A Mystery to Himself

A man called at a San Francisco ospital and said he had forgotten his identity. He is detained under the name of John Meyers, a small Bible in his pocket bearing that name. The man thinks he is a native of New York and that he lives somewhere up the Hudson river, also that he is a graduate of Yale, and that he may at one time have been engaged in liter-ery work either as an illustrator or a

Railroad Gauge Changed.

The work of changing the gauge of the Mexican National railroad has been completed at a cost of \$13,000,-000 gold, and the entire road, which was until a year ago the longest nar-row-gauge railroad in the world, is now standard gauge from Laredo to the City of Mexico.

Falser's Earliest Cane.

Another new thing. Can be cut six times during a season and sprouts again with lightning rapidity. Next to Saizer's Teosinte it will make more green fodder than anything else, cheap as dirt and grows

everywhere.

Of Saizer's Renovator Grass Mixture, just the thing for dying out pastures and meadow., Mr. E. Rappoid, East l'ark, Ga., writes. "I sowed Saizer's Grass Mixture on soil so poor two men could not raise a fuss on it, and in forty-one days after sowing I had the grandest stand of grass in the county. Saizer's Grass Mixtures sorout quickly and produce enormously."

100,000 barrels choice Seed Potators.

SALZER'S NEW NATIONAL OATS. Here is a winner, a prodigy, a marvel, enormously prolific, strong, healthy, vigorous, producing in thirty States from 150 to 300 bu, per acre. You had best sow a lot of it, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, and in the fall sell it to your neighbors at \$1 a bu for seed. [A.C.L.]

Every heart has its secret sorrow which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

I do not believe Pizo's Cure for Consump-tion has snequal for coughs and colds.—Jours F. Bovan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1904

Belfast is the great tea drinking city of the United Kingdom.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Cardiff exports 12,000,000 tons of coal spear, Newcastle about 4,000,000,

Russia has sent four dukes to the front. The sporting editor says it is a sure sign of fighting when one of the combatants puts up his dukes.— Washington Post.

Americans write about forty letters a year, and that average equals forty per cent, of all the letters written in the world.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Caturrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional dreatment. Hall's CatarrhCure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and many treatment. Hall's Catarria Cure is taken inter-nally, acting directly upon the blood and mu-cous surfaces of the system, thereby destroy-ing the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the con-stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hun-dred Dollars for any case that it falls to cure, send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Steam launches with glass bottoms are now at the service of those who wish to view the marine growth about Catalina Island, Cal.

Lorenzo Crossby, a Mormon elder killed himself a day or so ago. The coroner shrewdly reported that the su-cide was prompted by domestic troub-

Harvest operations in both the English and Scottish border districts were only brought to a close a day or two before Christmas. The harvest was by far the latest within memory.

designs on the face find the most thing .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

The sacred fires of India are never allowed to go out. The most ancient of these fires has been burning for 12 centuries. It is fed five times ery two hours with sandal wood and other fragrant material combined with

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Many weak, suffering women do not know that their kidneys are sick. Backache tells of sick kidneys, and so

do urinary disorders Sick kidneys make bad blood, and bad blood makes bad digestion, heart palpitation, dizzy headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, sciatica, rheumatic pains and constant depres

Can't be restored to health until the kidhow one woman was restored by using Doan's Kidney Pills:

Mrs. H. A. Van Sickle, 311 6th Ave., S. W., Roanoke. Va., says: "Kidney trouble was hereditary in our family, and I had been so continually afflicted with the disease that I began to despair of even temporary relief. Sometimes I suffered so se verely that I was confined to my bed. The aching in my back was intense, and the kidney disorder caused an excess of uric acid in my blood which impaired my digestion. I was compelled to deny myself of many of the little delicacies of diet. The doctors dingnosed my case as congestion of the kidneys. I had about given up hope when began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but took only a few doses when their curative powers were proven to my satisfaction. I have never been with-out them in the house since."

Donn's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers; price, 50 cents, or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffale, N. X. Write for free trial.



How to Carry Your Umbrella.

