

In Agony With Eczema.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment.

"I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Aitie Etson, 93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."

High Prices for Stale Food.

When we pay fancy prices for fresh eggs, fresh fish or fresh fowls, we ought to get fresh eggs, fresh fish or fresh fowls. Even as the laborer is worthy of his hire, the purchaser is entitled to value received, or something approaching it. He is as much entitled to protection against cold storage magnates who sell him stale food as against cannery who commit the same fraud.—New York Press.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c

Oldest Vehicle in America.

What is claimed to be the oldest vehicle in America is in possession of the chamber of commerce, Los Angeles, Cal. It was made by the Pueblo Indians of Tesuque, a village nine miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico, and was purchased in 1878 from a native named Alfonso, who at that time was 65 years old. His statements and the traditions of the village were to the effect that the big, clumsy ox cart, or carreta, was handed down from father to son for sufficient generations to place its origin in the seventeenth century. The cart is composed of wood and rawhide throughout, no metal being used in its construction. The wheels are heavy sections of sycamore, with clumsy, bow-like pieces of rim secured opposite each other on each wheel. The diameter of the two ungalvanized wheels is 98 inches. The axle is of hard wood and the 12-foot tongue consists of a single length of mesquite. The body of the vehicle is six feet long and very broad and high in proportion. It is of rude, rack-like construction.—Popular Mechanics.

Air from the Heights.

Samples of air at a height of nearly nine miles have been recently obtained and examined for the presence of rare gases. The collecting apparatus, carried by a large balloon in a series of vacuum tubes, each drawn out to a fine point at one end. At the desired height, an electro-magnetic device, connected with each tube and operated by a barometer, breaks off the point of the tube, admitting the air. A few minutes later, a second contact sends a current through a platinum wire around the broken end, melting the glass and sealing the tube. All the samples obtained show argon and neon, but no helium was found in air from above six miles.—Philadelphia Record.

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

The wrong food and drink causes a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous trouble. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. has, with her husband, been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum and Grape-Nuts food. She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble, which kept getting worse, until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He had stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never gone back to coffee.

"I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Georgia Girl an Inventor.

Men have no monopoly of the services of the Patent Office in Washington, and comparatively few of them have turned out so many inventions that have proved commercially successful in the last few years as Miss Bertha E. Baumer, of Atlanta, Ga. Her last invention is a novel automatic device to save elevators from falling when a cable parts or works loose, and engineers have pronounced it a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and simplicity. Miss Baumer has just completed a student's course in mechanics, and she intends now to devote herself entirely to invention.—New York Press.

Wife and Mother.

Corbett, in his well known book, "Advice to Young Men," gave the following advice on choosing a wife: "There are comparatively few women not replete with maternal love, and by-the-by, take you care if you meet with a girl who 'is not fond of children,' not to marry her by any means. Some few there are who even make a boast that they 'cannot bear children,' that is, cannot endure them.

"I never knew a man that was good for much who had a dislike to little children; and I never knew a woman of that taste who was good for anything. I have seen a few in the course of my life, and I have never wished to see one of them a second time."—Home Notes.

The Tight Skirts.

It is almost impossible to hold up the long, tight-fitting skirts. One must pull the tight part well above the knees, and then, unless one has the hem the same length all around, an expose is sure to be made.

And in walking one is obliged to pull up the tight part above the

Our Cut-out Recipe
Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Potato Doughnuts.—Beat three eggs; beat in one cup of granulated sugar and one cup of mashed potato mixed with three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir half a level teaspoonful of soda into three-fourths a cup of thick, sour milk; add to the first mixture with four cups of sifted flour, sifted again with one teaspoonful of salt, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of mace, and mix the whole to a soft dough. More flour will be needed, from half to a whole cup, but add no more than is needed to shape the cakes. Take the mixture onto the board, a little at a time, pat into a sheet and cut into cakes; fry in deep fat, turning often during the frying. These are a particularly good doughnut. They will be soft, even if the dough be mixed stiff enough to be handled easily.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

knees, else stepping across a ditch is impossible. Clearly, the couturiers did not intend that their trailing skirts should be worn walking.

Although this mode for drawing in closely just below the knees the draperies both of mantles and of gowns can scarcely be recommended on the score of grace, there is yet something to be said in its favor as a draught excluder, and the curious way in which the full draperies of soft sapphire blue velvet are drawn down and held in place by two bands of ermine, is very characteristic of the mode of the moment.—Philadelphia Record.

Invitations For Tin Wedding.

In celebrating the fifth wedding anniversary the tin emblem should predominate throughout the arrangements. The invitations may be sent on tin, and from then on the metal should be conspicuous. All guests are expected to send or bring a gift, but it is not good form to present any but the material typified. A piece of glass at a tin wedding is not correct, nor need one expect that the hostess will wish a handsome remembrance. The funnier the gifts the better, for it is only with the progress of years, when silver, glass and linen anniversaries arrive, that elegance and formality are expected.

When invitations for a tin wedding are sent the services of a tinsmith will be required, for he must cut the sheet metal into pieces the proper size to fit note envelopes. The writing on these must be done with a fine paint brush dipped into white oil paint. The lettering will not be difficult.

