

Useful to Know.

A formula for stopping one's hair from falling can be made at home by simply buying the ingredients and then blending them. It is made by taking an outco of Jamaica bay rum, an ounce and a half of cocoanut oil, two and one-quarter drams of tincture of nux vomica, and twenty drops of oil of bergamot. Use this to massage the scalp with in a rotary motion, with the tips of the fingers.

Nothing is a more positive sign of a careless woman than torn gloves and untidy shoes, waist bands that sever connections, or, or collars that part company with the shirt waist. Try not to be one of them. You defeat your ends, and neither look well, nor cel comfortable. Dress carefully, and alm at plainness and neatness rather than a more showly style of costume.

For billious headache-Two teaspoonsful of finely powdered charcoal, dissolved in helf a glass of water, followed an hour later by a seidlitz powder.

For biliousness and head headache-The unsweetened juice of half a lemon in a half glass of water three times a day. But it must be remembered that lemon juice thins the blood and should not to be taken by anomic people.

Women and Success.

"The best thing for a modern woman to do who wishes to make a success of herself and her life is to cultivate independence," said a successful business woman the other day, "See must learn to keep her own counsel, to paddle her own canoe, to talk little and think much. She must itarn to cultivate common sense, to take care of her health, to make the most of her looks, and to be absolutely stanch and straightforward in everything she does or says." And apropos of women and

An Irish industry that has come into popularity within a year or two is that of doll-making. The Irish dolls have great recommondations, in that they are not only pretty but possess unbreakable faces. Mrs. Florence Eaton, an Irishwoman, happened to discover a substance—not India rubber, but something similar to it—which, when treated according to a certain process, could be mouided into faces capable of standing an immonse amount of rough usage without injury, while in appearance as natural and attractive as the best wax faces of distinguished personages, although children do not love their dolls better for such resemblances. The industry is a rival to German manufactories.-Pittsburg Dispatch

Care of the Teeth.

To lose the teeth by accident or from uncontrolable natural causes is a misfortune, but to neglect sound or filled teeth is inexcusable. Health as well as good appearance depends so greatly upon sound tetth that it is strange one has the courage to neglect them even for a day. It is true artificial teeth are readily obtainable and so cunningly fushioned as to almost defy detection but the real article is surely to be preferred. No matter how plain a face may be, it is redeemed by well-cared for teeth, while a beautiful face loses its charm if the opened lips disclose poor or uncared-for teeth. While nature does not treat us all alike in the matter of good teeth, we can preserve such as we have with the aid of powder, brush and dental floss, with the occasional assistance of the skilled dentist. A good brush is essential, one having moderately soft bristles being best Stiff brushes ruin the teeth, oosen the filling and irritate the gums Brush the teeth upon rising in the morning and before retiring, and promptly remove all traces of acid as well as sweets by rinsing the mouth vith lukewarm water soon after eating such things. Do not pick the teeth; it is an unpleasant habit, to say the least, and may loosen the teath Remove any collections between the teeth with a piece of dental floss, slipped up and down without irritating the gums. For sensitive gums rinse the mouth several times daily with a good antiseptic. Listerine is excellent using one teaspoonful to a glass of A dainty, inexpensive tooth powder is made by sifting four ounces of precipitated chalk with one ounce each of pulverized orris root, borax and powdered myrrh. Sift through a plece of fine chessecloth or lawn and bottle.-Mirror and Farmer.

Beauty and Old Age.