The smart girl has a new little way, and not an altogether commendable one, of carrying her umbrella these days. She used to hold it by the handle in an ordinary common sense way; now she grasps it at the middle, and swings it at an angle of about 45 degrees, with the handle pointing downward in front of her, and the sharp forrule-end sticking out behind, a menace to the eyes of all pedestrians unlucky enough to follow her. She buys her umbrella to match in color her rain cont, and it generally has more handles than one. The Umbrella with three different handles is no uncommon thing this year. The handles screw on, and are very easily adjusted.-Weman's Home Compan-

Invitations to Dine. It would be very discourteous to inite your husband's old friend to Jinner and not include his young wife. The fact that you have never met her does not relieve you of the obligation. Make it a point to call with your husband when his friend and wife will be at their hotel and then extend the invitation to dinner to both, or, you may send a cordial note the next day asking them to dine informally to meet a few friends. State the date clearly and the hour, being very particular as to full house number and street, giving any other directions you may deem desirable for their guidance as strangers in the city. A hostess shakes hands with her guests upon their arrival and upon their departure as well.-Mirror-Farmer.

Care of the Complexion.

Rouge in evidence is not beauty, nor the unmistakable presence of powder nor a complexion cream with a blue tinge therein. Either the doctor or to cars, etc., cannot always be esthe skin specialist has been ignored where the whole countenance is uniformly florid or sallow; the chin, forehead and cheeks all of one hue, Ill health, indigestion, undue exposure to the winds of heaven, have something

to do with all this. Genius is said to be a capacity for taking infinite trouble, and personal appearance is important enough now to need constant attention and continned exertion. If nine women out of 10 would devote time to a quiet scrutiny of themselves before a long cheval glass, realizing every point in their appearance, we should not see what we do see, something almost grotesque sometimes, and often pathetic in its failure. It is not always the spending of a vast deal of money that is required.

The girls of today, however, have a higher mission in life than to look ornamental. It is not sufficient that they make the best of their charms; they must likewise develop their talents. It will not suffice that they be graceful. They must also be useful. Swiss watches, according to a re-port just published, are becoming pop- Their aim in life is not merely to be though the weather be, an engage ular in China. These with fantastic good; they must be good for some-

> Do Women Work Too Much? The set phrase just now among physicians when it's a woman patient is: "Oh, you're working too hard." The words have become a shibboleth in the medical profession—when treating a woman. Grip, typhold, pneumoniait really doesn't matter what the malady is nor how little dependent it is upon previous working conditions-all the doctor does is to take account of the patient's sex and promptly charge her with overwork. There have been cases of women down with smallpox to whom the medical man has simply said: "Ah, you're working too hardthat's the trouble with you. You need to take a good rest. A good rest will bring you all right again."

The women doctors are just as bad about this as the men. It is apparently the "professional" attitude, first, to deny women the right to work, and second, that all the ills of her flesh is heir to are due to work. The working woman, pure and simple, does not enjoy a monopoly of the set phrase, though to her, of course, it is applied

with extra vigor. Every variety of woman, from the society woman and the housewife down to the maid of all work, gets but the one diagnosis from her doctor-"You've been overdoing it and must take a rest." The phrase is professionally fashionable, and every doctor of them falls into line with it-just as a short time ago when another craze was on you couldn't have a cold in your head without some physician wanting to perform an operation for appendicitis

Treating Stubborn Hair.

Brushing, shampooing, etc., are such important elements in good grooming will improve even seeming ly hopeless locks, while systematic training, will, after a time, make the most obstinate hair lay in the desired direction. Because the hair has been somewhat neglected in this respect in the past do not work on the principle so much of nature's "life" in them

beneficial a good deal will do wonders heroic measures almost always prove disastrous. Coax, but do not force matters, as too frequent brushing and other manipulations of the hair irritate the scalp and cause the hair to fall out. Hair which is scrupulously clean but very stubborn in its habits of growth needs training instead of shampooing, a common error in this day of good grooming. Close observation will zoon teach one the difference between fluffy hair and that which is extremely Never under any circumstance allow the hair to remain at night in the ceil or plaits worn during the day or injury is done the scalp, and the soon assumes awkward lines, from the hours of pressure in the wrong direction. Before retiring brush the hair throughly and confine it in one or two very loose plaits. This will insure a free circulation of air through the hair and relax the delicate muscles of the scalp which are more or less irritated by the pressure of numerous pins and the weight of the hair confined largely at one point. To assist in the training moisten the hair with a little good tonic such as a preparation of quinine and bay rum containing a small percent of oil, and

brush in the desired direction each

time brushing is done.