As the gathering is informal and the space limited, the hostess may write:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith want you to come to make merry at their Tin Anniversary, Tuesday the 25th. They will expect you at eight thirty. Those invited should acknowledge the invitation in an informal note.

The hostess should provide such entertainment as she knows her friends enjoy. If she decides to give a dinner or a supper all her energies should be concentrated on arranging the table, which must carry out the metal idea.

The centerpiece should be of white flowers standing in a tin vessel. It may be surrounded with smilax or asparagus if wished. The little dishes

holding candles, nuts and small cakes must be tin, and the usual small silver should be replaced by ordinary tin kitchen ware. If tin instead of china plates are used the meal will be all the merrier.—Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York Telegram



The cape craze is a raging one. All velvets are extremely popular. The bolero is promised a great vogue. Street skirts are narrow and quite short.

Blouses of chiffon to match the suits are in full vogue again. Striped flannel, linen and madras are used for morning shirt waists.

Suede shoes in grays, browns and blues, as well as blacks, are seen. Three yards is the regulation length of the chiffon or net evening scarf.

Round collars are increasing in size and bid fair to develop into capes. The frock of Chantilly lace is an old-time favorite that is again to the fore.

Paris milliners are now experimenting with medium-sized picture-effect hats. Very pretty with coats and colored blouses is the deep cuffs of linen with pleated lace frill.

Chantilly, imitation thread, English thread and other light laces of this character are creeping into favor. Raffia is being used for embroidering designs on curtains or monk's cloth. This effective work is quickly done.

Unless a glove exactly matches a dress gown, it will be of white in preference, then champagne, tan or pearl. The eight-button gloves are graceful with a dress sleeve, avoiding any dividing line between the glove and sleeve.

With highly ornate umbrella handles in style, some are now offered with tiny vanity boxes concealed in the handles.

For evening wear satins of more or less luster are holding on tenaciously and may go through the winter as a favorite material.

To match the tailored suit, there is now offered the muff of velvet, big, flat, trimmed with fur and with heads and tails to match. Among the new colors is a yellowish tan, called mandarin, and an extremely faded shade of old rose known as Corinth.

The waist is made with front and backs and with tucked shoulder straps that are novel and becoming. The sleeves are cut in one piece and the stock collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and a half yards thirty-two or two yards forty-four inches wide with four and a half yards of banding.

Sleeves. When the sleeve begins to grow it is pretty sure to keep on until an exaggerated arm covering is reached. But not until skirts take on more amplitude than they have had for some years will there be very large sleeves.

Lovely Turbans. Two rich materials, tapestry and fur, are to be found on some lovely little turbans, and the effect is beautiful.

We Economize Space. Shoulders are as flat as ever, and the leg-o'-mutton sleeves promised to us have not yet materialized, and, indeed, dress generally seems at present as though specially designed to cause one to occupy as little space as possible.

Much Used on Lace. Gold and silver thread and colored silks are much used to ornament filet net lace.



A late model in a simple evening coat has a queer little cape-hood arrangement, that would be nice for the girl of slender lines. Fur collar, cuffs and tie ends make a rich trimming, but heavy lace, or something Persian in effect, would be equally good for finishing the neck and sleeves.

THE SEASON'S NEW DESIGNS



New York City.—Blouses such as this one are in demand at all seasons of the year. They are charming made from all lingerie materials and are at-

Silk Shawls.

It is probable that the beautiful old crepe shawls of white, gold or rose silk which were shipped from Canton in the days of our great-grandmothers will soon be unpacked from the paper wrappings in which they have lain so long.

Eight Gored Skirt.

Skirts that give long lines at front and back are very generally becoming. This one includes that feature, and also the panel effect at the sides that is so smart and so much liked. It will be found adapted to all seasonable materials. In the illustration it is made from serge with simple tailor stitching, but the style suits linen and materials of the sort, which many women make up in midwinter quite as well as it does woolen ones. In fact, the skirt is one of the smartest and latest to have appeared and can be made very generally useful.

The skirt is made in eight gores, and those at the front and back are extended to full length and overlaid to give a box pleat effect. The side panels are made in sections and are lapped over the narrow centre gores to form pleats, which provide becoming flare while at the same time perfect slenderness over the hips is preserved.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is seven and a half yards twenty-seven, four and a



tractive made from messalino, crepe de Chine and other thin silks, while a great many women use them for light wools also. This one is adapted to



all the materials mentioned and to the gown as well as to the odd blouse. It includes prettily tucked sleeves, and it allows singularly effective use of embroidery. The embroidered daisies are exceedingly simple, yet they produce an effect of elaboration. Handkerchief lawn with banding of lace are the materials illustrated, but any banding that may be preferred can be substituted.

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quarter yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide, when material has figure or nap; six and a half yards twenty-seven, four and a quarter yards forty-four or three and a half yards fifty-

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two inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is three and a half yards.

Drawing the Threads.

Linen threads are always drawn more easily if the dressing is first taken out. Make a heavy lather of white soap and brush it over the surface where you wish to draw the threads. Let this dry in, and the threads will be much more easily removed.

