

Free to Rheumatism Sufferers

A Full-sized 75c Bottle of Urie-O, The Only Absolute Cure for Rheumatism Ever Discovered

Write For It Today

We want every man or woman who suffers from rheumatism and has lost all faith in remedies to write us today for an absolutely free trial of the famous Smith Prescription, Urie-O, for rheumatism. Urie-O will cure it and cure it to stay cured. No faith is required while taking this superb remedy. You take it according to directions, and you will be cured in spite of yourself and any doubts you may have as to its efficacy. We don't ask you to buy Urie-O on faith. We'll buy a large 75c bottle for you and make you a present of it, if you will agree to take it according to directions.

We could not afford to do this if we didn't have all the confidence in the world in Urie-O, and know that after you are cured you would have no hesitancy about recommending the remedy to all your friends and acquaintances who are suffering from rheumatism. This is the method that has made Urie-O famous wherever introduced. The cure of several so-called Rheumatic Incurables in a community means a steady sale of Urie-O in that vicinity. Urie-O is good for Rheumatism and Rheumatism only. It acts upon the blood by driving the uric and poisonous rheumatic acid from the system. This is the only way Rheumatism can ever be cured and it is the Urie-O way. Most druggists sell Urie-O, but if you want to test it, cut out this notice and mail it today with your name and address and the name of your druggist to The Smith Drug Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and they will send you a full-sized 75c bottle free.

Urie-O is sold and personally recommended in Reynoldsville by Stoke & Feicht.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of a Valuable Manufacturing Plant.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage, or trust deed, from the American Production Company, now Pittsburg Industrial Iron Works, to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 1st, 1905, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in Jefferson county, on Jan. 23, 1906, in Mortgage Book 8, page 85, and in pursuance of a written notice of request, accompanied by a bond, of the holders of a majority in value of the bonds outstanding, as in said mortgage provided, I will offer for sale upon the premises by auction or outcry, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, A. D., 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situated in the township of Winslow county of Jefferson and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Trout Run branch of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, twelve feet from the center of the track opposite the point of the switch running into the American Production Company's building, thence by a ninety degree 00' curve to the right, twelve feet from the center of said railroad, eight hundred and seven, six, seven and six tenths feet to a small white oak; thence north twenty-five degrees east two hundred and fifty-six feet (N. 25 degrees E. 256 ft. more or less) to an iron post; thence north eighty-six degrees east six hundred and sixty-three feet (N. 86 degrees E. 663 ft.) to an iron post close to a small white oak; thence south four degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and fifty-nine feet (S. 4 degrees 33' minutes E. 259 ft.) to the place of beginning, and containing five and two tenths acres (5.2 A.), more or less; being part of a larger tract of land conveyed to the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company by the Central Land and Mining Company, and conveyed by the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company to the American Production Company by deed dated June 18th, 1905.

The above described land lies adjacent to Reynoldsville borough, a flourishing place, surrounded by a densely populated district traversed by a network of steam and electric railroads, and has erected thereon one building 75 feet in width by 116 feet in length with a one Northern Engineering ten ton electric crane, traveling the entire length thereof, and one Dupont; also one building 65 by 30 feet, with a boiler house attached; also one two story office building with vault, and one story brick or hollow tile building used for pattern shop.

Each of the above described buildings are of fire proof construction throughout, with cement floors, metallic window frames and cash, and cement and metal roofs; the buildings are located along the Trout Run branch of the R. & P. O. R. R., with a private switch running north and south therefrom.

