

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday, October 24th, 1904, by George Hughes, Morris Kelley and Mathew Selter, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 26th, 1874, and the supplement thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Reynoldsville Distilling Company," the character and object of which is the buying, selling, manufacturing and distilling spirits, whiskies, brandies and other spirituous liquors, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

WANTED!

Two good, intelligent girls to measure and clean cloth.

Enterprise Silk Co.

JAVA'S DEATH PLANT.

Grows Only on the Sterile Soil of the Volcanic Regions.

Java, the land of the famous and much exaggerated Death valley, has many wonderful curiosities, the principal one being the kail rajah, or death plant. It grows only on the sterile soils of the volcanic regions of Java and the adjoining islands and is even there reckoned as a curiosity on account of its extreme scarcity. It grows from two and a half to three feet in height, with long, slender stems, well protected by stout thorns nearly an inch in length. The ground leaves are of a delicate, satulike smoothness, heart shaped, emerald green on one side and blood red, streaked and veined with light buff, on the other.

The flowers of this death dealing beauty are even more beautiful than the plant itself, being very large and cup shaped and of a color almost deathly in its whiteness. The name of the plant is from a characteristic of these splendid flowers, which, beautiful though they are, continually drip with a deadly poison.

The poison, which is distilled in the bottom of the cup shaped blossom, has the sickening odor of chloroform intensified a dozen fold, it being powerful enough to overcome a full grown man in a few seconds, even when inhaled in open air. The perfume, if such a pungent odor can properly be so called, produces insensibility in the form of convulsions, distorting the face, especially the mouth and eyes, into a horrid, crazy looking grin. Recovery from the effects of inhaling this odor is said to be very slow.

THE TREE OF IMAGES.

Legend of a Peculiar Plant That Grows in Tibet.

There is a legend about a tree of Tibet, called the "tree of 10,000 images," which reads like this:

Far away in the dreary land of Ambo, in Tibet, is a green valley in which, in a Tartar tent, was born a wonderful boy named Tsong Kaba. From his birth he had a long white beard and flowing hair and could speak perfectly his native tongue.

His manners were majestic, and his words were full of wisdom. When he was three years old he resolved to cut off his hair and live a solitary life. So his mother shaved his head and threw his long, flowing locks upon the ground outside their tent door. From his hair sprang the wonderful tree.

Tsong Kaba lived many years, did countless good deeds and at last died. But the tree which had grown up from his hair lived, and they called it "the tree of 10,000 images." This was long before the Christian era, but it is the testimony of the French missionaries that the tree lives yet. The leaves are always green. The wood is of a reddish tint and has an aroma as of cinnamon.

The bark of the tree is marked with well known symbols in the Tibetan language. Alphabetic characters also appear in green on every leaf, some darker, some lighter than the leaf itself. The branches of the tree are described as being spread out like plumes of feathers crowning a trunk only eight feet high, but of great girth.

Two French missionaries who saw the tree were fully convinced that the marks upon it were of natural growth.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of these as possible.—Bovee.

DEPARTMENT GIVES A WARNING TO FARMERS.

Secretary of Agriculture Says an Attempt will be Made to Secure Repeal of the Tax on Oleomargarine and Advises Farmers to Oppose It.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1904. To whom it may concern.

Information has reached the Secretary of Agriculture and the Dairy and Food Commissioner of this Commonwealth to the effect that the oleomargarine interests of the United States have formulated plans to combine and make a determined effort to secure the repeal of the bill, passed by Congress in 1902, known as the "Grout Bill," which places a tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleomargarine.

Manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine are endeavoring to form a solid organization, including in its membership every manufacturer and dealer in oleomargarine in the United States. In the circular letter which is being spread broadcast, those who are in charge of the opposition to the law referred to, present their side of the subject in the following language:

"To secure the repeal of this law a large fund will be necessary. The first duty of the Association is to raise the fund and then work with it for the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine. It is absolutely necessary that oleomargarine dealers throughout the United States contribute, in order that this law may be repealed. Their existence depends upon the repeal of the law. A contribution of \$25 entitles a dealer to membership. Every dealer in the country should join the Association and send the \$25 membership fee to the secretary. Let every dealer that can possibly afford to join the Association send his \$25 to Mr. Russell. If, however, the dealer feels that he cannot afford that amount of money, let him send what he can afford, the largest possible amount that he can spare, for there is no danger of obtaining too large a fund. Do not delay in this matter. The raising of the fund is the most important step. Without it nothing can be done, and unless the fund is obtained in a very short time, it will be impossible to repeal the law at the coming session of Congress. Haste is necessary. Don't wait to see what your neighbor intends to do. Do what you can afford yourself, and do it now. If everybody delays, it will not be possible to have the law repealed, and oleomargarine dealers will have to go out of business."

A recent publication issued from the Dairy and Food Division of this department, gives the appended important information relative to the value of the dairy interests of Pennsylvania:

"The latest figures obtainable show that the farm value of dairy products in Pennsylvania are exceeded by but one state in the Union, aggregating \$35,800,110.00 per annum, and that, according to the last census there were 32,600 farms in Pennsylvania which derived their principal income from the dairy. In 1900 the State had 943,773 dairy cows, and these produced 487,033,818 gallons of milk in one year. The total number of farms in the State, as reported by the last census, is 224,248, and the number reporting dairy products was 200,036, with a total valuation of \$35,800,680. The butter made on 159,857 of these farms aggregated 74,221,085 pounds, of which amount 51,309,833 pounds were sold by the producers."

In view of the magnitude of the interests threatened, and the desire of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to foster and protect the same, the Secretary of Agriculture and Dairy and Food Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor, respectfully and earnestly urge all granges, farmers' alliances and kindred organizations, as well as dairymen and farmers, generally, to write to the Hon. Boies Penrose, and Hon. P. C. Knox United States Senators, Washington, D. C., and to their respective members of Congress from Pennsylvania, urging them to work and vote against the repeal of the aforesaid "Grout bill," and to assist in thwarting the efforts of any and all persons who may endeavor to overthrow a law, the policy of which has been determined and which has proven by experience to be beneficial. If the statute should be repealed it would not only seriously affect the welfare of every producer of butter, but it will also open the way for the general sale of substitutes for dairy products, to the injury of the consumer who may be misled by such substitutions, and fail to secure from the markets the articles he desires to place upon his own table.

Very Respectfully,
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Sec. of Agriculture.

B. H. WARREN,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

TIGER HARD TO POISON

Don Usually Falls an Easy Victim, as He Eats Voraciously.

Wolves, tigers, leopards and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large feline. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstanding between whites and blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unscrupulous method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour.

Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the same plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same odibles would produce on him the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterward the other may become violently ill.

The curious cases of yew poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analogous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs.

Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them.

Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell and swallow their food

SIZE OF AN ATOM.

An Illustration That Gives Some Idea of Its Littleness.

How large is an atom? "Perhaps the simplest though not the most exact way of arriving at a rough estimate of the size of atoms is by measuring the thickness of a soap bubble film where it is as thin as possible just before it bursts," says a writer. "Such a film if composed of atoms must be something like a pebble wall. Now, a pebble wall would not stand if it were not several pebbles thick, and if we had reason to suppose that it was about a dozen pebbles thick we could easily make an estimate of the size of a pebble by measuring the thickness of the wall. That is the case with the thinnest region of a soap film. It is found to have a very definite uniform thickness. It is the thinnest thing known, and by refined optical means its thickness can be accurately measured. It must contain not less than something like a dozen atoms in its thickness, and yet it is only about the twenty-millionth of an inch in thickness by direct measurement. So that the diameter of an atom comes out between one two-hundredth-millionth of an inch. In other words, from about 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 of atoms can lie edge to edge in a linear inch."

BLADES OF GRASS.

The Reason They Grow So Abundantly Throughout the World.

