



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Light Skirts.
The smart girl will seldom be seen this summer wearing a dark skirt and a light waist or blouse. That did very well for last season, but this year to be correctly gowned there should be no such striking color contrast between skirt and waist, says the Woman's Home Companion. With a light waist a light colored skirt should be worn. Even if it is not so sensible and practical every girl who aims to be well gowned should have a skirt of fawn color or light gray canvas or mohair with separate waists.

A Wedding Novelty.
One of the most charming of recent wedding innovations was carried out at a recent marriage. During the early part of the ceremony the bride stood in a ring made of a lovely rope of flowers held by her eight bridesmaids. When the time came for putting on the ring she gently broke the flower rope and joined her future husband, thereby signifying that she was leaving her girlhood days behind. The bridesmaids afterward preceded the bride out of the church, strewing the flowers from the broken rope in her pathway. This pretty and original idea has quite "caught on," as the saying goes, and promises to be a very popular feature of future society weddings.

Never Out of Fashion.
A Japanese lady gave an interesting account of the ways of her countrywomen in regard to dress.
"A European lady," said she, "may have ten or fifteen dresses in a year and cast them aside when done with. In Japan a lady will have but very few in a year, but she keeps them all, so that at the end of her life she may have sixty or seventy, all carefully preserved and fit to wear again, and these go to her daughters."
"They need very little alteration, for fashions in Japan change but slightly, and dresses that descend like this as heirlooms are valued far more than new ones."
"Japanese ladies look upon their dresses much as European ladies regard their old china and costly furniture. Many of the most beautiful Japanese dresses are very old, but they look new and are never out of fashion."

How to Put on New Gloves.
The length of life enjoyed by a glove depends very largely upon the method employed in putting the glove on the wearer's hand for the first time. If this is done properly, there will be no difficulty on other occasions.
Cheap gloves will sometimes split at the first or second wearing, and it not infrequently happens that an expensive one will do the same.
It requires two people to put on a glove properly. When the glove is buttoned up, the second person should polish the glove smartly with the flat palm of his hand. This process applied to the fingers and back of the glove will mold it to the shape of the wearer's hand.
It is advisable to use a hook when buttoning a glove, as the violent struggles to make hole and button meet tend to wear holes in the finger tips.
The manner of taking off a glove also determines whether it is to last long and look well.
Never pull it by the finger tips. This stretches the glove out of shape and makes it difficult to put on again. Peel it off in the proverbial "rabbit skin" fashion, turn each finger and thumb right side out and blow gently to inflate the glove.
Glove menders and mending outfits are useful little articles to have, and every girl should provide herself with one. A ripped glove is an abomination.—Washington Star.

Women as Municipal Officers.
There is one town in Kansas which is literally run by women, and has as yet run off the track. The town had become somewhat demoralized by the laxness of the city government, and the people of the reform party took it into their heads to elect a ticket composed entirely of women. The mayor, police judge, city clerk and four council members are women. It is not known whether this is due to the fact that the reform party had no men capable of holding down these jobs, or simply to the men's disinclination to try a disagreeable and somewhat difficult job; but those are the facts.
The first movement made by the new government was in the direction of beautifying the city. Trees and flowers were planted, new sidewalks were laid, and new lights purchased. The second action was taken on the liquor question, and the illegal sale of liquor was stopped.
It is said that the new city officers, who are all married women, manage to combine their public and private duties in a way satisfactory to their families as well as to the city. At any rate the experiment is unique and significant, and so is the name of the town. It suggests a revival of a certain conundrum, for in this case one may say literally that there is one town in Kansas which is not afraid of women in control of its government—it's Haddam.—New York News.

Lacking in Observation.
Not a bad idea is that of a school mistress who intends to teach women some of the ordinary practical facts of life, writes Lady Violet Greville, in the London Graphic. That women are, as a rule, helpless in small emergencies will not be denied by any mistress of a house. The school mistress says women lack an interest for physics. I should rather call it a want of observation. The ordinary maidservant displays a crass ignorance about opening soda water, pulling up a blind, lighting a lamp, filling, filling bicycle tires or lighting a fire. If there is an unscientific way of doing a thing that is the way that appeals to them, and in any difficulty they can always call in a man, the despised man of the advanced female. Households where only maids are kept find the services of a man required constantly.
In a higher sphere of life how many ladies can do the smallest carpentering or mending job, understand sanitary arrangements or the law of supply and demand, the prices of household provisions, where to buy and how to buy, the treatment of infants, the feeding of children and animals, or even of such common matters as the folding of clothes and the doing up of umbrellas? A woman may cook well, but she never keeps her pots and pans as scrupulously clean and bright as a man does. She rarely polishes plate, or blacks and varnishes boots with the same perfection, and a slipshod, unbusiness-like style pervades all her actions, from tying knots to opening tins, from driving screws and pulling corks to doing up parcels. No; in the ordinary practical matters of life men far exceed women in handiness, thoroughness, ability and sense.

