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The Story of Rexall

REX means "king," and the combination makes REXALL "king of all." We have proven time and time again that Rexall Remedies are kings above all others. For more than two years an expert traveled all over the world in search of extraordinary remedies. Whenever he heard of a wonderful cure of any nature he did not rest until he personally could see the effect of the prescription used. Where he found the remedy perfect he purchased the prescription, but it was never used as a Rexall remedy until the properties had been thoroughly analyzed by the chemists and physicians of the United Drug Company.

PECULIARITIES OF WATER.

Its Expansion, Contraction and Slow Change of Temperature.

Water is such a common substance that we usually think but little about it. In a pure state it consists of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, chemically combined. The volume of the hydrogen is twice that of the oxygen, but the oxygen even then is eight times as heavy as the hydrogen. Practically we never obtain pure water. As it falls from the clouds it washes the impurities from the air, and as it sinks into the earth it dissolves many substances. Even distilled water is rarely pure and cannot be kept any length of time.

It is a common observation that water will freeze into ice and that the ice will float on the surface of the water with about one-tenth of its volume above the surface. This is caused by the expansion of the water, which begins a few degrees above the freezing point and increases rapidly as the water solidifies. If water behaved as most substances which contract and hence occupy less space when they are in a solid condition than they occupy as a liquid, our ponds, rivers and lakes would soon disappear. The first layer of ice that formed would break away from the shore by its own weight and sink to the bottom. This layer would be followed by others as the water froze until the entire body of water became a body of ice.

Since our heat comes from the sun and water does not readily conduct heat downward, it is easy to imagine what the result would be. During the hot summer days a layer of ice might melt, but the ice beneath would not be warmed and would keep the temperature of the melted ice so low that a slight change of temperature would cause it to freeze again, thus giving us solid bodies of water that would never thaw. Drainage, navigation, swimming, fishing and all other water sports would be absolutely impossible.

Another peculiarity about water is that it requires more heat to raise the temperature of a given weight of water one degree than it does for any other known substance. The same amount of heat applied to equal weights of water and copper will raise the temperature of the copper about eleven times as much as it will in the case of the water. While this means that it takes more heat to warm the water we use, it is otherwise to our advantage. If water changed its temperature as readily as copper, iron or mercury it would be impossible to go out of doors after a rain if the sun were shining, since we would be suffocated by the steam. Fires could not be extinguished by water, since the water would in many cases be turned into steam before it could reach the fire and thus escape. Under present conditions it would require a large amount of heat to raise the temperature of water from the freezing point to the boiling point and nearly 5.4 times as much more to change the water into steam. In this way the water is kept in a liquid condition for a considerable time even under unfavorable conditions.

OUR SOCIETY CENSOR

ORIGIN OF THE INCORPORALED BUT ALERT MRS. GRUNDY.

This Paul Freyish and Gossyp Myth is an Invisible Character in Thomas Morton's Famous Old English Comedy, "Speed the Plow."

Who does not know Mrs. Grundy? Who does not at some time make concessions to her? And yet who has ever recorded seeing her? Prim, grim and uncompromising, the incorporeal dame sits as censor on the manners and the morals of the time. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" is a phrase that suggests tremendous power and authority, but no one has ever reported just what she did say. Referred to on all social questions, the inspiration of the conventional, sung by poet and considered by writer, no one has yet been found bold enough to attempt her concrete description. Even the man who, conscious of her existence, first brought her to public attention did not introduce her as a tangible figure. He was content with a theoretical personality, a presence. And it is as well, if Mrs. Grundy could speak, she would die as an influence. Her strength is that of silent censure.

Mrs. Grundy, the name, was the invention of Thomas Morton, an English playwright born nearly a century and a half ago. It appears in his pastoral comedy, "Speed the Plow," which ran through many successful London seasons and was later presented in this country. The play concerns the adventures of a handsome youth of unknown parentage, Henry, the hero, has been adopted by Farmer and Dame Ashfield, two characters whose rustic conversations supply much of the humor of the piece. Mrs. Grundy is present in spirit only. She is supposedly the wife of a neighboring farmer, and of her opinion in all matters Dame Ashfield stands in mortal awe, greatly to the annoyance of her husband.