It is no longer a disgrace for a woman to be old or to "look old," provided she retains in her maturity those gra and accomplishments that lend charm to the sex at any age. Woman has made notable advances in the last fifty years, but none more marked than that which records her ability to retain her beauty long after she has acknowledged herself to be growing

This achievement was the despair of the woman whoco survivors compose the grandmothers of the 20th century. In the days when they were young most women led contracted lives. The house where they prosided was their world; all outside of that circle was practically an unknown sphere. Usually they were mothers of large families of caildren, the rearing of which taxed them heavily with constant cares and

work than the women of today. They had very actie diversion, consequently they aged quickly. At 35 the average woman had few personal charms of which she could be justly proud. She looking older than the woman of 50 now. Compare pictures of women of the two periods for further information, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The woman of the present enjoys a wider field of retion. She has solved her domesticity to such an extent that it does not narrow or blunt her life. With only moderate means she travels both at home and abroad. She finds more time for pleasure. Her home is only the center of her world, not all or it. Besides she has more of the art of personal adornment. Her toilet is more becoming, helps to make her look young. At 50 she is at middle life only, in the matter of facial charms and may be called beautiful for many years to come.

The retention of her beauty is woman's first and chiefest emancipation...

School Frocks.

Substantial dark fabries, smartly made, with trimmings of velvet, braid or simple machine sticking, are most appropriate for school wear. Children are so restless that delicate frocks are a constant annoyance to mother and children. Reserved the frail fabrics, laces, etc., for dressy occasions when Ubertles are somewhat curtailed. For ordinary use provide practical frocks which will withstand wear and tear without material damage.

A pretty frock is made of dahlia red serge with trimmings of narrow black velvet ribbon and small gilt buttons. Make a jauncy Fronch waist gathered or plaited to a circular yoke, or, the yoke may be simulated by facing the top of the towpieco lining which supports the waist. Outline the yoke with a circular bertha, cather deeply pointed at the shoulders to emphasize the popular 1830 shoulder effect. Trim the yoke with circular rows of the velvet ribbon on edge of bertha, belt and full skirt about three inches from its lowest edge. Make one-seamed bishop sleeves either plain or plaited to correspond with the waist. Gather lower edge into a band cuff trimmed with velvet ribbon and buttons. A novel touch is given by siashing the borths at the shoulder and placing three buttons on each side of the stash just incide the rows of velvet. The skirt should be made without a lining and finished with a four-inch hem, although a cute little drop skirt of silesic or sateen may be used, if desired, sewed in at the belt only.

Fency tweeds and suitings are suitable and ctylish for misses, made either in shirt waist or jacket suits. A model in the latter style is of nut brown tweed, fleeked with dark green and blue and the modish blouse jacket has collar, cuffs and belt of green velvet outlined with a single row of black fibre braid. A cream white and brown mercerized vesting shirt waist is worn with the suit

Fashion No es. The dress hats are anything but

wintry looking. Stocks laced with chenille cords and

tassels are new. Last year's mu

little out of date. Narrow ruchings of ribbon are fa-

vored for trimming. Make your black coat dressy with

ome shiny mohair braid. Those sequin robes are most effec-

tive, made in princess fashion. Emerald green is a color somewhat affected in the season's chapeaux.

The prettiest wood buttons are covered with "poker-work" designs.

It's a nice iden to slip a bit of fragrant sandaiwood into each Christmas package.

At the present, although full skirts are in vogue, fashion demands that the figure below the waist be made as slender as possible.

Garnets are fashionable again after a long celipse and the girls are looking for old bracelets, brooches, and necklaces in their mother's jewel box-

Among the favorite colors is red, which certainly looks well, even if it is rather striking. Green is also noticeable and will no doubt be popular in the spring.

The newest gloves are white and cream mocha kid, made mannish fashion, with a single button and heavy arrow stitching. Pearl and biscuit colored fine suede are also worn,

Braids, wide and narrow, are imporant just now, as they are used to a great extent, especially on tailored gowns. Braid effects, carried out in velvet ribbon or embroidery strips, are used on more elaborate gowns.

A blue Henrietta skirt is finished around the hom with three graduated tucks. The blouse of dyed blue lace is covered with round wafer spots of the cloth edged with tintest piping of blue chiffon velvet. There is a high girdle of the velvet.

Quite Substantial.