Experiences of a Woman Lecturer. No public speaker should ever apologize for anything but a cold, and that is so apparent that it cannot be helped by an apology. To apologize for the subject or the way it is treated (as I have heard done) is not only foolish but directly harmful to the effect of the lecture. And should it be necessary to apologize for being late, the briefest explanation only should be offered. Naturally a lecturer must endeavor not to be late, but accidents caped. Once in Brooklyn a blizzard had stopped the cars so that connections necessary for me to make were impossible. Nor could a cab be found; there was nothing to do but wait, and on a cold corner; the audience in the hall waited three-quarters of an hour, Not long ago, when staging through the Redwoods of California, from the coast to an inland town, where I was due on the platform at 8 o'clock, a delay occurred far up the mountain. It seemed impossible to reach the town in season, but furious driving on the down grade, with gasping passengers holding on for safety, finally landed me at my destination, dust-covered and breathless, at a quarter to eight That audience had to wait 15 minutes for me to remove some of the dust and be able to speak, and so great had been the effect on the eyes of the jolting drive that when the platform was reached I could see nothing straight; it would have been imposible to speak from notes. These accidents prove that one must be prepared for any emergency. Wet or dry ment must be kept, and only once have I known a storm to be too severe to prevent the assembling of an audionce. - Florence Jackson, in Harper's

Fashion Notes.

Weekly.

Greens always revive with the coming of spring.

Box-pleated skirts are to be a lead ing mode for walking wear. Summer dresses, promise to be elab-

through be-ruffled and lace-adorned. You can't have too many buttons or your gown, but choose them with dis

Walking suits of black zibeline are made dashing by bands and bands of gold braid.

Japanese flowers and butterflies

A noticeable fact about the spring sults is that so many of them are made of heavy fabrics. Narrow flowered ribbons to run

through lingerie are newer and prettler than the plain sort. Black shoes laced up with white strings are among the queer things af-

fected by faddish women. Deep- close-fitting cuffs, some reach ing almost to the elbow, are in evi

dence on the new blouses. Shirt waist suits of plaided, striped and figured mohairs, in lovely colors are to add gayety to the spring land-

Polka-dot designs are prominent of

foulards and liberty satins-some in big spots and some in little whirls of white dots. To be correct the wide bodice girdle should be seven inches deep and straight across the back, cut on the

straight of the material and shaped to the figure by three or four seams. Orange and "old green" are favorite colors at present, and they are almost

Food for Poultry.
There is always more or less refuse from the kitchen that can go to the poultry. This should be properly prepared so as to give the greatest amount of benefit. At all country homes there is more or less milk that can be used in mixing up a very enjoyable feed for the fowls. If the little fragments of meats be cut fine, the refuse from vegetables, fruits, etc., and bread crusts be thrown in an old pan or pot where some milk can be poured over the mess and a little meal and bran or shorts stirred in to thicken it up, to take off all sloppy condition, it will be found a fine feed for the fowls. They will show their appreciation of it by eating it greedily, and keeping a lookout for this feed. It should be fed in a trough so it will not get wasted by dirt or eaten by other animals. Try saving the basis of a good mess for the fowls by keeping the kitchen refuse, and you will be greatly rewarded by more eggs and healthier fowls.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Fruit growers are quite interested in the formula composing the new insecticide, lime and sulphur, but have found the labor of making it consider able because of the necessity for boiling the mixture. Recent experiments have shown that if potash or caustic soda is used, there will be no neces sity for boiling. The formula making in this way is this: Take 20 pounds of sulphur, 40 pounds of lime, five pounds of caustic soda and 60 gallons of water. Make a thin paste of the sulphur and dissolve the caustic soda in water.