The buildings have the following machinery, tools and implements installed therein: Three steam boilers and stock, one 17 1/2 x 21 Backeye engine and 20 K. W. generator, two air compressors, one steam pump, one Mahoning E. & M. punch and equipment, one Cleveland E. & P. punch and equipment, one McSherry's 14 1/2 inch screw drill press, one Billis No. 75 vertical punch and equipment, one Sibley & Ware vertical drill press and equipment, one Sargent & Greenleaf 1 1/2 inch back gear drill press, one Hamilton 1 1/2 inch back gear drill press, one Morgan bolt cutter and dies, one 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. lathe, one McSherry's 4 in. by 4 1/2 in. bending roll, one 1 1/2 inch tool grinder, two large motors, one small motor, one Brown & Zohrman radial drill and equipment, one 2 1/2 in. tool grinder, one Helles & Jones angle shears, one in. vertical punch, one consti-shear and punch, one Allen M. in. Gapan riveter and dies, one Northern Engineering ten ton electric crane, one Winslow Bros. 1 1/2 in. bending rolls, five steel jib cranes, one wood jib crane, two air receivers, one supply tank, one McSherry hand power shears, one McSherry's 14 1/2 inch screw drill press, one foot power folder, one Peck and Stone foot power shears, one McSherry's 60 in. hand power break, three Blacksmith's forges, tools and equipment, one J. V. Openberg Bagging machine, three hand forges, one Tate & Jones oil forge, complete equipment of drills, complete equipment of taps, complete equipment of small boiler maker's tools, seven pneumatic riveters and dies, three pneumatic cutters and tools, four pneumatic punches, one constitute a plant as a whole, ready to be put in operation as a plate works or as a foundry and plate works. The latter building, machinery, tools and implements, described and mentioned in and covered by said mortgage, will be sold to the highest bidder, free and discharged from taxes and liens of record.

TERMS OF SALE.
Thirty-three and one-third per centum in cash when the property is knocked down, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by a bond and mortgage, which shall be a first lien on said property. The purchaser shall have the right to pay the whole of the purchase price in cash, if he so desires. If the holder or holders of said bonds, or any of them purchase said property, they shall have the right to apply the purchase price, or their proportionate share of the proceeds of such sale, with accrued interest, of the bonds held by them, on said purchase money. G. M. McDONALD, Trustee.

A Havana policeman went out the other morning and suppressed the new revolution, declares the Philadelphia North American. It is only fair, however, to say that the wives of six of the patriots had refused to take in washing any longer and there was nobody left to finance the cause of liberty.

Says the Chicago Tribune: There has long been recognition of the principle that child labor should have its own laws and should not be put upon the same plane as that of adults.

NEWS AND VIEWS WOMEN

Indian Courage.

Katherine Beaulieu, a pupil of the Chilocco Indian school, Oklahoma, had her hand caught in the big steam mangle, and before the machine could be stopped the arm had been dragged in above the elbow. The physician was able to save the arm, but in order to facilitate healing it was necessary to graft fifty pieces of skin over the wound. Volunteers were called for, and the doctor reported several scrimmages among the other pupils for the honor of being the first to contribute part of their epidermis. The girl's arm was saved.—The Indian's Friend.

A Noisy Operation.

Mrs. Boorman Wells, one of the English suffragettes, was describing at a dinner in New York a very disorderly suffragette meeting.

"The noise," she said, "can only be likened to the hubbub that I once heard coming from the nursery of a friend with whom I was taking tea.

"Terrified by this infernal turmoil, my friend and I burst into the nursery breathless. The children, in a close group by the window, the baby in the middle, looked up clamly.

"What on earth are you doing?" the mother demanded.

"We've found," said the oldest boy, "poor grandma's teeth, and we're filing them down and fitting them on the baby."—New York Press.

Women in the Schools.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University stirred the delegates of the Iowa State Teachers' convention in an address in which he declared that there were too many women teachers in the schools and that the American schools are becoming "effeminized." There are 1400 teachers attending the convention and nearly three-fourths of them are women.

"The time has come," said President Hall, "for a movement for men's rights. For thirty years we have had 'far for women's rights, and now the pendulum has swung too far. This is an age of over-feminization, especially in the schools. Men should be principals, with men under them, so that they will be contradicted once in a while. In the schools now we find men principals. They have only women teachers in their schools, and the men are becoming 'sissies.'"

Bookbinding a Fine Work.

Of all the facts which the American girl has taken up within the last few years that of bookbinding is the most interesting as well as being for many besides the most worth while.

If a girl is possessed of any talent for drawing or designing, bookbinding is a delightful work, as it calls for all the originality and individuality of which she is capable. Naturally any one at all interested in the best in literature and art will find the work all absorbing, for in no other way is it possible to come into such personal touch with an author as in the binding of his books.

From a financial point of view also there is much in favor of learning the art of bookbinding. Many girls, while possessed of a fairly comfortable income, would still like to feel that should anything dire occur they would be capable of earning a livelihood, and bookbinding is a real and recognized profession that once learned could at any time be turned to account. There is really more to be made in getting up a class in bookbinding than in the actual work itself, for a book to be well bound by hand requires some weeks of steady and patient labor, but for a rare old edition a good price will be paid, and for a handsomely bound collection of the works of a long familiar author a most satisfactory sum can always be obtained.