Mrs. Oldstyle-I don't think that a college education amounts to much, Mr. Sparerod—Don't you? Well, you ought to pay my boy's bills and see,-

GRAND LAMA DIES YOUNG.

The Mysterious Wretch Who Nomin

ally Governs Tibet.

There is not one person in a hundred in this country who knows who or what the Grand Lama is, although everybody has been talking in very guarded phrases about him since all the hubbub was caused a few days ago respecting the approaching Britisa advance on Tibet, where this personage has his headquarters. The Grand Lama-or Grand Dalai Lama, to give him his full title—is a man, or rather a boy, living in the sacred city of Lhasa, who is generally regarded as an incarnation of Buddha; and inasmuch as the government of Tibet is purely religious, the Grand Lama is the head of it, and nominally the equivalent to the monarch.

The latter reservation has to be made because the real administrator is a person bearing the title of the Gyalpo, in whose hands the Grand La. ma appears to be little more than a useful tool. The Grand Lama always dies young, and nobody knows exact ly how except this Gyalpo, who could probably write a few very good chapters of Tibetian history concerning the coming and going of the successive Grand Lamas, who rarely have a reign of more than 12 years. It is the Buddhist tradition that they die of a mysterious disease, and in due course the Gyalpo says they have died. But there is always a Grand Lama, and so at the same time he announces that the spirit has descended upon a little child, who will be found in a certain family in a certain house, and whose appearance he describes. The people hurry there, and sure enough there is that same little child, who is carried off to the palace and becomes

the new Grand Lama. The present unfortunate young crea ture who sits in Buddhist authority over the people of Lhasa has never been seen by any Europeans, least of all by any Englishman, aithough leading articles are being written about him every day saying what he will do and what he will not, as if he were a grown-up and authoritative monarch. When the Grand Lama was last seen by any foreigner, and that is some years ago, he was described as a child of about eight years of age, of bright and fair complexion, rosy cheeks, and large and lustrous eyes. But, though so very juvenile, he was emaciated, and looked already to be quite tired of life. He was sitting upon a peat altar, which was some thing like an Oriental throne in ap pearance, and was borne by lions carved in wood. He was a study in yellow. A yellow cloak enveloped his body, and a yellow hat of mitre shape was upon his head. He sat cross legged, and when any visitors ap proached he put his palms together as a sign of blessing. Surely this is the strangest enemy—if enemy we must regard him—that the British nation ever had .-- Men and Women.

The Grumbling Habit.

Grumbling is a common habit with some people, and the singular feature ts that no one grumbles over any really serious calamity, only about the real or imaginary annoyances of every-day life, which might as well be passed over in silence. A long train of passenger cars stop-

ped at a small surburban station, and necessarily the front and rear cars were a considerable distance from the station platform. Immediately there was an outburst of grumbling. "This is an outrage," exclaimed a

lady, as she got out of the front car. "I've got to walk about a mile back to the station, just because the company coesn't land me there."

At the same moment a lady who wa getting out of the rear car was ex-

"Did any one ever see the like! paid my fare to the station, but it seems the company is too mean to carry me there. This ought to be ex-

posed." Then there alighted a man from the middle car, directly opposite the plat

Of course, you will say, he was satgrumbler, and must have his say. As he decended from the car and

haw that he was in front of the station door, he remarked,-"Huh! hit it right this time. Must have been an accident, though. Company too mean to accommodate any

body on purpose." Meanwhile the other passengers were as happy as larks, and never thought of making themselves miserable over what could not be helped.

Norfolk's Place at the Table.

It is usual to speak of the Duke of Norfolk as our premier duke, though in fact, the dukedom of Cornwall was the earlier creation. The latter, however, is vested in the eldest son of the sovereign and was merged in the principality of Wales shortly after it was first conferred upon Edward the Black Prince, For all practical purposes the Duke of Norfolk is the first of the order in England by date of creation; but as a matter of relative precedence the duke takes only the 999th place after the king and queen. Not only are the royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury entitled to go into dinner before him and his but subdued tones of color. Women duchess, but a couple of common barons in the persons of Lord Halsbury and Lord Ashbourne and a crowd of less distinguished people are in the same proud position.-London Tatler.