In slaking the lime, use only enough water to make it boil rapidly. During the process of slaking, pour into the lime the sulphur paste, and then the caustic soda solution, adding water if necessary and stirring rapidly until all bubbling stops when dilute with water to the consistency and strength needed for the spraying. The use of this material in spraying is not only a decided check on scale, but very effec tive against various insects. Applications may be made in the late fall, in midwinter and in the early spring .-Indianapolis News.

Saving the Pear Tree.

The tree that had borne bushels of fine pears was stricken with blight. Six ends of limbs were brown. The women folks of the family were de pendent on that 15-year-old standard tree for pears to eat and to preserve They diagnosed the case, and by the application of domestic remedles saved the tree. Two years have passed since, and no signs of blight and no diminution of fruit.

First the affected limbs were sawed off about two feet from the tips, and burned. The ground was raked and chopped of every blade of grass and weed. A trench about a foot deep, in a circle, all around, and as far out as the shade of the limbs extended, was spaded out and filled in with wood ashes and old dried dairy compost. The trunk of the tree was scrubbed with the waste kitchen water, strong suds of gold dust washing powder, every few days. During July and August the trench was watered twice or three times a week, and wood ashes scattered over the ground under the tree once each month. This routine, whether sustained by science, had the effect of bringing the family favorite pear tree back to its normal condition, and for two years past has so continued.

Blankets for Horses

Touching upon the use of blankets for horses, a good horseman says they are an essential feature for stable use. when horses are standing there in the winter season. He says: "A blanket should always be thrown over the horse in cold weather of spring and autumn, when standing after being driven. While the horse is working there is no danger that he will suffer from the cold. If a blanket is used the average horse will sweat and the moisture will be retained, and in this way the danger from taking cold is much greater. A horse should always be blanketed, when standing in a draft or in the rain, using a cloth or rubber blanket, as the case may be. After a play a large part in the trimming hard drive and the horse has become heated, do not cover him for about five minutes, letting him steam. Then put on a light blanket; allow this to remain half an hour, then remove this and put on your heavy one. This gives the animal a warm, dry covering after you have removed the light blanket, which is wet from the steam of the horse. A thorough rubbing first, if convenient, is excellent. In blanketing your horse see that the blanket is sufficiently large to cover the animal from neck to tail; see also that the breast flaps are sufficient to protect this sensitive part, and that the sides and flank are fully protected. If not do not buy it at any price.-In-

The Vines and Tubers. Potash is the principal plant food preferred by the potato crop, and phos phoric acid is likewise an indispensa ble necessity; that is, so far as tubers are concerned. But the tops are also to be made, for without good growth of vine the difficulty of producing a large yield of tubers will be increased, pot ash existing largely in the vines. The manure, as stated, should be well rotted, as in that condition it become more available as plant food. Fresh manure, as all should know, interferes with the keeping qualities of the tub-ers, engendering disease and decay,

not only while they are in the ground and growing, but also after being harvested and stored away. Chemical fertilizers are better for potatoes than for any other crop, as such fer-tilizers are surer and cheaper in the end, and furnish better quality of tub ers. For an acre of potatoes a fair proportion would be about 75 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds muriate; but these proportions must be varied to suit the soil. If the soil is fertile less quantities will suffice, and in oth er cases the nitrate might be increased, if preferred. This fortilizer may be broadcasted on the surface, after the land has been made ready, and after the potatoes have been covered up. Then go over all with a light harrow, and before the young plants are very high a healthy appearance will denote the telling effects of the fertilizer; but the use of fertilizer in the hills or rows is preferred by many. Before planting the tubers cut and roll them in plaster. Cut a week before planting, and they will sprout the sconer for it. In using Paris green for the bugs let it be mixed with plaster. Wood ashes may also be used liberally on potatoes, broadcasted over the surface. Keep down the grass and weeds, as they rob the potatoes of moisture in the dry times. Give plenty of room to each plant in which to grow, and keep the cultivator busy,

Roosts for Poultry.