New Fad in Parasols.
Quite the latest novelty in sunshades, and which bids fair to become very popular, is trimmed, beruffled and fur-bowed, not on the outside, but on the inside.
The outer covering is of dainty silk, as heretofore, of some plain, delicate shade. The lining is of chiffon, gathered, shirred or plaited quite full onto the ribs of the frame inside. Then the business of interior decoration begins. It is a bewildering mass of ruchings of lace, Valenciennes or even Honiton, sewed in diagonals or squares or lines radiating from the centre.
In some instances the mid-ribs, which fasten to the springs, are canopied with wide lace, duchesse, or creamy Alencon. The place where the rib joins the main frame is marked with butterfly bows or narrow satin ribbon.
A bewitching model was of pale blue Persian silk. The parasol, when closed shows only a wide border of white roses figured in the silk, edged with a narrow ruching of white chiffon. But when the plain little butterfly thing opened its sheeny wings a bewildering array of wonders presented itself.
The puffed lining was of Liberty chiffon in a faint sky tint and starred at every possible and impossible point with white bows of baby ribbon. At the top near the centre of this airy ceiling were strewn embroidered bees, a whole yellow swarm of them. A bow of wide double faced satin ribbon adorned the handle.
Another was done in pink and white, and the bees became rosebuds. Still another was of corn color, lined with a fine mesh of yellow chiffon, transversed at intervals with the ever popular herringbone stitch in black silk floss. The bow of ribbon was also black.
A very good raison d'être or this new mode of parasol decoration is readily apparent when Miss Vogue "tries it on" over her pretty, picture hatted head.—New York Herald.