If it appeals at all, bookbinding is a fascinating occupation and as a profession is assuredly far and away more interesting than the average means of earning one's daily bread, and for this very reason has it grown so tremendously popular among girls who, although at present are possessed of all that money can buy, nevertheless feel that they would like to have something upon which to fall back.—New Haven Register.

Woman's Sphere.

William H. McCastline, second director of physical education at Columbia University, read a paper entitled "College and the Woman."

"Women are the homemakers of our country," he said. "They are responsible for the home, and as far as woman abuses her powers or directs them into the wrong channels just so far will our country drop back into a lower civilization.

"Can you wonder at the many poor apologies for homes that we have when college girls are being trained in differential calculus and things like that? Woman's greatest function is motherhood. It has been stated that 65 percent of our college girls marry and that 40 percent of them have families. If that is true they should be trained for that life; they should have a chance to specialize in home building. A good many educators argue that courses in domestic science and the like should come outside college life. I don't agree. The last two years of a girl's college course should prepare her for life, and if 65 percent of those girls marry, they need courses in home building more than they do mathematics. The business of this

generation is to build the bodies of the next generation."

Dr. McCastline added that if women were educated along the proper lines healthier babies would be born, homes would be improved, the incomes of medical charlatans would be reduced and the markets would be rid of the deleterious "brain building and nerve building and muscle building foods" that flood them now. "Why in my work I have met many mothers who do not appreciate the need of care in tuberculosis—mothers whose children are growing up with serious physical defects because they have not learned to know the human body and do not see that those children require special care."—New York Tribune.

Taking a Man's Arm.

An old custom that has entirely passed into obli-vion is that of a man and girl walking arm and arm in the street. Formerly it was an essential to politeness that man should offer his arm as soon as the two left the house.

Now to do so is called "country," and only when occasion arises that a woman needs a man's protection in the street during the evening is it necessary for him to offer his arm or permissible for a woman to accept it. He should not feel hurt should it be refused, for many women find it easier to walk alone, keeping close to the escort.

In any crowd such as may gather before an entrance to a building or a station the woman should step in front of the man, not try to keep beside him. It is his place then to guard her from any roughness or pressure from others—in a word to make her going easy while he acts as guard.

It is the woman's privilege always to bow first to a man, and unless she does so it is the height of rudeness for him to recognize her. There is no exception to this custom, for in it lies the woman's right to protect herself from undesirable acquaintances; the theory being that, though she has met the man before, and perhaps even talked with him, she was obliged to do so because of the situation, and takes the first opportunity of showing him she does not wish to continue the acquaintance.

When two women meet in the street it is for the older to bow first. The younger must wait for recognition and keep on her way silently if she does not get it. This, however, is an elastic rule, for the younger woman may always feel that the older has not seen her, and unless the cut is obviously meant as a rebuke, may recall herself to the older woman.

Men do not as a rule take off their hats to each other except when being introduced by women. The courtesy then is directed toward the ladies. It is considered good form for a man to remove his hat when bowing to a clergyman, the tribute being paid to the cloth.

Little girls, when greeting an older person, must make a courtesy. This is taught in all good schools, and it is no longer considered enough for children to bow.

The courtesy is repeated when leaving.—Buffalo Courier.

Fashion Notes.

Silver net or tulle is the popular choice for evening hats.

Tiny caps of metal threads loosely woven are seen among the novelties for decorative hair dressing.

Among the loveliest of the new pins just shown are those having small bunches of grapes done in dull gold.

With costumes of silk or wool, with skirt and waist separate, beltings of heavy silk and one and three-quarter inches wide are worn.

A new contrivance for perfuming midday's tresses has been discovered in New York. Some women there are wearing flower toques sprayed with their favorite perfume.

Velvet brocade ribbon, fully 18 inches wide, is used on dressy gowns, both high and low neck. This ribbon is sometimes edged with lace and used as a berth or a chiffon waist.

Plaited skirts suit the ordinary figure better than skirts of plain cut, so for this reason, if for no other, they will continue to be worn this summer. Of course, the clinging circular skirt will be the leader.

With tub frocks this season sashes of pale colored ribbon will be much seen. These are youthful-looking, and can be worn on almost any figure if the color of the sash doesn't form too marked a contrast to the tone of the gown.

To keep dainty bows for linen collars stiff and fresh looking is a problem confronting many women. One girl has solved it by wiring her bow at each end with a very small wire, which is invisible when the bow is held in place with a bar pin.