There is an idea current which has ome from a scientist who has discovered ered why a hen sits on the roost with out falling off while asleep. The physiological law is that when the leg and shank of a fowl is extended the toes are free to act without hindrance When the leg is drawn up next to the body the tendons are so constructed as to close up the toes, and this characteristic is not to be controlled at will According to this idea a hen gets on the roost, sits down and by doing so bends the shanks, which closes the toes about the roost and it is impos sible for her to fall off until she rises

Now this is a nice theory and would be fine if it were so, but we have grave doubts of its being so. For instance, we have had our fowls sitting on a perch that is flat and fowls cannot put their toes around it. When they sit down on that perch or on the floor of a coop their feet are not drawn up as if closed around a perch. Watch a hen covering her brood and see how her toes are spread out while she is crouched in a sitting position,

Nature has not been blind to the fowl's wants. Being a bird that roosts while it sleeps it has been endowed with that instinct which makes it safe on a pole one foot from the ground or on a bough 50 feet up in a tree.

We have discarded all round roosts and likewise flat ones. Pole roosts should have the bark removed from them, since is makes a hiding place for lice and mites. We like a piece of sawed stuff two inches square with the corners rounded off for perches. These are dressed so as to be smooth and we like them better than any other.

Roosts should not be fixtures neither should one be placed above another like the rungs of a ladder. By having all roosts movable they can be taken from their place and treated in any way that will free them from vermin. They can be scalded with boiling water or they can be scorched with fire or treated in any manner that is suggestive of good results. Place the roosts so they will be convenient for the breed of fowls kept. They should not be too high from the floor .lowa Homestead.

Poultry Notes.

Season soft food with salt. It sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

Hens will pay well for table scraps. It is wasteful to feed them to mongrel dogs and cats.

Why are fowls the most profitable creatures a farmer keeps? Because for every grain they give a peck.

Before you give a sick fowl liquid medicine, be sure that its nostrils are clear, or it may be strangled to death. Litter in which there is tough, wiry hay is not safe to put on the scratching floor. If eaten it causes cross-pound conditions.

Keep a record of both your sales and expenses, and don't forget to give the ens credit for what you consume in your own family.

Much time is wasted on farms by the men folks that might be made profitable by caring for the poultry and producing winter eggs.

Poultry raising has many advantages in that there is always a small income from the beginning, from the eggs and chickens, old and young.

To renew the vitality of a flock it is not necessary to cross-breed and make them mongrels. Better get males of a different strain or family of the same variety.

There is a certain time when poul try that are being fattened are just ripe and fit to kill. If left even for a few days beyond this period, they lose rather than gain in flesh, and the extra food given them may be regarded as a useless expense. This condition in the birds, whether fowls, turkeys or ducks, can readily be told by an expert, and any one, of course, guess it by practice and observation. It is quite worth while for all poultry keepers to try to gain this knowledge.

Japanese Scientiste. It was a Jap named Kitasato who discovered the bacillus of tetanus, or lockjaw, thereby leading to the pro duction of the antitoxic serum, and it was another, named Shiga, who discovered the bacillus of dysentery, one of the most deadly of diseases in time of war.—London Chronicle. THE JEFFERSON SUPPLY COMPANY

Being the largest distributor of General Merchandise in this vicinity, is always in position to give the best quality of goods. Its aim is not to sell you cheap goods but when quality is considered the price will al-ways be found right.

Its departments are all well filled, and among the specialties handled may be mentioned L. Adler Bros., Rochester, N. Y., Clothing, than which there is none better made; W. L. Douglass Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., Shoes; Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Canned Goods; and Pillsbury's Flour.

This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

M. Henri Cordier las been elected President of the Paris Geographical Society.

Edward VII. is going to visit Rome, Vienna, Paris, Lisbon and Berlin this

Canon Ainger has resigned the can-onry in Bristol Cathedral, which he has held for the last sixteen years. The Right Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Oregon, was elected to that office in 1853.

General Tzontcheff, the Macedonian leader, has left Vienna for Paris. He will later go to London and may afterward visit the United States.