WAYS OF MEN IN LOVE.
A SCIENTIST HAS CATALOGUED THE ACTS OF CUPID'S VICTIMS.
A Serious-Minded German Professor Has Evolved a Guide Book of Love Games—Caressing, Fighting, Self-Exhibition and Coquetry—Make Love as Sport.
The long ago poetical phrase, "The sportiveness of love," assumes a fresh significance since Professor Karl Gross evolved a guide book of love games and catalogued them into classes and sections with erudite observations upon the heads in general and entertaining tales by way of specific instances.
Love games, says Professor Gross, are chiefly four: Caressing games, games of self-exhibition, fighting games, and games of coquetry. Sweethearts play caressing games because they like to be near each other; they play games of self-exhibition because they wish each other to behold their merits; they play fighting games because they find it necessary sometimes to fight to win each other, or because fighting is one method of displaying their adorable qualities; they play coquetry games because they are made coquettish and for no other reason in the world.
Despite the fact that they have been pursuing their games since time prehistoric, and although they are supposed by those outside the enchanted pale to be laughable alike in their cooing they have not decided upon a universal pattern for their games. Not even the kiss is excepted when Professor Gross propounds this interesting revelation, honored with supreme glory by dreamy bards as well as by intoxicated suitors. All children play catch and hide and seek, no matter whether they be the dainty scions of lordly Fifth avenue houses or sooty little beggars from South African hovels, or heathen Chinese, but when they are grown and begin to learn the games of love they each make up games of their own fancy.
Perhaps the little play toying with "insignificant" objects is the nearest expression of universality in love games of caressing. Even those benighted peoples who have not discovered the ecstasy of kisses enjoy this petty trifling of which the lovers in the Mill on the Floss are a type. Kitty was doing her fancy work and asked Stephen for the scissors, which were passed and repassed between them without the least reason for doing so, except the proximity to which it led and the handling of one object together. It is the trick of the boarding school hoyden—and who shall say how many others of the fair—to let her shoestrings untie so that the spruce stripling who has captivated her heart may have the opportunity of tying them again. The dignified Oriental wooer who disdain the intimacy of a kiss does not scorn the delights of examining the ornaments worn by his beloved not only with his eyes but his fingers.
The more naive the period or social class, thinks Professor Gross, the more common is this sort of play. At the spinning fetes of olden-time Europe couple after couple sang a spinning song while their hands crept in and about the spinning apparatus.
Plays of self-exhibition arise out of the lover's desire to present himself in the most advantageous light possible before his loved one. With this in view he plays a part. He acts as though he were braver, stronger, more skillful, handsomer, of more delicate feeling and keener intelligence than he is actually and habitually. A comic paper once observed that a lover always tries to be as lovable as possible and hence always makes himself ridiculous.
The lover not only has the aim in view of pleasing his sweetheart but he also enjoys his little exhibitions for their own sake. He appears to be looking at himself, listening to his own fairy tales, and enjoying his own parading. When this is done to excess his game is commonly known as flirting.
One of the features of self-exhibition are the contests of many swains before their ladies. The old-time tournaments, whose victors were given the privilege of crowning their chosen one as the queen of love and beauty, are one of the many examples. And man in a contest feels double stimulation to do his utmost when ladies are present. They have long learned that prowess and a martial bearing are admired by the fair ones. This admiration is in part a relic of the earlier form of lover-like exhibitions. The Indians use their war paint and feathers primarily to delight the squaws.
In some tribes men do not dare to marry, for no woman will have them until they have slain a number of foes. The conquest of rivals in this way becomes one means of self-exhibition. It proves his supremacy. In some tribes the youths gather together and fight for the belle, and the conqueror bears her off as his prize. In the west Victorian tribes a man is allowed to carry away another man's wife if he can defeat the man in combat. Both the husband and the new suitor are entirely satisfied and the woman takes her fate as a matter of course. In New Zealand, when two suitors present themselves before a single charming maiden, and both are equally strong, courageous, and clever in battle and in combat, she gives the coveted "yes" to the man that can pull her arm the most vigorously. Each man takes an arm and they pull simultaneously.
In the Arran Islands when the people of a village see some husbandless maiden whom they think ought to be married they gather together and confer upon the subject of a suitable consort for her. When the youth is



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.
The Bedroom Alcove.
In every bedroom there should be a small alcove cut off from the rest of the room by screen or portiere, in which the washstand or toilet table should stand. No matter how dainty the washstand may be, it should not be in evidence. It is purely utilitarian. A grill and a pretty light portiere with a Japanese design, corresponding with the coloring of the room, is far more attractive looking than a screen for the purposes of concealment.

Care of Pictures.
In house cleaning one of the principal cares should be the pictures. It is too often overlooked, or left in the hands of servants, when the mistress should give it her personal attention. Each picture as it is taken down should be carefully dusted and the cord or wire wiped. Then lay it on a table, wash the glass and polish it until it is perfectly clear. Wipe the frame and rub off all fly specks and other dirt. If the picture is framed with a glass, paste paper smoothly all over the back, to keep dust from sitting through the cracks.

The Cleaning of Gloves.
An undressed kid glove that has been properly cleaned looks better, is softer and more agreeable to wear than a new one. Stretch the soiled gloves on your hand, if you have no regular "wooden hand" to clean them on. Put cloth over each of your fingers and in the palm of your hand before you put on the gloves. With a piece of clean cloth dipped in gasoline clean off all the soiled places, changing the cloth for a clean one as it becomes soiled. Rub the seams of the gloves very hard, as they are more difficult to clean than other parts. Be careful not to get the gloves too wet with gasoline. By degrees all the soiled places on the gloves will disappear. The best gasoline leaves some residue of oil. To take this out rub the gloves thoroughly with talcum powder. Lay them away in a piece of clean cotton for a day. At the end of this time shake them thoroughly, and they will be ready for wear.