Irresponsible.

Dr. Youngman-Old Mr. Roxley called me in this morning to attend

Dr. Wryvell-Well, well, so he's out of his mind, ek?-Philadelphia Ledger.



New York City.-Drop yokes cut in | turns to the heavily ruffled effect. deep points are exceedingly smart and Lace is sometimes used on the ruffles allow a variety of combinations. The but embroidery seems to be the most



TUCKED BLOUSE.

of the newest sort and is made of pale blue crepe de chine, with yoke of bands of the material held by fagoting and trimming of lace medallions, but all the season's materials are appropriate and the yoke can be of lace. of embroidery or of bands, as illustrated. The full length box pleat at the back is a feature and gives a becoming long line, while the tucks in front and sleeves provide fulness below the stitching.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation and closes invisibly at the back beneath the edge of the box pleat. The front is tucked to yoke depth, the back for its entire length and the sleeves above the elbows, all the tucks being stitched with corticelli silk. The yoke is free at its lower edge, but is joined to both waist and collar at the neck. The sleeves are puffs at the wrists where they are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and threequarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven yards forty-four inches wide, with

J. B. MEAN - Treasurer, in accound Jefferson country for the year ending ber illst, A. D. 1865. May Manton waist shown includes one important decorative feature. The valance is also in evidence.

Chentile Trimmings.

Chentile trimmings would seem to be growing in favor if one can judge by the number of innovations appearing in this line. Something which the busy woman may have overlooked in this line is chentile embroidery worked on net.

The New Old-Fashioned Reticule.

Silk worked in pastel tints and drawn up with ribbon makes a lovely reticule. Old broende is also modish and does not require embroidering

and does not require embroidering

A Soft Silk.

A fine silk as soft as chiffon and nearly as thin as China silk, but with more substance, is known as messeline. It is to be had in plain colors.

Pearl Embroidery.

CR.

By county orders redeemed \$58,132 55

By amount refunding orders redeemed.

By amount paid directors association.

By amount paid county superintendent.

By amount of county bonds redeemed.

By amount of county bonds redeemed.

By amount of county bonds redeemed.

Pearl embroidery is always a desirable trimming and cannot well be copied in the cheaper qualities of pearl beads.

Ostrich Plumes.

Three full, half long ostrich plumes

Three full, half long ostrich plumes. Pearl embroidery is always a desir-

are seen on some of the most beautiful hats.

J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in accounted Poor Funds of Jefferson county year 1903. Ecru la je in bold design, interwoven with gold, appears upon some of the To amount in treasury at last settleich velvet costumes, ment.
To amount received on outstanding poor tax for 1902
To amount received on poor tax for 1903
To amount received from commis-

Lounging or Steamer Gown.

The necessity for a lounging gown that means perfect rest and relaxation is apparent to every woman whether she travels or remains at home. This May Manton one is eminently simple snug above the elbows, form soft, full and practical and serves its purpose well, being adapted both to home and steamer wear. As shown it is made of French flannel, blue and white, but Scotch flannel flannelettes and all similar materials are equally appropriate for the warmer gowns, washable fainches wide, or two and one-eighth bries for those of warm weather wear, The gown is made with fronts and

A Late Design by May Manton.



eight and one-half yards of banding back, all of which are tucked to yoke isfied. Not at all. He also was a and two medallions to trim as illus- depth and stitched with corticelli silk. trated.

wide gold ribbon has a band in the green. The same with violet, blue and holes. red, is also shown. An eighteen-inch imitation crechet lace for yokes, or for the medium size is six and three other trimming of walsts, is inset over its surface with open medallions worked with colored silks, showy, but beautiful.

