MOVING PICTURES.

They Were Used by the Egyptians Long Centuries Ago.

There is reason to suppose that the scenes by which initiates into the ancient Egyptian mysteries were impressed were some sort of moving pictures, although how they were produced before the invention of glass lenses can only be surmised.

From the fourteenth century onward such representations were almost as common, though not, of course, so perfect, as they are nowadays. Chaucer mentions them as the "appearances which subtail tregetours perform at feasts," the kind of shows which would appeal to the taste of the period famed for hunting, hawking and jousting, which were represented. As lenses were known at this date these appearnnees were probably susuassed by some kind of rude magle lantern, although that in its modern form was not known until long afterward.

Whatever the apparatus was, its use must have been very widely spread, for such diverse witnesses as Benvenuto Cellint and Sir John Mande ville testify to having seen its results. The latter has left it on record that he saw moving pictures at the court of the Great Khan in central Asia.

DWARF TREES.

The Abnormal Growths That Are

Produced by the Japanese. The curious modification of natural growth dates far back. We read that in 1826 Professor Meylan saw a box, one inch square and three inches high, in which were growing a fir, a bamboo and a tiny plum tree thick with blos-

The Swedish botanist and traveler Carl Thunberg in 1807 described a number of these abnormal growths and told of the pride with which Japanese garden experts produced dwarf trees for practical purposes as well as those welrd little midgets which excite our wonder. He saw, for instance, orange trees six inches high which bore fruit the size of a cherry, "and yet sweet and palatable."

The secret of their system is based upon such well known principles as the retardation of the flow of sap, the selection of the smallest seeds, gathered from the smallest trees; a minimum supply of water and the nipping out of leaders and the checking of taproots and of all vigorous shoots. They take for their purpose trees which retain vitality under most adverse conditions. The Chinese are their sole rivals in this eccentric art.

DIAGNOSING PAIN.

Physical Signs Which Distinguish Real From Assumed Suffering,

"'How do you diagnose pain?' was one of the questions put by the state board the year I received my diploma," said a young dentist. "I was rather stumped at the time, but I have since learned that the query was a perfectly natural one. The idea is to differentiate between real pain and assumed pain. There are some people so stoical while in the operating chair that not a sound escapes them, not even the suspicion of a grunt, though they may be suffering severely. On the other hand, there are people, men and women allke, who try to give the impression that every touch of an instrument is tor-

"But there are always physical signs by which we can distinguish between real and the assumed suffering. Beads of perspiration on the forehead is one, and when the pain is not so severe, but still keen enough to be felt, there is an involuntary twitching of the of the evelid Then we know it's the real thing and act accordingly. Why, I have even known women to pretend to faint and carry the bluff through when they were not suffering the slightest pain."-Philadelphia Rec-

Willing to Be Half Killed. Among the depositors in an Akron

bank was an old fellow who was quite a miser. A local physician who was a great student of his profession said to the old man one day: "John, I'll give you \$10,000 if you'll let me cut a certain vein. It will kill you, but then you will have the \$10,000." The considered for a moment and replied, "Let me think over that till tomorrow." Next day he called on the doctor and said: "I've figured that thing out and I can't see what good the \$10,000 would do me after I am dend. But, say, I'll let you half kill me for \$5,000."

W. L. JOHNSTON,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office four doors from Ross House, West Reynoldsville, Pa.

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MADNESS OF THE DESERT.

Effect of the Monotony of Silence

Upon Human Beings. "The silence of the desert has a mad dening effect upon the human brain, said a traveler whose experiences are not often paralleled. "Monotony is more severe than anything else deriving its entire pain from mental effect. The monotony of silence is worse that any other kind.

"Take a man away from the hum of the work of men and send him out on the alkali deserts, and the deep silence becomes awful and is sometimes un bearable. All at once, without any previous symptom, some member of the party may stop suddenly, with a dazed look on his face and a wild expression in his eye. He is dangerous His reason is torn in wild confusion. Anything or anybody familiar infuri ates him.

"He must be disarmed and bound at once or he will deal death to the whole party. He is possessed of 'desert madness,' brought on by the monotony of silence. He suffers excruciating mental anguish. He needs to be relieved by being brought back to his accus tomed surroundings.

"On this account men used to the desert refuse to go out with those with whom they are well acquainted. The mad man is not likely to attack a stranger. If there is no friend in the party his madness is likely to assert itself in running rather than in fight ing. It is a fearful disease not yet un derstood."-Birmingham News.

FEMININE LANGUAGE.