Grasses are widely diffused throughout the world in order to provide abundantly for the sustenance of a very large portion of the animal kingdom.

"Grasses," says Paley, "are nature's care. Cattle feed upon their leaves, birds upon their smaller seeds, men upon the larger, for our bread corn is a grass. They thrive under treatment by which other plants are destroyed. The more their leaves are consumed the more their roots increase, and the more they are trampled upon the thicker they grow. Many that seem dead and dry renew their verdure in the spring. On lofty mountains, where summer heats are not sufficient to ripen the seeds, grasses abound which are viviparous and consequently able to propagate themselves without seed."

It is interesting to note in this connection that animals at liberty in their pasture to range and choose attack the leaves and leave unharmed the stalks which support the reproductive flowers.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.

The Jelly-like Amoeba Has Neither Limbs, Mouth Nor Stomach.

The amoeba, probably the simplest form of animal life, has neither limbs, mouth, nor stomach. Its whole anatomy consists of a simple cell of the jelly-like material called protoplasm. It moves with a flowing motion, just as a drop of glycerin might slide on a slightly inclined plane.

It feeds by flowing over and engulfing and minute animal or vegetable organism that may be in its path. When it has digested its food it passes on and leaves the residue behind.

The amoeba can be found on the surface of the mud at the bottom of almost any stagnant pool and is hardly visible without a microscope. It reproduces its kind by simply dividing into two when it has reached a certain size. Occasionally two amoeba merge into one, which breaks up into many much smaller ones. In times of drought the amoeba encloses itself in a hard cyst and waits until its home is wet again.

A Purpose.

A purpose is always a companion. An earnest purpose is the closest of companions. To fulfill duties is more than to enjoy pleasures. It carries its own reward. There is no bitter loneliness for those affectionately devoted to blessing their fellow creatures. The keeper of the lighthouse when night settles around him and the tempest blows reverly and he looks out on the ghastly glare of the breakers and hears the shrieking of the storm fend, finds good company in the thought that the friendly light he trims will warn endangered crews of their peril and perhaps save them from death. Gifted souls find solace and companionship in their works.

Mutual Lapse of Memory.

Mrs. B., who has passed the meridian of life and is ambling down its western slope, had occasion to consult her doctor. Before he diagnosed her illness he asked her age.

A Deadlock.

"The only way to swim," said the man who assumes to give instruction about everything, "is to have confidence."

JOHN C. HIRST,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in 801 Shaffer building, Main street.

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

PRIESTER-BROS.,
UNDERTAKERS.
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

J. H. HUGHES,
UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING.
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Woodward Building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

First National Bank

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.
Capital - \$50,000
Surplus - \$50,000

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

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

Does a general banking business and solicits the accounts of merchants, professional men, farmers, mechanics, miners, 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.

Thos. E. Evans

Contractor and Builder

Has bought Solomon Shaffer's lumber office and lumber yard at this place and will continue the lumber business at the same old stand. He will sell any and all kinds of

Lumber Lime, Cement, Sand or Plaster.

Main St., Reynoldsville.

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

A Tonic Laxative.

Cathartics are not tonic-laxatives. Pills and salts and castor-oil are cathartics. They leave the system in an exhausted and depressed condition. Many cathartics contain drugs that produce hemorrhoids and other unfavorable complications.

Celery King is a tonic-laxative. It restores the intestinal tract and digestive organs to their normal condition. It cures constipation and the ill results from inactive bowels. Prices either herb or tablet form, 25c. Sold by H. Alex. Stokes.

The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unflinching success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it has proven itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by H. Alex. Stokes.

If you have anything to sell, try our Want Column.

Housekeepers!!

Save dollars in fuel



You cannot afford to say to yourself "My old stove will have to do this winter." The old stove is eating up the price of a new stove every year. Not only that, but on top of the cost is the unsatisfactory result it gives.