Placing the Piano.
In these days a very large proportion of our homes have pianos in them and as a rule the instrument is thrust into any corner where there is one long wall space, and there it remains. Now, there are vast differences among pianos, and we may go so far as to say that a piano responds to the treatment it receives. If you have a large room by all means have a grand piano; the small piano is only excusable where space is very limited.
All pianos should stand out by themselves free from the wall, the floor should be perfectly tight, level and bare at the points of contact (generally formed by metal casters). It is much better to have the upright or square piano go across the corner of a room rather than in the corner against the wall—the tones of the instrument will be fuller and more resonant.
The piano also needs light and a circulation of dry air. The east and west exposures are better than north and south, because the angle of light is constantly changing. A position where the player can look from a west window upon the sunset is ideal. If it is absolutely necessary on account of space to place the piano along the wall give it at least two or three inches space at the back, and whatever you do give the keyboard a good strong side-light—sacrifice anything but that. The best seat is like the organ bench—as long as the keyboard, of the proper height and sloped slightly toward the piano; this accommodates two players at once. A back to the seat allows the player an occasional rest.—American Queen.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.
Batiste makes an admirable summer dress.
One all-black toilette is almost a necessity.
Veils show either velvet or embroidered dots.
A black taffeta skirt is a useful piece of property.
Some dress hats show lace inserts in the brim.
Moire, satin taffeta and Louise ribbons trim hats.
Crepes de chine is an ideal fabric for a dressy gown.
Cuffs above the elbow are not seen to any great extent.
Cloth hands are effective on lace dresses for day wear.
Narrow plaited bands are strapped onto some tailor rigs.
Semi-precious stones now stud veils and laces for real occasions.
Not one thing is lovelier than the successful all-white costume.
Black velvet ribbon drawn through beading is lovely on some dresses.
Tucked gores, mitered together, form some stunning silk and crepe dresses.
Though broad tucks are not as pretty as narrow ones, they have a certain style.
The simpler the hat the more it looks as if it came from the master hand.
Fine embroidery on a deep sheer flounce is a favored petticoat embellishment.
With the modish light blue rigs forget-me-nots are the best hat trimmings.
Sleeve tucks are let loose at the elbow to give the necessary fullness at the forearm.
Very pretty are the dressing sacks composed of alternating rows of ribbon and insertion.
Deep blue and green effects are managed by some in the simplest fashion; two chiffon veils, one blue, one green, are even knotted about a hat.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.
Cheese Canapes—Cut bread in slices one-third of an inch thick; cut in rounds with a biscuit cutter or remove the crusts with a knife and serve in squares; season some grated cream cheese with cayenne pepper and mustard; fry the bread in a little butter; lift the bread when brown to a pan and sprinkle thickly with the prepared cheese and put in the oven until the cheese is melted.
Gooseberry Catsup—The gooseberries should be almost ripe. Wash and put them in a porcelain kettle; scald, wash and rub them through a coarse sieve, and to eight pounds of berries allow four pounds of soft brown sugar with four ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves tied in a small muslin bag. Boil three hours before adding spices, cook with spices and a pint of vinegar until well flavored and bottle and seal at once.
Golden Plunkets—Beat half a cup of butter to a soft cream, then add gradually, beating constantly, a cup of powdered sugar, and continue the beating until the mixture is very, very light, as in the beating lies the success of the cakes. Beat the yolks of eight eggs to a froth and stir into the butter and sugar. Then add half a cup of milk, sift six ounces of flour with one ounce of cornstarch and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Add to other materials and beat smooth. Flavor with a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Bake in small scalloped patty tins.

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NEWSY CLEANINGS.
Citizens in Mexico City have banded for protection.
Cuba has asked for proposals for the lease of the Havana Arsenal.
A steamship line is to be established between New Orleans and London.
A separate consular service has been recommended for Norway and Sweden.
The Simplon tunnel will cost a million francs beyond the original estimate.
The Academy of Muenster, at Berlin, is to be made a university by royal decree.
The Socialist press of Germany numbers 140 publications, fifty-two being dailies.
At Colwyn Bay, North Wales, three policemen control a summer population of 20,000.
The Cuban crop of pineapples this year is estimated at about 200,000 barrels, or 14,000,000 pines.
Seventy-eight profit-sharing enterprises, affecting 53,526 workpeople, were in operation in Great Britain last year.
A systematic study of the Japan current is to be undertaken by Professor William E. Ritter, of the University of California.
Brigadier-General Carter has been designated Acting Adjutant-General of the United States while General Corbin is in Europe at the German maneuvers.
The marvelous improvement of Egyptian industries during recent years and the country's present well governed condition have made the place a splendid market for American trade.
The English House of Lords has decided that labor unions could be sued and their treasures confiscated where employers could prove that their business had been damaged by strikes or boycotts.