The Congressional Library has re ceived from Mrs. G. W. Fall of Nashville, Tenn., a large box containing the papers and letters of President James K. Polk. Maurice Rollinat, the French poet,

who died recently in a private asylum, was at one time the rage in Paris, and his weird and gloomy lyrics were often set to music, Representative D. N. Sperry, of the

Second Connecticut District, is the father of the House in point of years. He was seventy-six years old at his last birthday. Count Albert von Meran, a young scion of the Russian imperial house, has entered the novitlate of the Bene-

dictine monks. He is the grandson of Archduke John. Former Governor Horace Boles, who was one time the popular leader of the Democrats of his State, is at present living a secluded life on his farm of 1500 acres, near Eldora, Iowa.

The Grand Duke Alexis is in his fifty-fourth year. As his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir, eldest son of the Czar liberator, is practically the head of the army, so Alexis is the grand admiral of the navy.

LABOR WORLD.

The Retail Clerks' Association now has locals in 615 towns and cities. South Wales coal owners claim another reduction of the colliers' wages,

dating from February 14. The British Board of Trade has found that the life of the average seaman is twenty-eight years.

A New York concern has come forward with a plan for the organiation of a union trading stamp company. Fur workers' unlons are considering forming an international union. convention will be called in Detroit.

Forty-three per cent, of all employes in the Austrian bookbinding trade are women and thirteen per cent. children.

The California State Federation con vention decided that it is against union principles for labor unions to go into

Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen of North Ameri-ca have declared against women employed in butcher shops.

New York painters are seeking leg-islation, to be framed on lines of a German law, prohibiting the use of white lead in paint for public build-

Chicago (Ill.) union picture frame workers are keeping up a steady fight against the wage reductions and in creased working days in the severa factories. A compromise has been effected in the question of wages in the ship-

building trade on the northeast coast of England on a basis of a five per cent. reduction. Massachusetts State Branch of the

American Federation of Labor plans to have the laws governing the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation broadened to make the Board more of a permanent working body.

Tests of Steel

The reports of tests of structural steel at the Boston insurance experi ment station show that if structural steel is incased in a sound covering of good concrete, it is proof against cor-rosion for a period of years, which is so long as to make the subject of more Interest to our great-grandchildren's children than to us. Steel, properly covered with concrete, may be expected to last until the substitution of a yet more modern construction necessitates the removal of the building.

India's Vast Tea Crop

The half million acres cultivated in tea in India produce 190,000,000 pounds the investment being about \$100 an acre. The labor required is 13 persons to an acre. One pound of India tea will produce seven and a half gallons of tea of a given strength, while the tea of China will produce but five gallons. BUSINESS CARDS.

G. M. MeDONALD.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist, In the Hoover building dain street, Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS.

DENTIST. Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street. DR. R. DRVERE KING.

DENTIST. Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Retate Bidg. Main street Reynoldsville, Pa. DR. W. A. HENRY.

DENTIST Office on second floor of Heary Bres. bet

E. NEFF.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Beyneldeville, Pa.

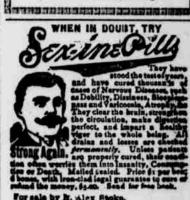
SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public and Real Estate Agents. Col-lections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. Building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

COMMERCE AT YOUNG'S PLANING MILL

You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Var-nishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.



EVERY WOMAN monthly regulating men's PENNYROYAL PILLS.

For sale by E. Alex. Prote Carnegie's Offers Refused. The rejection by the American So-clety for Civil Engineers of the offer of Andrew Carnegie to build for the society a \$1,500,00 home, following closely on the heels of the declination of the city of Detroit of an offer of \$150,000 for a Carnegie library has caused no small amount of talk among those who have followed Mr. Carneg-

ie's efforts to escape the disgrace of dying a rich man. Within a comparatively short time these offers of Mr. Carnegie, in add. tion to the two just cited, have been declined: Elwood, Ind., \$25,000; the Literary Society of Quebec, \$20,000; Cumberland, Md., \$25,000; Easton, Pa., \$50,000; Wheeling, W. Va., no amount named; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$150,000; Clinton, Mass., \$25,000; Tyrone, Pa., \$50,000; Macon, Ga., \$25,-

Ancient Writing Materials. Ancient inks were paints, thick and heavy, far different from the thin fluid now used; writing was in broad strokes and pools made with a brush, stick or pen, of reeds or brushes, and the page when filled was laid aside to dry. A brush and India ink are still used in China.