An English Criticism of the Use of

You may talk to a woman for an hour or more and understand every word she says. Meat, bread, money, motor cars, drains, the ace of trumps-there is really no space at my disposal to give a list of the words that are common to both languages. In fact, most of the solid, concrete things of life may be left out of the question. It is when we pass beyond the concrete that the real misunderstanding arises. Take a couple of very common words used equally by both sexes. A man will say know what he meant. A woman will reply that the girl is pretty, agreeable and all that sort of thing, but that she is "not quite nice." The two are using the same word to express different ideas, and they will never agree as to whether that girl is nice or otherwise

until they can talk the same language. Again in the feminine dictionary the opposite of "nice" is "horrid." A man will talk of a "nice scoundrel" and a "borrid bore," and I can understand him. But when a woman tells me that a man is wealthy and clever and good looking-"but I'm sure he's horrid"she has dropped into her foreign language. I can only be sure that she does not mean what I mean when I speak of a "horrid girl."-London Out-

The Name Tibet.

Many forms of the name Tibet sprang from the Chinese Tubar (fifth century) through the variations of Tuebet, To boet, Thibet (1165), Tebet (1298), to Tibet (1730). The origin of the name has been variously accounted for, but the weight of historical evidence indicates that the word is derived from Tubat, a famous family name proper to several ancient Tartar dynasties, extensively used in the sense of "chief."

Hodgson asserts that before the arrival of Indian teachers the people had no name for themselves or their land, and, though the present name is not, as some say, unknown in the country it- Charles A. Young in Harper's Weekly. self, the modern Tibetans call themselves Bod-pa and their land Bod-yul, Bod being a Buddhist appellative suggested by the Sanskrit b'ot, or bat, so working back to the Tartar name .-London Spectator.

Irish Nomenclature,

Irish names have often a knack of being frankly pugnacious, so that even a peaceful lord chief justice has had to bear the inciting to murder sobriquet of Killowen. But the mountains from Lismore to Clogheen, known as the Knockmealdown range, are capable of an entirely pacific interpretation, for we commonly say we are knocked down all in a heap by this or that which takes us by surprise, and these mountains surprise all by their beauty. There is no loveller sight in Ireland, and if an air of melancholy prevails it is because the scene is "somehow sad by excess of serenity," to use a phrase of Henry James it would be difficult to better.-London Chronicle.

Bell That Has Rung For a Century. A sacred bell in a town in north China has been kept ringing for a century. A tax for paying relays of ringers to pull its rope incessantly day and night is willingly paid by the inbabitants, for it is implicitly believed by the benighted people that whenever the tongue touches the metal a devil is squelched forever. Thus it is to the public interest, according to this superstition, to have as many of these objectionable spirits done away with as is possible.

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ing in Person. Ask How.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Weak Men Magnify While Strong Men Overcome All Obstacles.

in his path, to magnify them, to brood over them until they become mounto weigh and consider every possible

The strong man, the positive, decikneed man, the discouraged man, who to his goal. Men who achieve things, who get things done, do not spend time haggling over perplexities or wondering whether they can overcome A penny held close to the eye lies down on the ground to see what is ahead of him, a rock may hide a mountain. A small man holds petty diffiof sight. Great minds keep their eyes grand and desirable that the interme diate steps, no matter how perplexing, are of comparatively little importance. The great man asks but one "How many difficulties will I run possibility all hindrances must be pushed aside.-O. S. Marden in Success.

That Mysterious Star. A very wonderful and in some re spects mysterious object is the sun, a typical star, the nearest one, and not so far away as to prevent us from study ing it in detail, and yet presenting conthat So-and-so is a "nice" girl. I should ditions so different from those we can obtain in our laboratories that to a considerable extent it defies our reasonings and renders our conclusions merely conjectural.

> We know, for instance, that its mean distance from the earth is very closely 93,000,000 miles; that its diameter is about 866,500 miles, or 1091/2 times that of the earth, and its bulk about 1,300,-

> 000 as great. We know also that its mass is about \$30,000 that of the earth and that consequently gravity upon its surface is about 271/2 times as powerful as here A man who here weighs 150 pounds would weigh more than two tons upon the sun, and there a squirrel would not be able to jump any more friskily than

Experiments with burning glasses make it certain that the effective temperature of the sun's surface taken as a whole (doubtless the actual tempera ture varies widely at different points) is much above any which we can produce by artificial means. Not even the electric furnace can rival it. Carried to the sun and kept there for a few hours only, the earth would melt and pass into vapor. The estimated temperature is about 12,000 degrees F., but cannot be regarded as exact. - Professor

Tried and Found Wanting.

the night thinking about my troubles." bles. Think of other people's."

"I'll try it," he said. Three months later they met him

Auctioneer-This book, gentlemen, is especially valuable, as it contains marginal notes in the handwriting of Alexander von Humboldt, A hundred marks are offered. Going - going gone! It is yours, sir."

renowned scholar was as follows: "This book is not worth the paper it is printed on.")-London Telegraph.

One Good Reason.