Cole's Hot Blast is the Modern Heater

It produces an even temperature because it is air-tight and burns all the gases in the fuel with the patented Hot Blast Draft. Soft coal is half gas. This is the great fuel saver. Fire keeps over night. No extremes of heat and cold. The smoke-proof feed door is a great feature.

If you want to keep your plants from freezing and enjoy the luxury of getting up in warm rooms every morning without kindling new fires, investigate Cole's Hot Blast to-day. With every stove goes this

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every stove to remain absolutely air-tight as long as used.

We guarantee a uniform heat day and night, with soft coal, sack, siftings or hard coal.

We guarantee that the rooms can be heated from one to two hours each morning with the soft coal put in the stove the evening before.

We guarantee the feed door to be smoke-proof, and that the stove will hold fire with soft coal thirty-six hours without attention.

We guarantee a saving of one-third in fuel over any lower draft stove of the same size.

The above guarantee is made with the understanding that the stove be operated according to directions and set up with a good fue.

They say that Pluto sent for two
To lighten up his labors,
And make it most exceeding warm
For some of your near neighbors!
It's hotter than the Spanish fire
Down there in Santiago,
And cayenne pepper can't compare
With the HOT BLAST from CHICAGO.

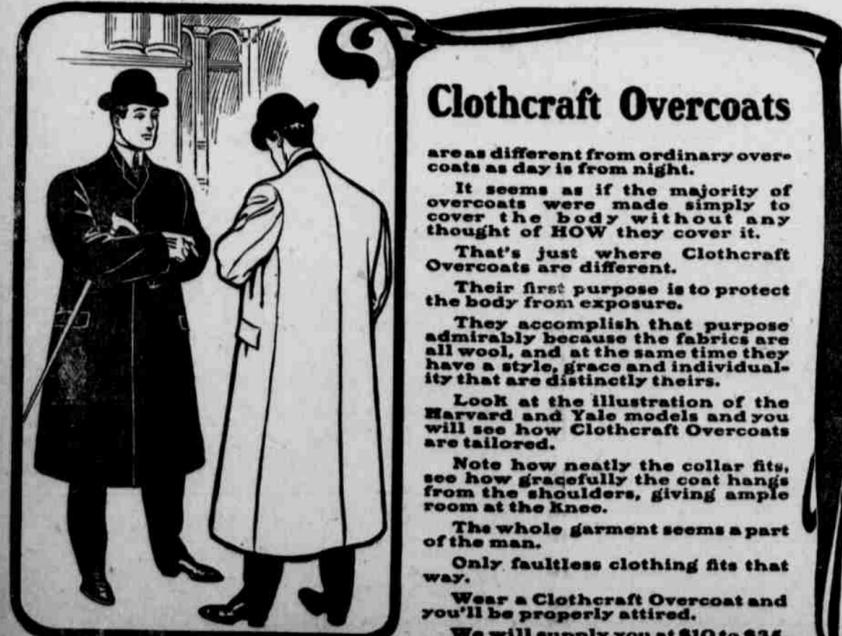
KEYSTONE HARDWARE CO.

SOLE AGENTS

"The Store that Sets the Pace"

Near Postoffice.

Reynoldsville, Pa.



Clothcraft Overcoats

are as different from ordinary overcoats as day is from night.

It seems as if the majority of overcoats were made simply to cover the body without any thought of HOW they cover it.

That's just where Clothcraft Overcoats are different.

Their first purpose is to protect the body from exposure.

They accomplish that purpose admirably because the fabrics are all wool, and at the same time they have a style, grace and individuality that are distinctly theirs.

Look at the illustration of the Harvard and Yale models and you will see how Clothcraft Overcoats are tailored.

Note how neatly the collar fits, see how gracefully the coat hangs from the shoulders, giving ample room at the knee.

The whole garment seems a part of the man.

Only faultless clothing fits that way.

Wear a Clothcraft Overcoat and you'll be properly attired.

We will supply you at \$10 to \$35.

Bing-Stoke Company,
REYNOLDSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.