A SUPPERLESS VOLCANO.
When a Central American Volcano Ceases to Smoke.
The terrible volcanic eruptions which have recently taken place in the West Indies would seem to indicate that in spite of our advanced scientific knowledge we really know very little about what is going on under our feet, and are still as unable to forecast with any certainty impending subterranean upheavals as the primitive races who dwell in seismatically stricken countries. While we possess delicate instruments to measure the magnitude of these catastrophes and know all their causes after they are over, and do not attribute them to the spleen of angry devils like primitive peoples, still, far as averting loss of life by due warning is concerned, our theories in practical results appear little better than their supernatural fancies.
About 30 miles from the port of Acapulco in Central America there is generally in a state of eruption a huge volcano called Izcalco. At night, when lying in the harbor of Acapulco, you may see him every 20 or 30 minutes cover his summit with a mantle of glowing lava. So far, well. That is exactly what the people of the state keep a careful watch over, and they go to sleep with a sense of security so long as he is in eruption. But if he stops for a few hours, then they are alarmed, as from centuries of traditional experience they look for a tremendous explosion soon; and they put it down to this reason:
In the mountain, they say, lives one big devil with a very large family, for which he finds it difficult to provide, and over whom he has much trouble in exercising control. As a consequence, there are times when the big devil's larder is empty, the kitchen fire goes out, or some one in the fiery household has stomach disorder with no medicine to hand. So reasoning in this way, they take food, chickens and bananas, some medicine, and cautiously approach as near the mountain as they dare venture. Then they light a fire, place the food beside it, and hasten away to a safe distance to watch and see what will happen. If Izcalco again commences to eject lava they are relieved and cry:
"Ah, ha! The devil is happy again. See, he is getting his supper." And then they go to a cock fight or start a revolution in perfect contentment.
But if Izcalco does not commence to smoke and get his supper, then they take flight away out of reach of his vengeance until his angry humor has passed over; and really their way of predicting a catastrophe seems to be as good as any other.—Washington Star.

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SPORTING BREVITIES.
The horsemen of Skippack, Pa., intend building a half-mile track.
A huge gymnasium at St. Louis, Mo., capable of accommodating 2000 people, is being erected.
Eddie "Cannon" Bald, the cycling champion of '94, '95 and '96, is the reigning sensation of the season of 1902.
Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten national tennis champion, has declared his intention to try for the title again this year.
Fishermen who have been frequenting the New Jersey fresh water streams of late have met with considerable success.
Marcus Hurley and Walter Smith, amateurs, and "Willie" Fenn, professional, have made new cycle records at Vallsburg, N. J.
By a recent ruling of the License Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., local users of motor cycles are compelled to pay an annual fee of \$10.
Creseus, the world's champion trotter, has been signed to go against the world's trotting record at the opening of the Oakley fall meeting, October 1.
The motor vehicle is becoming popular in Cape Town, South Africa, where the South Africa Automobile Club has twenty-five members and is growing fast.
So many golfers take their vacations in August that the majority of the mountain and seaside links are crowded daily by golfers from all parts of the country.
Harry Elkes, the great pace-follower, has been compelled to again retire from active participation in the sport owing to boils, which have troubled him considerably this summer.
Australia has won the Kolapere Cup at the Bisleys ranges, England, for teams representing England and the colonies. Canadian riflemen were second, the home representatives third.
An ostrich can see all around him without moving the head. A person standing behind an ostrich can see the pupil of the fowl's eyes, and, of course, he is seen by the fowl.
There will be a delay of seven or eight months in the opening of the Simplon tunnel, which was originally fixed for May 17, 1904.
By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather under trees a most beautiful verdure will be obtained.
A good trade in poultry is now being carried on between New Zealand and South Africa.
Meteorological accidents aside, the greatest destroyer of wheat crops in Prussia is the mouse.

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J. V. YOUNG, Prop.
Mme. de Maupassant, mother of the French author, Guy de Maupassant, lives in Nice in a tall house with closed shutters. She seldom sees strangers, yet any admirer of her son is always assured a warm welcome.
Sleeping after eating is condemned by a German physician, who has shown experimentally that the stomach movements are lessened and acidity is induced.
Alaska has paid its cost twenty times. It was bought for \$7,200,000, and has supplied 150,000,000 in furs, fish and gold.
At a recent exposition in Berlin trains of 10 or 12 cars were drawn on a circular railroad by alcohol locomotives.
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