Hogg-Well, I'm mighty glad I ain't got no children. Kaustick-It's just as well. Hogg-That's what! Kaustick-Yes, for in these days of free education they wouldn't be able to escape some knowledge of grammar, and they'd be correcting you. - Catholic

Ambiguous.

when we had a tiff I said you were just as mean as you could be? Hubby-Yes, darling. Wifey-Oh, James, how little did I know you then!-Glasgow

Trenson. He-I wonder if there is another girl in the whole wide world so sweet as my little sweetheart? She-What's How dare you think of another I shan't speak to you for a

Some people have an idea that they comfort the afflicted when they groan over them. Don't drive a hearse

The young man who, after making up his mind what he wants to do in the world, begins to hunt up obstacles tains and then to wait for new ones to develop, is not a man to take hold of great enterprises. The man who stops danger or objection never amounts to anything. He is a small man, made for little things. He walks around an obstacle and goes as far as he can easily, but when the going gets hard he

sive soul who has a programme and who is determined to carry it out, cuts his way to his goal regardless of difficulties. It is the wabbler, the weak turns aside, who takes a crooked path will shut out the sun. When a man culties so closely in view that great objects beyond are entirely shut out on the goal. They hold the end so persistently in view and it looks so question, "Can the thing be done?" not across?" If it is within the reach of

THE WONDERFUL SUN.

of the Things We Know About

Certain facts, however, have been es tablished beyond any possible doubt and must necessarily form the foundation of all reasonable theories and

opinions

an elephant here.

"I've had so much bad luck," said the gloomy man, "that I lie awake half "The cure for that," they told him. "is to quit thinking of your own trou-

"Well, how did it work?" they asked

"Didn't do any good," he replied. "I ile awake all night now thinking of other people's troubles."—Chicago Trib-

With Humboldt's Notes.

(The autograph marginal note by the

Standard.

Wifey-Do you recollect that once

Queer Effects of Sunshine,

Every one knows that the heat of the sun will expand fron and steel. Stevenson's tubular bridge over the Mena strait is 400 feet long. The heaviest train passing over it bends it just half an inch, yet on a July day, after the sun has been shining on it for sev eral hours, it is found to be bent an inch and a half below its usual horizonful line. The heat of the sun acts on stone as well as metal, a fast which is proved by the Washington monument. It is 555 feet high, but it will be found to be about two inches higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day. A strange effect of sunshine was noted at Plymouth, where to lay the foundations of a sea wall the work men had to descend in a diving bell, These bells had stupidly been fitted with convex circular glasses at the top. The sen was very calm, and the glasses so concentrated the rays of the sun that the clothes of one of the workmen were set on fire, and that at

no less than twenty-five feet below the

surface of the water.

The Iconoclasts. Iconoclasts were image breakers. The controversy respecting Images, which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about A. D. 300, was begun about A. D. 726 and occasioned much disturbance and loss of life in the eastern empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demol ishing images in churches in that year and enforced them with great vigor in 736. The controversy was carried on in the church, and the schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, A. D. 787. The iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the eighth general council held later at Constantinople, and this controversy led to the sepnention of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images were destroyed in England and Scotland during the reformation and in the civil war-1641-48-and on each occasion the destroyers assumed the name of feonoclasts.

Bellef In Rat Charms. It is a curious fact that as late as the middle of the nineteenth century there existed-indeed there may still existamong the good people of Cavan and Tyrone a belief that rats may be charmed away by rhymes and other magical means. One of my acquaintances was told by an Irishman of a case of "billeting" rats-that is, of clearing them out of one place and lodging them in another. No pipe was played. Indeed the method was a mystery, but the rats came flocking out of mill and granary an hour before midnight and moved away in a compact mass to their newly appointed lodg-It was a brilliant moonlight night, and scores of people besides the narrator followed them as they trooped down the roads and through a sleeping village to their destination. - Sunday Magazine

Fire Under Water.

Fire under water may be produced by placing some small pieces of phos phorus in a conical shaped tumbler and then covering them with the crystals of chlorate of potash. Next fill the glass with water and then add a few drops of sulphuric acid, the acid to be applied directly to the phosphorus and potash crystals by means of a long tube. If the experiment is properly carried out tongues of bright red flame can be seen flashing up through the water, the intense chemical heat produced by the action of the sulphuric acid on the potash and phosphorus be ing sufficient to inflame the latter, although entirely covered with water.

At a dinner given by Governor J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi the subject of oasts came up.

"A very good tonst," said Governor Vardaman, "and one that comes home forcibly to all men in office, was once proposed by the learned Ashley Stockton of Montpeller. The occasion was a farewell banquet to the governor of Vermont, whose term of office was ex-

"'Here,' said Ashley Stockton at this panquet, 'is the health of all governors. They come in with a great deal of opposition, but they go out with none at

Death For Killing a Cat.