Gilt slippers for evening wear are the newest things. A tall, striking brunette at a dance the other evening wore a yellow dress of messaline satin, with gilt slippers, and in her hair was a bunch of gilt grapes. The whole was very attractive.

On June 30, 1906, the total single-track railway mileage in the United States was 24,363.17 miles or 6262.12 miles more than at the end of the previous year.



To Polish Plate Glass.

To polish plate glass and remove slight scratches, rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool, and afterward with a similar pad covered with velvet which has been covered with fine rouge. The acquire a polish of great brilliancy, quite free from any scratches.—New York Press.

A Sewing Machine Secret.

Take out the screw that holds the foot plate, remove it and you will be surprised at the amount of fluff accumulated there. Clean the little grooves and under the whole of the plate with a penknife. The needle must be taken out before the work has begun. You will often find this is the only cause for the machine's running hard.—New York Press.

Bed Shoes.

Take any small pieces of outing flannel, old woolen cloth or elder down which you may have and make bed shoes, cutting out like you would stocking feet, only coming quite four inches above ankle; make double and interline with sheet wadding or an extra thickness of cloth, run elastic in. Blind or edge top with wool crocheted and you will take comfort in them.—Boston Post.

To Save Coal in Running a Furnace.

Save all your ashes and wet to the consistency of mush. After shaking down, add four or five shovelfuls of coal let it burn up freely, then put wet ashes on top; leave lower draft open a bit, also small slide in upper door all the time, but keep cold air damper open and smoke pipe damper shut; it makes a fine fire. Add wet ashes through the day and new coal at night.—Boston Post.

Sand in the Sink Pipe.

In washing sandy vegetables such as spinach, etc., use a large pan and drain off the water carefully that the sand may not go down the sink pipe. Even a spoonful of sand will cut and wear a pipe more than gallons of water.

In scouring faucets be careful to keep the scouring grit out of the joints. Even the smallest particles cut away the screw threads in turning many times a day.—Boston Post.

Care of Umbrellas.

After coming in out of the rain let the umbrella down, and stand it on the handle, that it may dry in this position. The water will thus drip from the edges of the frame, and the cover dry uniformly.

When placed with the handle upward, as is frequently done, the water runs to the top of the umbrella and the moisture is there retained in the lining underneath the ring, causing the silk or fabric with which the frame is covered to become tender and soon rot.

Ordinarily, the top of an umbrella wears out sooner than any other part of it, and in the majority of cases may be thus accounted for.

A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry; the silk becomes stretched and stiff and will sooner split thus cared for.

When not in use, let the folds hang loose, not fastened down. The straps are less apt to plit from such usage.—New York Press.

Recipes.

Jellied Yams.—Boil sweet potatoes until done. Place a layer of sliced potatoes in the bottom of a deep dish sprinkled with sugar and dot with butter; continue until dish is full, and fill to about one-half with milk. Bake in moderate oven until top is well browned.

Fig Pudding.—One teaspoon each of stoned raisins, chopped figs, and chop nut and one teaspoon of sweet milk, 2-1/2 teaspoons of flour, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful each of soda, ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg. Hard sauce: One-fourth cup of butter, one cup of powdered sugar, whites of two eggs. Cream butter and sugar and un-beaten writes of eggs. Beat all together until foamy. Sprinkle with nutmeg.

Tomato Toast.—Cook down till thick half a can of tomatoes with a pinch of cloves, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, half an onion, minced fine, and a teaspoonful of minced parsley; have ready buttered toast without crust, and pour this over without straining.

Lamb Salad.—Dice your cold lamb, having it free from fat and sinew. Place some fresh crisp lettuce leaves in the bottom of salad bowl, then put in a layer of lamb. Have a dressing of oil, vinegar, pepper and salt, with a little French mustard, and sprinkle the lamb with it. Strew two or three chopped anchovies over it, then put in a layer of cold boiled potatoes, diced, more dressing, then lamb, and so on, till dish is full, shaping it like a mound. Garnish with sliced gherkins and capers.