Fashions in Mourning. The fashions in mourning change very much indeed with the succeeding years. The custom of being enveloped in crape after the death of even a near relative is being abrogated. Very few

remain in seclusion for more than a few weeks after death in the family and although black is worn, it is permissible to go to theatres and church weddings. Decorated Cuffs.

Jeweled and embroidered cuffs now

embroidery and jeweling are in rich who embroider should take the hint. and enrich the appearance of their coats and bodices.

adorn many coats and wraps. The

Ruchings of Tulle. Tulle in very plain tints is one of the newest shapes assumed by the popular ruchings. The most delicate of tea greens, pinks, blues and violets are employed for the purpose.

The Latest in Night Robes,

At the neck is a turnover collar and the sleeves are full and wide, gathered into straight cuffs. Below the tucks The fad for gold lace still lingers, and the gown is comfortably full. The shows in many of the trimmings. A fronts are finished with hems and lapped one over the other, the closing centre of solid embroidery in pastel being made with buttons and button The quantity of material required



LOUNGING OR STEAMER GOWN,

quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, six yards thirty-two inches wide, of four and one-eighth yards forty-four

AUDITORS' REPORT

___ OF THE ___

Finances of Jefferson County

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Treasurer's Account. J. B. MEAN's Treasurer, in account with Jefferson county for the year ending December 31st, A. D. 1935.	Sheriff's Account. J. W. CURRY, Sheriff, in account with Jefferson county for the year ending December Slat, 1903.
DR.	DR. To amount orders drawn \$ 3,695 71
To amount in Treasury at last set- tlement \$18,539 69 To amount county tay for 1903 36,935 11	To amount orders drawn. W. Curry. \$ 3,005 71 To balance due Sheriff J. W. Curry. 5 00
To amount county tax for 1903. 38,935 11 To amount bond tax for 1903. 4,556 77 To amount state tax for 1903. 5,920 64	CR. \$ 3,704 71
To outstanding tax for 1902 and pre-	By boarding prisoners 4,525
To amount for hotel license for 1903 . 913 00	By amount of fees, costs and
To amount & state personal tax re- funded to county	other expenditures 1,442 21 3,704 71
To amount from Commissioners' re- ceipt book	
To amount of redemptions received. 516 05 To amount unseated tax for 1902 re-	Commissioners' Account.
reived. 1,488 86 To amount interest on unseated tax	NEWTON WEBSTER, Commissioner. DR.
received 8 71	To amount county orders drawn \$ 505 08
To amount seated tax received for 1999 to 1992 inclusive.	To amount poor orders drawn 497 00
To amount temporary loan received, 10,000 00	CR, \$ 1,002 00
CR. \$94,486 35	By amount due from last settlement 21 00
By county orders redeemed \$76,13: 55 By amount refunding or-	By 164 days as commissioner 574 00
ders redeemed 45 54	By 142 days poor director 497 00
By amount paid directors' association	AL. HAWK, Commissioner,
By amount paid county su- perintendent 200 00	DR,
By amount of county bonds redeemed 2,000 00	To amount county orders drawn \$ 585 00 To amount poor orders drawn \$ 500 00
By amount coupons re- deemed 270 00	\$ 1,083 00
By amount state treasurer's receipts state personal tax 6,327 01	CR.
By amount redemptions. 459 68	By 188 days commissioner. \$ 588 50 By 142 days poor director 417 00
By treasurer's percentage receiving \$73,946 67 at 1%. 949 33	4 1,085 00
By treasurer's percentage paying out \$55,479 06 at 2 1,709 58 By amount county funds in	HARVEY D. HAUGH, Commissioner.
By amount county funds in treasury 6,318 39	DR. To amount county orders drawn\$ 587 50
	To amount poor orders drawn 500 00
POOR FUNDS.	CR. \$ 1,967 50
J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in account with the Poor Funds of Jefferson county for the	
year 1903. DR.	By 163 days commissioner 570 50 By 162 days poor director 497 00 5 1,007 50
To amount in treasury at last settle-	
ment	Commissioners' Clerk's Account.
poor tax for 1902	A. E. GALBRAITH, Commissioners' Clerk.
To amount received from commis-	To amount county orders drawn \$ 700 00
sioners' receipt book	To amount poor orders drawn 200 00
To amount interest received on un	CR. \$ 900 00
seated tax	By 1 year's salary as blerk. \$ 700 00 By 1 year's salary as poor directors' clerk
To amount poor tax received on seated tax	directors clerk 200 00
CR. \$14,020 52	
By amount county poor or- ders redeemed \$24,050 94	Steward's Account.
By amount of coupons re-	J. N. KELLEY, Steward County Home.
deemed	To amount orders drawn \$ 1,000 00
By treasurer's percentage	CR.
paying out \$17,430 94 at 2. 548 62 By amount of poor funds in	By one year's salary as steward \$ 1,000 00
treasury 5,713 79	
SHEEP FUNDS.	County Superintendent's Account.
J. B. MEANS, Treasurer, in account with	R. B. TEITRICK, County Superintendent.
Jefferson county Sheep Funds for the year 1903.	DR.
DR.	To cash from county treasurer \$ 200 00
To amount received on dog tax for 1903	The second secon
CR.	- 3 200 00
By amount sheep orders re- deemed	Janitor's Account.
By treasurer's percentage receiving \$1,130 00 at 15. 14 13	GEO. H. GROVES, Janiter.
paying out \$87 91 at 2	DR. To amount orders drawn \$ 640 00
By reserve fund retained in treasury 206 00	CR,
By amount paid school dis- tricts itemized in town-	By amount due from last
ship accounts 506 16	By one year's salary 480 00
\$ 1,139 OC	3 540 00
IN YASSSATTENANTTONNE	1 E