In the first few lines of the comedy Dame Ashfield has occasion to mention her formidable friend with this result:

Ash—Be quiet, wool ye? Always dinging Dame Grundy in my ear—What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think? Canst thou be quiet, let her alone and behave thyself pratty.

Dame—Certainly I can. I'll see thee, Tummas, what she said at church last Sunday.

Ash—Canst thee tell what parson said?

The couple have a handsome daughter, Susan, whose love story forms a part of the plot. At one stage of the development the following dialogue takes place:

Ash—I tell ye, I zeed in gi' Susan a letter, and I don't like it a bit.

Dame—Nor I. If shame should come to the poor child—I say, Tummas, what would Mrs. Grundy say, then?

Ash—Dom Mrs. Grundy! What would my poor wretched heart say?

At another place Henry is hard pressed for money, and his adopted parent plan to sell their goods to obtain it for him. The farmer asks his dame how many silk gowns she can dispose of.

Dame—Three, Tummas, and sell them all; and I'll go to church in a stuff one and let Mrs. Grundy turn up her nose as much as she likes.

In the final act, when everything is comfortably settled, the simple plot fall to preparing for the festivities.

Dame—And then, Tummas, think of the wedding.

Ash (reflecting)—I declare I shall be just the same as ever. Maybe I shall buy a smartish bridle or a zilver backy stopper or the likes of that.

Dame (apart)—And then, when we come out of church, Mrs. Grundy will be standing about there—

Ash (apart)—I shall shake hands with all my friends.

Dame (apart)—Then I look at her in this manner.

Ash (apart)—How dost do, Peter? Ah, Dick, glad to zee thee w' all ue zoul (bows toward center of the stage).

Dame (apart)—Then, with a kind of half courtesy, I shall— (she advances to the center aisle, and their heads meet.)

Ash—What an odd fool thee beest, dame! Come along and behave pratty, doce.

From this small beginning grew the tradition of Mrs. Grundy. It has been seized upon by succeeding writers and succeeding generations, who have felt the existence of the austere critic as keenly as did ever Dame Ashfield. Thanks are due the originator for a term that has come to express a vital social force more satisfactorily than reams of explanation.—New York Herald.

A Crime Against Society.

Voluntary self murder is not only a violation of the divine law, but is also a crime against society. We are social beings. We owe a duty to the commonwealth as well as to ourselves. We mutually depend on one another, like the members of our physical body. "For none of us liveth to himself; and no man dieth to himself." Human society may be compared to a grand army, every member of which has a special place and mission assigned to him by his sovereign commander. To abandon the post of duty intrusted to a sentinel is regarded by the military code as a most cowardly act, which is punished with extreme rigor. What less does the suicide do than basely abandon the situation assigned to him in the warfare of life? And there is no vice more contagious than cowardly desertion. It is often followed by a general mutiny. The same is true of suicide. When a few deeds of self murder are widely circulated by the press they are not infrequently followed by numerous voluntary slaughters. A suicidal wave rolls over the land.—Cardinal Gibbons in Century.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING

Announcement of Forthcoming Annual Meeting at Denver, Colo.

The executive committee of the national grange has issued a circular of information concerning the next annual meeting, Nov. 14 to 21, at Denver. It will be the fortieth annual session. A reduction of the fare one-third, on the certificate plan, has been secured to Chicago from eastern points. From Chicago to Denver the Western Passenger association has made a single rate plus \$2. The one way fare from Chicago to Denver is \$29.50 plus \$2, which would make it \$31.50 for the round trip from Chicago.

Any members of the Order in the eastern states who expect to make the trip to Denver can secure further information by writing their state master. Tickets will be good to return from Denver until Dec. 10. National grange headquarters will be at the Albany hotel, Denver. On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 14, there will be public exercises in the Chamber of Commerce, at which a welcome will be extended to the national grange by Governor McDonald of Colorado. The mayor of the city and master of the state grange will also speak. Responses will be made by Hon. N. J. Bacheider, master of the national grange, and others. There will be extensive exhibitions of agricultural and horticultural products of Colorado, for which prizes have been offered. Tuesday, Nov. 20, will be known as Colorado day. There will be an excursion to Fort Collins to visit the State Agricultural college, and possibly the trip will be extended to Greeley, Colo.

