

Interesting



The Nervous Woman.
If only the fidgety, nervous women could see themselves there would be fewer sanitariums for nervous wrecks. The woman who would be calm and self-possessed should practice relaxation every day, and see how much it will do for her. She will no longer be a tiresome sight for her friends and will find it a great benefit to herself.

Face Your Difficulties.
When fortune smiles one day and frowns the next, many a woman who was then tenderly and luxuriously reared finds herself forced to care for herself in the most unlearned and unpractical way. If she be "to the maner born," she goes bravely to work and keeps her heart sunny and true, so that her face may reflect happy qualities. She is too sensible to pine and fret for what is lost, but turns to the brightness that gleams every now and then across her present pathway, and makes the most of it until she has no time for useless regretting. You can trust this kind of woman in everything. She will do for any emergency, and has genuine strength and stability, despite her "gentle ways" and ready smile.

For Business Women.
The following little list was compiled some years ago, says the Buffalo Evening News, by a young girl just starting on a business career. It has proved an invaluable help to her, she says, and so she gladly "passes it on" to any who are interested:

Be honest.
Don't worry.
Be courteous to all.
Keep your own counsel.
Don't complain about trifles.
Be loyal to your employer.
Don't ask for vacations.
Be business-like, not womanish.
Be prompt—a little ahead of time—if possible.
Be neat and attractive, but unobtrusive in your person.
Take kindly criticism in the spirit in which it was intended.
Do the very best you can each day and every day, so that when there is a chance for promotion you will not only be "called," but chosen."

The Hostess.
Tact and talent are required to be a good entertainer. The qualities essential to make an admirable hostess are various, and it would be difficult to say which is the most essential one. Here are some hints which an authority gives:
One indisputable quality is to appear—and, if possible, really to feel—interested in the things that visitors discuss. However entertaining you may be, you should not lose sight of the fact that others may also want to air their talents in the conversational line, and you should give them a chance.
There is nothing more exasperating to a guest than to listen in an abstracted, slightly impatient manner, and begin at once your own story before the words are fairly out of your visitor's mouth.
Listen attentively, interestedly, and do not show that you are waiting for one to finish.
Another phase of impoliteness is to anticipate the point of an anecdote or to announce that you have "heard it before in a different way." Such breaches are really unkindness, and would never be committed if you cultivated the faculty of putting yourself in the other's place.
And finally, while assuming an interest in others, do not assume that others are interested in all that appeals to you.

Woman and Culture.
Language and literature are the bases of culture. No one will deny that. The world judges our social standing by the way in which we speak, the way in which we write letters, quite as much as by our clothes. If we can talk like an educated person, we are at once supposed to be such. I know a bright English woman who has read widely and thoughtfully, and has studied good English consistently for six or seven years. Now, though she had but the mere common school education and a few years ago her husband lived in mortal fear that she would make some egregious blunder that would disgrace his professional reputation, she is almost invariably taken by those who know her but little for a girl who has graduated and Gilton has a higher standing as a college in England than Vassar or Smith or Wellesley in this country. The mere home study of language and literature, in conjunction with household duties and the care of children, has wrought this marvelous transformation.
The future of American culture depends on the women. They alone have the leisure for it. Almost every woman has, or can have, a few hours a day for reading and study, or for cultivating the art of conversation, or letter-writing, or story-writing. If she would do the simple and natural and easy thing study her own language,

FARM AND GARDEN

Thinning Fruits.
There is much to be said on both sides of this question. If a man has a few trees in his garden it is an easy matter for him to thin the plums, peaches, pears and apples, thus securing larger and finer specimens. But what shall a man do who has one hundred acres, or one thousand acres devoted to one fruit? All he can do is to aim by pruning to remove any chance of over-loading the trees, and by thorough cultivation and enriching the soil bring the crop as near perfection as possible. If the large orchardist expends thousands of dollars in thinning out his peaches he may find later that those left upon the trees fall off, or something happens to them, thus all of his time may be wasted.