Tatols	Young.	Worthville	West Reynoldsville	Washington	Warshw	Summerville	Surder	Kinggold.	Punxsutawney	Porter	Pine Creek	Parry	McCalmont	Knox	Henth	GaskIII	Fildred Creek	Corsica	Clover	Brookville	Big Run	Bell .	Barnett	DISTRICTS.	
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JEFFERSON COUNTY, 88:

We, the undersigned Auditors of Jefferson county, in the state of Pennsylvania, do certify that in pursuance of the 47th Section of an Act entitled "An Act relating to counties, townships, etc., passed the 18th day of April A. D. 18th," we met in the Commissioners' office in the borough of Brookville, Pa., on the first Monday of January, 19e4, it being the fourth day of said month, and did audit, adjust and settle the several account requires' of us by law, agreeably to the several Acts of Assembly and supplements thereto, according to the best of our judgement and ability, and find them as set forth in the above report.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the office aforesaid this 22nd day of January, A., D. 1904.

W. T. PIFER. SEAL.

W. A. HENRY. [SEAL]

NOT TO BE REPEATED. Mrs. Bloodgood-And where is your

daughter, Mrs. Newrich? Newrich - Shes traveling abroad. Her last letter was fromoh, I can't remember-some unmer tionable place in Europe.—Harper's

NO OUTWARD EVIDENCE. Irene (at the reception)-That is Mrs. Breyne. Everybody says she is one of the most gifted women, intellectually, in the country.

Reggis—How can she be?

clothes fit her to perfection.-Chicago

NARROW ESCAPE. "What have you been doing in that woodshed?" demanded the stern parent.

"S-smoking, sir," replied the boy. "Smoking eigarettes, eh?" "No; smoking glass. I'm interested in sun spots, pop."-Chicago News.

ALL RIGHT IN THE DAYTIME.

Clark-Is Jynks honest? Dearborn-You can trust him all day long.

Clark-Can, hey? Dearborn-Yes, he works nights.-Chicago News.