A law of one of the old Saxon kings of England decreed that the killing of a cat was punishable by death, and, curious as it may seem, this law was in existence until less than fifty years Both the old Welsh and the English laws concurred in a curious penalty for killing the king's, cat, "the guardian of the royal barn." The offender was mulcted in a heap of corn sufficient to cover the defunct animal when held up by the tip of its tall with its whiskers touching the floor.

Among the Ladies. "His wife must be the worst house

keeper in the world." "Why so?"

"Why, her husband stated publicly that there wasn't a day in the year when he wasn't perfectly comfortable at home."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Welcome News.

Collector-Now, you've been owin me this money altogether too long This is the last time I shall call wit the bill, Harduppe—Indeed! Well, ther goodby! I had been in hopes of seein you many more times.

Didn't Suit.

Doo D. (to jeweler)-I brought bac this engagement ring that I bought ye terday. Jeweler-Didn't it suit? De D.-Yes; it was all right, but I didn

As people grow older the floor keep growing farther away every time the try to stoop over.—Atchison Globe.



A Girl's Experience.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUFFALO & ALLEGENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Low Grade Division.

n Effect May 29, 1904. Eastern Standard Time EASTWARD. No 109 No. 1/3 No. 101 No.11 (%a10 STATIONS. Pittsburg. Red Bank Lawsonham New Hethlehen Oak Kildge Mayoort Summerville Brookville Brookville Iowa Fuller Beynoldsville ncoast. Hs Creek... inbula Vinterburn 'emplield ennezette.

Train 831 (Sunday) leaves Pittislurg 9 6, a. m Red Bank 11, 10 Brook ville 12, 0, Ney noldsvill 1,14, Falls Creek 1,28, Dulkds 2,35 p. m.

	WENT	WARD				
STATIONS.	A. M.	No 106		fic. 116	No.110	
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Train 952 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Palis Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.20, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.20, Pitisburg 9.20 p. m. No. 167 daily between Pitisburg and DuBois, On Sundays only train leaves Driftwood at 8.20 a. m. arrives DuBois 10.60 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois 2.00 p. m., arrives Driftwood 3.40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division In effect May 29th, 1904. Trains loave

Trains marked * run daily: { daily, except Sunday; * flag station, where signals must be

Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD cii a m.—Train 12, weekdays, for Suntury, Withesbarre, liazieton, Postsville, Stranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 p.m., New York, 8:30 p.m.; Battimore, 8:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pullman Parior car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsoort to Battimore and Wash-ington.

12:00 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sonbury, Har-risburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 19:23 p. m. Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Wash-ington 8:35 p. m. Vestituded parior cars-and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.

1:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Bar-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; Washington 3:30 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Palladelphia passengers can remain in Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper andisturied until 7:22 A. M. H. 106 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 A. M.; New York, 2:22 A. M. on week days and 10:28 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, S:20 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Phesenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Usid p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m. weekdays, (16:28 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m. weekdays, (16:28 a. m., Sunday) Haltimore 7:25 a. m., Washington, 8:46 a. m., Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD 33 a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo vi-Emporium.

131 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric, Elig132 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric, Elig232 way and week days for DuBols, Cermont
and principal intermediate stations.
130 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Frie and intermediate points.
145 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffnio via
Emporium.
145 p. m.—Train 16, weekdays for Kane and
Intermediate stations.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

p. m.			WEEKDAYS.	a. m.		
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2 40			Woodvale	10 45	244	
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the West Reynaldsville Pahil Strat Dis-trict for the Fiscal Year Ending June 6th, 1904

Whole number of schools 4
Number of teachers 4
Number of pupils carrolled 165
Average attendance 113
Am't taxes levied for school purpose \$1.077
totalding 153 16 THEASURER'S ACCOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED. Amount from State appropriation ... \$ 821 25 Amount Uninees from the year 534 84 Amount from tol. taxes of nil kinds. 1,120 00 Amount from all other sources. ... 31 98 THEST RIPS ACCOUNT MONEY PARKETER.

and contingencies of Co. 42 % and Treps \$5.00 y of Secretary or expenses \$2,110 H7 \$ 388 31 Cash on hand, tensocuens.

... 8 388 31 8. 45 22 \$ 433.54

Audited June 6, 1904, J. W. CAMPBELL. | P. A. HARDMAN, | Auditors. E. L. JOHNSTON, |



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Thirty than EVER, and Superior to all others. Positive take-up, self setting needle; self threading Shuttle; Year's automatic tension release; automatic bobbin winder, positive four motion feed, capped neidle bar, noiseless self adjusting roller bearing wheel, steel piman, five ply laminated woodwork, with a heautiful set of nickeled steel attachments.

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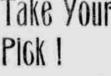
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