Oats and Fowls.
I consider oats one of the best feeds we have for poultry of all kinds and ages. I buy oat screenings of the oat meal mills and moisten it with milk for my small chicks, and nothing could make them grow faster or develop into better fowls. If farmers would only try this feed in place of the corn meal that they use, they would soon learn that it is much better for the chicks: When they get a little older I pour boiling water on whole oats, and when cold feed this to the chicks. I always feed oats mixed with corn and wheat to my adult fowls and could not do without them. For this purpose the heavy white oats are the best. When feeding whole oats to either fowls or chicks one must keep plenty of grit before them in order to avoid crop troubles. If farmers would get away from the corn they feed their fowls and give more of a variety, including oats and wheat, they would increase their egg yield, and have healthier and better chickens. Simply because they do not raise anything but corn is no excuse for feeding it, for they could sell some of the corn they feed and invest in a few bushels of wheat with profit to themselves.

Poultry Notes.
If your poultry houses are warm and dry, the hens will not have the roup. Pullets intended for laying should receive special care. Feed on dry feed and keep away from male birds. Light feeds of thoroughly parched corn is good for chickens, old and young. Charred corn is also good for them.
The floor of the duck house should be raised above the surrounding ground and kept well littered with dry chaff or straw.
Thus far, no breed has been found which lays uniformly dark or light eggs. Sisters from the same setting of eggs may lay eggs one light and another dark. Cochins and Brahmas usually lay dark eggs.

A Receptacle for Plants.
The following is a "handy" manner of providing receptacles for plants to be started in the house, like tomato, cabbage, etc. Take a 3-pound fruit can and melt the rim off the open end and remove the label, then with strips of heavy manila paper four or five inches wide and long enough to reach twice around the can, and a ball of cord, you are ready to rapidly make as many seed-pots as you need. Wrap the paper around the can and knot, tie it and slip out the can. Fill these paper pots with good soil and plant your tomato seeds, or any other seeds, for which such contrivances are needed. They could be set close together on a board and be kept indoors, or set on the ground in a cold frame, or anywhere for protection. Thin the plants to one (or more) and when ready to transplant have a furrow about the right depth; lift these pots with a trowel—a shingle answers the purpose—and set them where they are to stay. Draw the earth close around and a little on top, and there you are—no disturbance of roots, no check to growth. Treated this way, it is a smart plant that will ever know it has been transplanted. This is not patented, but it is just as good as if it were."

Cultivating the Orchard.
One of the greatest errors of a horticulturist to make is planning more work than he can reasonably perform. Aside from anything else, proper cultivation of the soil during certain periods of the year is just as essential in a large orchard as a small one, and it should begin and continue from the time the trees are set out through-out their life. Before they begin to grow in the spring, all manure, trash and grass on the surface, should be plowed under so deeply that they will soon decay, and the land at once harrowed and smoothed down.
Keeping the surface level, well pulverized and free from weeds and grass, is what should be striven after, for shallow level cultivation forms an earth mulch of the utmost value for conserving soil moisture. To destroy weeds, break up the surface soil and leave it level, for the most part, is better than a one-horse five-toothed cultivator—such as can be adjusted to do nearly any kind of work and operate well in narrow spaces. There are several kinds of disc harrows, however, that do good work and leave the soil in an almost ideal condition, if the land is level. Some makes of cutaway harrows may likewise be used to excellent advantage, provided there are not too many weeds and the like ground. Unless the soil is exceedingly on the loose or gravelly, a roller and drag are of little value, but there are several kinds of spring-tooth harrows which suffice well as surface cultivators. An orchard should certainly be cultivated after each rain to break the crust and prevent the soil from baking, and assuming that it has to be stirred with a heavy cultivator, the common straight and slant-toothed harrow should follow for smoothing down the surface. It is recommended that cultivation begin in early spring and continue until late in the summer.—The Epitomist.