The national grange at its forthcoming session will be asked to consider a resolution adopted by the Oregon state grange relative to the postal service. The resolution empowers a committee of three members of the Order to employ all necessary assistance, as lawyers, stenographers and expert accountants, to proceed to Washington and investigate the public records and all other available sources of information in the postal department, and "if any unnecessary financial drains are discovered the national grange shall at once convey the facts to the president of the United States and to the national congress and demand public investigation." That committee will have a job on its hands if appointed. There would be much trouble with the postoffice deficiencies if congress would cut out the flagrantly abused franking privilege, which now costs the government \$19,000,000 a year. Another resolution will relate to the basis of representation in the national grange, changing it from the present two delegates to each state to a number based on the number of members in each state—in other words, on popular representation.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.
To Whom Belongs the Property of the Grange That Disbands?
Sometimes the question arises in the minds of members of a grange that owns its own hall, To whom do the hall and other property belong in case the charter should be surrendered for any reason? It may be stated as the general interpretation of the law that the real estate of the grange, such as halls, barns, etc., in case the grange disbands should be sold at public auction or at private sale and the proceeds be equally divided among the members of the grange in good standing at the time when the grange disbands. The personal property of the grange—as, for instance, rituals, regalia, etc.—whose charter has been surrendered for any reason belongs to the national grange until such time as its charter may be revived.

The state grange has no right to the property of the subordinate grange any further than to see that the provisions of the law under which the grange is organized or incorporated are fully complied with.

Growth of the Order.
During the year ended Sept. 30, 240 new granges were organized, 38 in Pennsylvania, 31 in New York, 29 in Michigan, 28 in Washington, 16 in Maine, 15 in Vermont, 14 in Ohio, 11 each in Massachusetts and Maryland, 9 in New Jersey, 7 each in Minnesota and Oregon, 5 each in Wisconsin, Kentucky and Kansas, 3 each in Connecticut, Iowa and California, 2 each in Indiana, Illinois and Colorado, 1 each in New Hampshire, West Virginia and Idaho. During the same period 6 granges were reorganized, 17 in Pennsylvania, 11 each in West Virginia and Kansas, 6 in Maine, 4 each in Michigan and Ohio, 3 in New Jersey, 2 each in New York, Delaware, Washington and Oregon, 1 each in Massachusetts and Illinois.

Topics For December.
Should agricultural fairs be given state aid for their support?
Have we made the grange hall a true type of a grange home?
Have we made our farm home a true type of a farm home?

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The Confederates' Lost Opportunity After Bull Run.

The enemy were routed, Jackson saw their demoralization and felt that if rapidly followed up it would spread and might involve the capital itself. And every soldier should have seen in it at least a good chance to cut off and capture many thousands of fugitives retreating by long and round about roads.

There was little effort worthy of the name even to do this. Our small bodies of cavalry did their best and captured about as many prisoners as they could handle. In all 871 unmounted were taken. But to fully improve such an opportunity not a moment should have been lost. At the occurrence of the panic all the troops best situated to cut the line of retreat should have been put in motion. Not only staff officers, but generals themselves, should have followed up to inspire and urge pursuit. The motto of our army here would seem to have been, "Build a bridge of gold for a flying enemy."

Jackson's offer to take Washington city the next morning with 5,000 men had been made to the president as he arrived upon the field, probably about 5 o'clock. It was not sunset until 7:15, and there was a nearly full moon. But the president himself and both generals spent these precious hours in riding over the field where the conflict had taken place. Doubtless it was an interesting study, the dead and badly wounded of both sides being mostly where they had fallen, but it was not war to pause at that moment to consider it. One of the generals, Beauregard, for instance, should have crossed Bull Run at Ball's ford or Stone bridge with all the troops in that vicinity and should have pushed the pursuit all night. Johnston should have galloped rapidly back to Mitchell's ford and have marched thence on Centerville, with Bonham, Longstreet and Jones, who had not been engaged. No hard fighting would have been needed. A threat upon either flank would doubtless have been sufficient, and when once a retreat from Centerville was started even blank volleys fired behind it would have soon converted it into a panic.—General E. P. Alexander in Scribner's.

