albino, which are merely painful freaks of nature. I am thinking of what is really a variety of the brown eye. It is about the shade of a cinnamon bear's furry coat. In shadow it appears brown, but in bright sunlight it flashes crimson. There is something strangely sinister about these eyes; they flash spite and fury even when they are found in the most smiling face. "Green eyes are often the most fascinating of all eyes. The shade is rarely found unmixed, but I have seen eyes of a uniform tint resembling that elusive green that may be observed for a moment in a summer sunset. Usually the green tint is mixed with gray or brown, or both. The combination with brown or brown and gray is known familiarly as the brown-hazel or green-hazel eye, which, popular wisdom has it, is always to be trusted. Green in the eye is thought to indicate treachery. I believe more usually it indicates power of fascination. Thackeray, with great felicity, gave Becky Sharp green eyes, and Becky was both treacherous and fascinating. But Becky's eyes, I understand, were pure, unadmixed green. Brown neutralizes the bad effects of green in the eye, while detracting not at all from its fascination.

"The white eye may be a very beautiful eye or a terrible eye. I consider it a variety of gray or blue. With the iris rimmed with black, this eye has

great distinction. In a woman, when its startling effect is modified by beautiful features and gentle expression, it is wonderfully alluring. In a man, whose face is coarse or brutal, this eye strikes one with horror."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

His Finest Fount of Tears.

"There are funny incidents in the life of a photographer. A man came in the other day and looked over all the samples, asking the price of each. "Do you want a sitting?" I asked. "I don't see nothing like what I want," he replied.

I told him, if he would indicate what he wanted, that I might arrange it.

"I don't know as you can," he said, "for I don't see nothing at all like what I want."

I repeated what I had already said. He asked me to sit while he told me.

"You see, it's like this," he began. "I had a girl that I loved, and we was going to get married. She had her things made up, and we was all but ready, when she was taken ill and died. And what I wanted was a picture of me sitting on her grave weeping."

"I was touched at the homely story of grief, and told him I could send a man with him to the grave and have the picture taken as he desired.

"It's some distance," he said. "It's over in Ireland. I expect it 'ud cost a lot to send over your traps for what I want?"

I said it would.

"I thought," he answered, "that maybe you could rig up a grave here in your shop and I would weep on it, and it would do just as well. It's no trouble for me to weep anywhere."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Mouse Cured Blindness.

Recently a Montreal young woman went to an eminent oculist for a certificate as to her affliction. Apparently she was stone blind, as the most severe tests seemed to prove, yet the surface of her eyes gave no sign of any defect. The examination was sovereign, trying and almost torturous. Half promising to grant the certificate the oculist told the young woman to return the next day. He had her secretly blindfolded, and then he arranged the simplest test.

He then took a tiny mouse which he had procured and held the lovely little thing by its tail before the girl's face, though not touching her, while he ordered the bandage to be removed. No sooner was the bandage off than her screams rang through the place and her eyes were wide with terror at the harmless little rodent which had thrown her so completely off her guard and exposed the imposture. Of course she saw it or she would not have screamed. Needless to say the applicant did not get that certificate.

Smallpox Before Day of Vaccination.

We who enjoy the immunity afforded by vaccination can scarcely believe that such ravages were caused by smallpox in London as are so graphically described by the historian Macaulay, who informs us that it was a rare thing at one time to find a person in that great city not disfigured or marked by the dread disease. When we emerge from the mephitic atmosphere, laden with ignorance, disease and death, of the London of two centuries ago, with its death rate of eighty to the 1000, into the clear light of sanitary and medical progress of the present time with its death rate of less than twenty to the 1000 in civilized countries, we feel like one who has passed through some terrible danger, who has been surrounded by invisible and relentless enemies, which, happily, have been routed or are being put to flight by the knowledge resulting from experimental investigation.—Dr. Sturver, in the Medical News.

How the Governor was Received.

When the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Henry McCallum, K. C. M. G., went ashore at a small harbor of the east coast he was met at the landing place by a grizzled old fisherman, who sought to make the stranger welcome, whenever he might be.

"Be you coming ashore, sir?" he asked.

"Yes," said the Governor.

"Be you here about the He (seal oil)?" the fisherman pursued.

"No," said the Governor.

"Be you one of Sam Lewis's men from Red Bay, sir, come about the tinber?"

"I am the Governor of Newfoundland," Sir Henry announced with some show of dignity.

"Be you, now?" said the fisherman, with a friendly offer of his hand.

"Well, 'tis a mighty good job—if you can hold it. An' I hopes you will. Would you like a cup o' tea, sir?"—Ainslie's Magazine.

Industrial Old Clock.

At quaint old Castletown (the "metropolis" of the Isle of Man), there exists a very interesting clock, which has now performed its functions of time-telling in five centuries. It was presented by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1597 to Castle Rushen, the fortress which stands in the middle of Castletown, from which the town takes its name. The works are crude, being driven by ropes and pulleys, but, nevertheless, they keep fair time. The clock, in fact, has run ever since it was built, except for rare stoppages for repairs. To this day the single hand which travels slowly round the dial outside the tower of Castle Rushen is the principal source of information as to the hour to the inhabitants of Castletown. A time-piece which has worked continuously for more than three hundred years is something of a real curiosity.—Jewelers' Circular.

UNCLE SAM'S CHIEF POISONER.

Not Generally Known That This Government Maintains One.

In a little house in South Washington is located a Federal institution without which the Smithsonian Institution and National museum could not exist. It is the department of the chief poisoner, Mr. Joseph Farmer. The office of chief poisoner was not unusual in countries ruled by despots, but it may be a surprise to many to learn that such an office is maintained by our republican form of administration. However, Mr. Farmer, unlike his cotemporaries in Turkey, Spain, Arabia, etc., is not engaged in putting obnoxious and exuberant statesmen out of the way, but in placing the objects on exhibit in the Smithsonian and museum beyond the reach of thieves, rust and cockroaches. Everything that is received by those institutions, whether it is a rare book, a Philippine bolo, or a stuffed and mounted animal, is sent to Mr. Farmer to be poisoned. He is an expert in the preparation and use of preservative compounds. For stuffed animals and birds he finds that arsenical compounds bring the best results. Every object of metal receives a coating of something that prevents rust, while fabrics, hosiery, silks, furs, etc., are poisoned in much the same manner as stuffed animals. Even the shelves and cases of the Museum, in which the objects are placed, have passed through Mr. Farmer's hands and have been treated to a fluid that causes a bug, moth or cockroach to think that he is walking over a red hot iron the minute he strikes their surface. By those means the museum is forever freed from vermin.

Annual Losses by Fire.

During the year 1900 there were 79,249 fires in the United States, which burned 169,092 pieces of property and destroyed values represented by \$160,929,805. Of these fires 29.13 per cent originated from defective flues and smoke stacks, overheated stoves and stove pipes, friction in machinery, faultily installed or degenerated electric wires and