Treatment of Barb Wire Cuts.
The treatment best suited to such cuts, which are of frequent occurrence in horses inclosed with barb wire fences, will vary, of course, with the nature of the wound. If the wound causes the loss of much blood, the first aim of the owner should be to staunch the bleeding. The ease or difficulty

attending this part of the treatment will depend very largely on the location and character of the injury. In some instances it can only be effectively done by the veterinarian. In other instances, however, the owner may do much toward staying the flow of blood. Where a thread or string can be tied so as to compress the wound, according as the flow comes from a vein or an artery, the object sought will be secured. The blood flowing from an artery is scarlet in color and frequently comes in jets, while that coming from veins is darker colored and oozes from the wound rather than coming in spurts. Where the bleeding is less copious, it may sometimes be stopped by applying an astringent preparation, such as powdered alum, which becomes effective through contracting the tissues, which has the effect of closing up the blood vessels. In other instances flour, cobwebs or dust have been used, and while they may prove effective in stopping the flow of blood, their presence may work injury and hinder healing. Of course, searing with a hot iron will also be effective, where the blood flow is not so copious. When the bleeding is stayed the wound should be washed. If of a character to justify it, it should be stitched together, and if not so further treatment is required. Healing will be accomplished more quickly in the absence of applications than in their presence, although in some instances an application may be helpful if it has the effect of keeping flies away from the wound.—The Farmer.

Woman Has "Mouse Farm."
Breeding white, plebeid, black and Japanese mice is the latest household industry which is receiving attention. A woman living in the northern outskirts of Washington, D. C., has embarked in the business quite extensively.
The mice sell wholesale at the rate of \$10 per 100, and regularly, once every week, she delivers 50 of them to a leading bird and animal dealer, who sends them out to his customers in this and other cities. In this way she earns \$5 every week, and \$21 and \$22 per week from the other sales of her mice. It would be hard to imagine a easier money than the \$5 which she receives weekly for her "dwarf cattle." The rearing of fancy mice involves little or no work, and the proceeds are for the most part pure gain.
She has at her home part of a large room partitioned off, and the floor covered with straw and earth. This is her mouse farm. It must be cleaned up now and then, and new straw and earth put in for the mice, but aside from this, her only care is to feed them twice a day and keep their basin full of fresh water. The mice increase at such a rapid rate that by selling 50 every week she is able to keep the number down to about the original limits.—Indianapolis News.

Horse Sense.
My maternal grandfather, van der Meerchaut, had a little Cossack horse captured from the Russian invaders in 1814. The old gentleman was lame in one leg, as the result of a hunting accident, but withal a good horseman when once in the saddle. When out on his trips in the country on business and coming home at night he would frequently fall asleep in his commodious Cossack saddle. The horse would make a bee-line for home at an easy, but swift pace. Arriving there it would rap on the front door with its foot until the watchman would open the porch and take the old gentleman out of the saddle. My grandmother told me this happened almost every week. Horse and master understood each other. Not being able to walk very well, he would hunt from horseback, the horse following the setters and coming to a standstill when one of them was on a point; the old gentleman guiding him entirely by pressure of the knees and voice, and having both hands free for his fowling piece. The horse died at an old age on the place, as most of our servants. Peace to his ashes.—Forest and Stream.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Finances of Reynoldsville Borough for Fiscal Year Ending March 7th, 1904.
JAS. A. CAMPBELL AND JOHN HOWLETT
POOR OVERSEERS.

In account with the borough of Reynoldsville Poor District for year ending March 7, 1904.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, ACCOUNT.
To amt'ty hands J. A. Campbell March 1, 1903. \$ 78 01
To amt'ty from J. A. Campbell, County Treasurer. 140 43
By amt'ty Bor. Treas. receipts. 81 45
\$ 299 89

JOHN HOWLETT, ACCOUNT.
To amt'ty balance in hands John Howlett March 7, 1903. \$ 65 64
By amt'ty bal. in hands Howlett. 83 64
\$ 149 28

GEORGE W. SWARTZ, EX-TAX COLLECTOR.
In account with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1904.