The First National Bank

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital and Surplus **\$175,000.00**
Resources **\$550,000.00**

JOHN H. KAUCHER, Pres. **J. O. KING, Vice-Pres.** **K. O. SCHRUCKERS, Cashier**

Directors: John H. Kaucher, J. O. King, Daniel Nolan, John H. Corbett, Henry C. Deible, J. S. Hammond, E. H. Wilson

Every Accommodation Consistent with Careful Banking

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BANK IN THE COUNTY

The Peoples National Bank

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Capital and Surplus **\$120,000.00** Resources **\$500,000.00**


☞ Semi-annual interest allowed and compounded on Savings Accounts from date of deposit, having most liberal withdrawal privileges.

☞ Drafts and Money Orders on all parts of the world. ☐☐

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. **THE PEOPLES BANK BUILDING.**



Pure Sea Food

Free from preservatives
Free from contamination
Free from ice and water
Free from air and dirt

Sealship Oysters in Sealship Carriers
Received fresh every morning.

FRANK'S RESTAURANT

MARKETS.	
PITTSBURG	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	90 91
Bye—No. 2.....	71 71
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	66 67
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	64 65
Mixed ear.....	66 67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51 54
No. 3 white.....	49 52
Flour—Winter patent.....	4 95 0 1/2
Fancy straight winters.....	4 61 4 7/8
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	15 03 15 59
Clover No. 1.....	15 00 15 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	27 00 28 00
Brown middlings.....	20 00 27 00
Brain, bulk.....	25 30 26 50
Straw—Wheat.....	9 50 10 00
Oat.....	9 50 10 00
Dairy Products.	
Butter—Elgin creamery.....	21 31
Ohio creamery.....	21 34
Cheese—Country roll.....	15 25
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	15 50
New York, new.....	16 17
Poultry, Etc.	
Hens—per lb.....	17 18
Chickens—dressed.....	12 13
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	19 21
Fruits and Vegetables.	
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	70 75
Cabbage—per ton.....	18 00 18 50
Onions—per barrel.....	1 50 1 75
BALTIMORE.	
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 55 5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	97 97
Corn—Mixed.....	74 75
Eggs.....	30 31
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31 40
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 53 5 71
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	65 67
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	74 75
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44 45
Butter—Creamery.....	31 33
Eggs—Pennsylvania fresh.....	38 41
NEW YORK.	
Flour—Patent.....	4 93 4 79
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 00
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	65 67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51 52
Butter—Creamery.....	43 45
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	39 40
LIVE STOCK.	
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
Cattle.	
Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.....	6 80 7 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	6 50 6 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	6 25 6 50
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.....	6 00 6 25
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	5 25 5 50
Oxen.....	4 50 5 00
Good heavy Yorkers.....	8 00 8 50
Cows.....	5 31 4 81
Heifers, 700 to 1,100.....	5 31 5 55
Fresh Cows and Springers.....	15 31 55 39
Hogs.	
Prime heavy.....	6 50 6 35
Prime medium weight.....	6 50 6 35
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6 50 6 35
Good light Yorkers.....	6 30 6 25
Pigs.....	6 19 6 39
Roughs.....	5 75 5 29
Slags.....	5 51 4 43
Sheep.	
Prime wethers, clipped.....	4 50 7 39
Good mixed ewes and wethers.....	5 00 8 50
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	5 00 8 50
Culls and common.....	4 00 8 50
Lambs.....	9 00 15 00
Calves.	
Veal calves.....	5 00 7 21
Heavy and thin calves.....	5 00 7 00
BUSINESS CARDS.	
E. NEFF	
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Patent Attorney and Real Estate Agent.	
RAYMOND E. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BROOKVILLE, PA.	
G. M. McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.	
SMITH M. MCGREIGHT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.	
DR. B. E. HOOVER, DENTIST, Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.	
DR. L. L. MEANS, DENTIST, Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.	
DR. R. DEVERE KING, DENTIST, Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.	
HENRY PRIESTER UNDERTAKER. Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.	
D. H. YOUNG, ARCHITECT Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.	
The advocates of pooling, by the railways, argues the Pittsburg Dispatch, have tried to make it appear that the only way to escape rebates and favoritism was to stifle competition by means of pools, notwithstanding the fact that the most successful pools were those which united in enforcing discriminations. But the supporters of honest and impartial rates easily showed why the rebate is not "necessary to secure traffic which shippers would move otherwise."	
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES. Frisled and hemstitched sheets and pillow cases are delightful; but have you realized that they do not last as long as the plainer kinds, and that at many laundries they run up the washing bills considerably? Linen sheets also do not wear as well as twilled cotton ones. The latter are by far the best for children and for delicate or rheumatic persons.—Washington Star.	