Coats Fuller.

Most of the new coats show added fullness.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WEATHER RETARDS TRADE

Despite the Length of Winter, Spring Buying is Ahead of Last Year's.

"Trade reports are rather more irregular. Stormy, cold weather over wide areas of country has apparently retarded the explanation of spring jobbing trade, but nevertheless distribution has kept up well, in advance of last year in fact, and distinct gains in the volume of house trade are reported at many points. Retail trade has been restricted, and this in turn operates against reorder trade in spring goods with jobbers. Industry continues active but there is rather more evidence of friction in some lines, particularly in railroad labor. Strikes of street car hands at Philadelphia checked trade early in the week. Collections are about fair.

"Conservatism in placing orders is still the keynote of wholesale trade in several lines. Especially marked in this direction is the cotton goods market, where, because of the lowered price of raw materials, buying has been rendered irregular. Unsatisfactory margins of profit is the cause assigned for the announcement that print-cloth mills at Fall River will reduce running time one day per week. Grey cottons are more readily obtained at concessions, and this feature is on the whole regarded as a favorable one, though tending momentarily to restrict operations for future dates. Inclement weather has helped trade in heavy shoes and rubbers, and these lines are busily employed. Some kinds of finished iron and steel, such as structural and some products are rather more active. Pig iron at the North is quiet, but with more inquiry, indicating the existence of some business to be placed, but Southern iron is reported offering at concessions in Northern markets. Business failures in the United States for the week ending with February 24 were 254 against 269 last week, 254 in the like week of 1909, 311 in 1908, 194 in 1907 and 180 in 1906."—Bradstreets.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat—No. 2 red..... | \$ 71 | 71 |
| Rye—No. 2..... | 72 | 73 |
| Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear..... | 51 | 52 |
| No. 2 yellow, shelled..... | 51 | 52 |
| Mixed ear..... | 51 | 52 |
| Oats—No. 2 white..... | 51 | 52 |
| No. 3 white..... | 51 | 52 |
| Flour—Winter patent..... | 6 25 | 6 30 |
| Fancy straight winters..... | 20 50 | 21 00 |
| Hay—No. 1 Timothy..... | 17 50 | 18 00 |
| Clover No. 1..... | 17 50 | 18 00 |
| Feed—No. 1 white mid. top..... | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Brown middlings..... | 27 11 | 28 00 |
| Brn. bulk..... | 27 11 | 28 00 |
| Straw—Wheat..... | 9 01 | 9 23 |
| Oat..... | 9 00 | 9 20 |

Dairy Products.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|
| Butter—Elgin creamery..... | \$ 39 | 40 |
| Ohio creamery..... | 31 | 35 |
| Fancy country roll..... | 26 | 28 |
| Cheese—Ohio, new..... | 18 | 19 |
| New York, new..... | 18 | 19 |

Poultry, Etc.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|
| Hens—per lb..... | \$ 17 | 19 |
| Chickens—dressed..... | 31 | 32 |
| Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh..... | 28 | 27 |

Fruits and Vegetables.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Potatoes—Fancy white per bu..... | 60 | 73 |
| Cabbages—per ton..... | 12 00 | 14 00 |
| Onions—per barrel..... | 1 85 | 2 25 |

BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|
| Flour—Winter Patent..... | \$ 5 60 | 5 70 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red..... | 6 00 | 6 10 |
| Corn—Mixed..... | 70 | 71 |
| Eggs..... | 27 | 28 |
| Butter—Ohio creamery..... | 25 | 25 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|
| Flour—Winter Patent..... | \$ 5 60 | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red..... | 6 00 | 6 10 |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed..... | 63 | 69 |
| Oats—No. 2 white..... | 46 | 47 |
| Butter—Creamery..... | 26 | 27 |
| Eggs—Pennsylvania first..... | 27 | 27 |

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|------|
| Flour—Patents..... | \$ 5 70 | 5 80 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red..... | 6 00 | 6 10 |
| Corn—No. 2..... | 65 | 69 |
| Oats—No. 2 white..... | 46 | 46 |
| Butter—Creamery..... | 25 | 25 |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... | 25 | 25 |

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE | |
| Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds..... | 6 87 1/2 7 00 |
| Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds..... | 6 50 1/2 6 75 |
| Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds..... | 6 25 1/2 6 50 |
| Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds..... | 6 10 1/2 6 35 |
| Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds..... | 5 90 1/2 6 15 |
| Common, 700 to 900 pounds..... | 4 50 1/2 5 00 |
| Cows..... | 5 00 1/2 5 50 |
| Butts..... | 30 00 1/2 30 00 |

HOGS

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Prime, heavy..... | 10 05 |
| Prime, medium weight..... | 10 05 |
| Best heavy Yorkers..... | 10 05 1/2 10 08 |
| Light Yorkers..... | 9 50 1/2 9 58 |
| Pigs..... | 9 75 1/2 9 80 |
| Bugs..... | 8 50 1/2 8 50 |
| Stags..... | 7 50 1/2 8 25 |

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