BOBOTH.
To amt'ty due from G.W. Swartz last settlement. 643 01
By amt'ty treasurer's receipts. 615 84
Bal. in hands of G. W. Swartz. 27 17
\$ 127 17

HOOD.
To amt'ty due from G.W. Swartz last settlement. 873 02
By amt'ty Treasurer's receipts. 773 87
W. Swartz. 99 15
\$ 179 15

WATER.
To amt'ty due from G.W. Swartz last settlement. 109 10
By amt'ty Treas. receipts. 89 89
G. W. Swartz. 19 21
\$ 19 21

LIGHT.
To amt'ty due from G.W. Swartz last settlement. \$1,411 79
By amt'ty of Treas. receipts. 933 00
W. Swartz. 478 79
\$ 1,411 79

L. M. SWARTZ, TAX COLLECTOR.
In account with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1904.

BOBOTH.
To amt'ty duplicate. \$2,371 95
By amt'ty of \$5 added on \$45,312. 68 91
25 Col. 3% on \$119,978. 25 19
" 5% " 125,441. 6 25
" 5% " 252,229. 12 61
Treasurer's receipts. 1,720 03
due from L. M. Swartz. 321 00
\$ 2,208 72

HOOD.
To amt'ty duplicate. \$1,212 38
By amt'ty of \$5 added on \$24,248. 65 73
25 Col. 3% on \$126,347. 35 57
" 5% " 123,593. 6 16
" 5% " 252,229. 12 61
Treas. receipts. 1,520 00
due from L. M. Swartz. 415 16
\$ 2,193 72

WATER.
To amt'ty duplicate. \$727 40
By amt'ty of \$5 added on \$145,966. 22 38
25 Col. 3% on \$125,28. 15 76
" 5% " 141,137. 7 06
" 5% " 165,409. 8 26
Treasurer's receipts. 545 00
due from L. M. Swartz. 129 83
\$ 734 36

POLICE.
To amt'ty duplicate. \$727 40
By amt'ty of \$5 added on \$145,966. 22 38
25 Col. 3% on \$125,28. 15 76
" 5% " 141,137. 7 06
" 5% " 165,409. 8 26
Treasurer's receipts. 545 00
due from L. M. Swartz. 129 83
\$ 734 36

Owen Fox. 49 13
Thomas Orick. 18 00
Gurtis McEntire. 11 75
William Anderson. 11 00
John Davis. 10 10
S. Henry. 10 00
Thompson Cathers. 9 00
Vell Shaw. 4 25
A. M. Woodward. 2 63
J. C. Ferris. 2 07
Thomas Hix. 2 06
Thomas Hix. 1 25
A. J. Pierce. 76

TRAM LABOR ON STREETS.
E. M. Burns. 74 51
A. M. Woodward. 52 33
Thomas Reynolds. 24 44
Priester Brothers. 7 45
Thompson. 2 25
S. Shaffer. 1 22

STONE FOR STREETS, &c.
Priester Brothers. 4 75
Thomas Scott. 8 00

LEMBER FOR STREETS, &c.
S. Shaffer. 241 13
Jas. V. Young. 10 65

HARDWARE, LABOR ON SEWERS, &c.
L. G. Liddle. 14 44
Reynoldsville Hardware Co. 38 84
Jacob Henning. 12 25
John Cottle. 13 30
Geo. Pierce. 4 13
H. E. Ridd. 2 30
John Pomroy. 83
Keystone Hardware Co. 20 52
W. H. Cumins. 7 75
Joseph Hanks. 4 13
L. M. Snyder. 4 30
Fred J. Butler. 2 30
Chas. Ritzke, stove for hose r. 2 00

CLERK, STATIONERY, PRINTING, &c.
L. J. McEntire. 130 79
L. A. Stephenson. 67 75
W. H. Cumins. 4 75
Ridgway Publishing Co. 7 00
M. S. Davis, Solicitor. 50 00
David H. Breakey, auditor. 8 00

PAYING, ENGINEERING, &c.
C. B. Hastings. 2,000 00
E. T. McGaw. 2 35
James R. Caldwell. 84 70
G. M. M. Weaver, Wil-
low alley extension. 5 00
Cyros H. Hood, viewer for
sewer, Main and 10th st. 48 50