A German Welcome Home.
In Germany it is the custom to make much of the return of any members of the family even after a short absence. Should the house or flat have been shut up and only put in order for the returning owners by a humble charwoman she will never be so negligent of a kindly custom as to omit decorating the front door with greenery and the word "Welcome" in large letters. An American woman who happened to be staying in a German parsonage when the head of the house returned from Marienbad, where he had been "taking the cure," says that the occasion was like the return of a much loved prodigal or a conquering hero from a far country. For days beforehand the "frau pastor" and her daughter were busy making preparations, and the two rosy cheeked servants helped with right good will. The fattened calf, or its German equivalent, was killed, and not only the front door, but every door opening from the entrance hall, was garlanded. A little later the student son returned from Berlin for his vacation, and again feasting and garlanded doorways were the order of the day.—New York Tribune.

Wear Wool in Camp.
In camp for true comfort your underwear should be of wool. I know that a great deal has been printed against it, and a great many hygienic principles are invoked to prove that linen, cotton or silk is better, but experience with all of them merely leads back to the starting point. If one were certain never to sweat freely and never to get wet, the theories might hold, but once let linen or cotton or silk undergarments get thoroughly moistened and the first chilly wind is your undoing. You will shiver and shake before the hottest fire, and nothing short of a complete change and a rubdown will do you any good. Now, of course, in the wilderness you expect to undergo extremes of temperature and occasionally to pass unprotected through a rainstorm or a stream. Then you will discover that wool dries quickly; that even when damp it warms comfortably to the body. I have waded all day in early spring freshet water with no positive discomfort except for the cold ring around my legs which marked the surface of the water.—From Stewart E. White's "Camp Equipment," in Outing Magazine.

A Painter's Genius.
It is told of Leonardo da Vinci that, while still a pupil, before his genius burst into brilliancy, he received a special inspiration in this way: His old and famous master, because of his growing infirmities of age, felt obliged to give up his own work, and one day bade Da Vinci finish for him a picture which he had begun. The young man had such reverence for his master's skill that he shrank from the task. The old artist, however, would not accept any excuse, but persisted in his command, saying simply, "Do your best." Da Vinci at last tremblingly seized the brush and, kneeling before the easel, said the following prayer: "It is for the sake of my beloved master that I implore skill and power for this undertaking." As he proceeded his hand grew steady, his eye awoke with slumbering genius. He forgot himself and was filled with enthusiasm for his work. When the painting was finished the old master was carried into the studio to pass judgment on the result. His eyes rested on a triumph of art. Throwing his arms around the young artist, he exclaimed, "My son, I paint no more."

BUSINESS CARDS.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Fire trucks walk from the Penna. R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.50 per day and upward. American plan \$2.00 per day.



The Colonel Talks

You are a Virginian, suh, I perceive. Permit me to introduce myself. I was watching you as you tasted your oysters, suh. Taste like home, don't they? You never before found one north of Mason and Dixon's line that made your mouth water like these Sealshipt oysters, did you?

They're the real thing, suh. They have the genuine salt water tang that makes people who have lived near the coast just homesick to get back where the oysters grow. Yet I've opened them right on the beach where they were unloading them and they weren't a bit fresher or more luscious than these.

Give you my word as a gentleman, suh, I can't believe these Sealshipt oysters are bulk oysters. They taste of the shell. I come here almost every day to get oysters with the sea flavor.

Frank's Restaurant.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Estate of John Peter Snyder, late of Winslow Township, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of the said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay to
Mrs. Loretta Burkett,
Reynoldsville, Pa.
Smith M. McCreight, Attorney.

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