SUNDRY ITEMS.
H. A. Stoke, for Board of
Health supplies. 20 52
Dr. J. C. Sayers, for fumigant
for Filth. 4 00
S. W. Reese, for dog tags. 6 00
E. T. McGaw, assessing dogs. 11 00
Mrs. Cora Mitchell, for bur-
ress coats. 10 75
Revere Rubber Co., for hose. 434 70
Dr. J. H. Elliot, groomer for
horses. 22 25
Jennie E. Walsh, for feed of
Dietz alley extension. 40 00
G. H. Reitz, recording for
Nolan Cooper, mak'g dup'cat.
Nolan Light & Power Co. 1,252 42
J. M. King, police salary. 720 00
Geo. Warnick. 7 00
Harry Copping. 2 00
Fred Harris. 25 40
John Spears. 65 00
Thos. C. Shields. 5 00

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.
To total exp. day labor on sts. 721 33
" team. 17 63
" lumber for sts., &c. 251 81
" stone. 15 45
" hardware & labor
on sewers, &c. 129 28
To total exp. clerk, stationery,
&c. 340 84
To total exp. paving, engineer-
ing, &c. 2,840 45
To total exp. sundry items. 9,881 92
" bonds. 2,000 00
" " " " 50 00
\$ 11,156 13 11,156 13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Of the borough of Reynoldsville for year ending March 7, 1904.

RESOURCES.
To amt'ty due from John Howlett, Poor Overseer. 30 07
On Bond account. 10 30
On Water account. 109 10
On Light account. 481 79

LIABILITIES.
By amt of bonds outstanding \$4,035 66
orders. 248 04
" overdraft on police
account. 257 05
By amt of borough credit. 434 08
4,975 33 4,975 33

The foregoing accounts audited this seven-
teenth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred
and four and found to be correct.

FRED J. BUTLER,
D. H. BREAKEY,
L. L. GOETZEL, Auditors.

First National Bank
OF REYNOLDSVILLE.
Capital Surplus - \$50,000
\$40,000

Scott McClelland, President;
J. C. King, Vice President;
J. H. Kaucher, Cashier

Directors:
Scott McClelland, J. C. King, Daniel Nolan,
John H. Corbett, J. H. Kaucher,
G. W. Fuller, E. H. Wilson

Does a general banking business and solicits
the accounts of merchants, professional men,
farmers, mechanics, millers, lumbermen and
others, promising the most careful attention
to the business of all persons.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.
First National Bank building, Nolan block

Fire Proof Vault.
State Supplied Cats.
Some 300 and odd cats, says an
American paper, are maintained by the
United States government. These cats
are distributed among about fifty post-
offices and their duty is to keep rats
and mice from eating and destroying
postal matter and canvas sacks. Their
work is of the utmost importance in
the New York postoffice, where from
2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are
commonly stored away in the base-
ment. Formerly great damage was
done by the mischievous rodents,
who gnawed holes in the sacks and
thought nothing of boring clean
through bags of letters in a night.
Troubles of this sort no longer occur
since the official postmen keep watch
each of the postmasters in the large
cities is allowed from \$200 to \$4000 a
year for the keep of his felina statu-

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave
Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD

8:04 a. m.—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury,
Williamsburg, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-
tions, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 p. m., New
York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Wash-
ington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car
from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-
senger coaches from Sunbury to Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-
ington.

12:30 p. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harri-
sburg and principal intermediate stations,
arriving at Philadelphia 7:23 p. m., New
York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Wash-
ington 7:35 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York,
Philadelphia passengers can remain in
pullman undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

WESTWARD

4:32 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via
Emporium.

JONSONBURG RAILROAD.
a. m. weekdays. a. m.

8:00 a. m. Harrisburg 11:05
8:10 a. m. Williamsport 11:02
8:20 a. m. Pottsville 11:00
8:30 a. m. Scranton 11:00
8:40 a. m. Easton 11:00
8:50 a. m. Hazleton 11:27
9:00 a. m. Johnstown 12:01

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD
and Connections.

d. m. p. m. p. m. p. m. p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY
DIVISION.
Low Grade Division.
In Effect Nov. 29, 1903. Eastern Standard Time

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. No 109 No 113 No 101 No 104 No 107

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. No 108 No 106 No 102 No 104 No 106

AT

YOUNG'S PLANING MILL

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

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.

EVERY WOMAN
Should use
Dr. PEARL'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS

For the cure of
ALL BRUISES
AND SWELLINGS
OF THE
CIRCULATORY
SYSTEM