STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE BRADFORD OIL FIELDS.

How a Rochester Pill Man Found Financial Success-Pushing the Drill in the Valley-Going 200 Feet Deeper.

Job Moses was a country boy, born somewhere up about Leroy, N. Y., who drifted into Rochester, while still in his teens, to make his fortune. In 1862 he had made it, and a big one, out of a patent pill that he or some one else had invented. About that time Oil Creek was in its glory, and the newspapers teemed with accounts of the fortunes to be made out of oil. The stories fired the imagination of the Rochester pill man, and he determined to try his hand at the new source of wealth.

Up in the northern part of McKean county, the state, and the southern part of Cattaran yus county, N. Y., lies a valley which was then and is yet one of the wildest and most lorsaken sections of country to be found east of the Mississippi. Through this valley, then given up to lumbering, Charles Misot, who used to conduct the Eric road sometimes for profit, but mostly for pleasure and glory, had for some rosson built a branch road which ran through Bradford-which these boasted three houses, a blacksmith shop, a school house and a tavern-and terminate; at the

little lumber camp of Gilesville.

Job Meses looked over the field, studied the maps and finally made up his mind that the valley through which Minot's listle railroad ran was underlaid with one vast sea of oil. As time passed on he became as certain as fate that his conclusions were right. One day he showed up in Bradford, cased some thousands of acres, and soon had a well under way. The simple minded ratives, who had have the became the control of the state of the control of the co thought him eccentric from the first, set him down as a lunatic when he told them that the earnings of the railroad which ran past their door would soon be increased twenty fold, and to this opinion they clong for many a long year.

When Moses began pushing the drill in the valley many of the oil kings of to-day were unknown and unheard of. John D. Rockafeller, Oliver H. Payne and Bill Thompson had not yet matured their plans. Dan O'Day and H. L. Taylor would have looked upon \$1,000 as a fortune. Peter Grace and Capt. J.J. Vandergrift had not yet returned from the war. Col. Dyer was on a farm down in Maine. The Nobles, now the Standard Oil company of Russia, were making barrels in Pittsburg. Lem and Ike Willets were cutting logs up in Allegany county, and Charley Young was working for them at \$40 a month. The Fishers and Phillips had their fortunes to make, while Joe Craig was not yet out of the primer, and John McKeown was still dressing tools along the creek.

For twelve years Job Moses, with dogged resolution, sunk hole after hole in his leases, but with no show of oil. Then he woke up one morning to find that the thousands he had made out of the control of had made out of pills in Rochester had vanished into the holes he had been punching in the woods and fields about Bradford, and that he was a poor man. Disappointed, but not discouraged, he went to New York, and with an eloquence born of earnestness succeeded in obtaining from the capitalists who gave him a hearing money with which to continue his search. This was in 1875. Once back on his field of operations a new idea struck him. Up to that time he had drilled all of his wells only 200 feet deep, the horizon at which oil was found along the creek. Perhaps there might be a producing sand still further down. He sunk one of his wells 200 feet deeper, and was rewarded with a fifty barrel producer. Another and another told the same or a better story. Moses had found the oil field for which he had so long been searching. Every well he sunk gave him rich returns. The news of his success spread abroad and the tide of oildom turnecslowly toward Brodford. A year later it had acreased to a flood, and the fact-was freely admitted that no such field had ever beer struck before. Lands which two years before had been almost worthless sold for more than a prince's ransom. But Moses had it all under lease and was able to make his own terms. His thirteen years of waiting netted him millions. He lives in New York now, rajoys life, and always has a spare \$50 to loan to any of the boys who happen to get broke in the metropolis.—Philadelphia Times.

Getting Rid of a Bedfellow.

There will be an immense crowd assembled in this city on the occasion of the rational encampment next September, and there will unquestionably be a large number of people crowded into a single roam. For the benefit of such as may find themselves in unpleasant npany, I will relate the measures I took to company, I will relate the measures I took to protect myself on the occasion of the California encampment. The notel was crewded, and I was obliged to share my bed with an unknown gentlemen from Petaluma. The clerk introduced us, and I soon perceived that the gentleman had not only looked upon the wine when it was red, but also drank it. I determined to have my full share of the wine when it was red, but also drank it. L'determined to have my full share of the bed, and in order to obtain this end, upon retiring I strapped a sharp spur to my heel. When my convivial bedfellow rolled between the sheets I began to kick about as if sleeping restlessly. The spur was brought into frequent centact with the cuticle of my friend, and must have produced severe laceration. He stood it nobly for some time, tut finally arose, get into his clothes as well as he could, and made for the door. At the threshold and made for the door. At the threshold be turned back and shook me by the shoulder to awaken me. "Sir," he said, "hefore I go, away I want to tell you that if you were a gentleman you would cut your toe nails."

—Globe-Democrat.

Science and Sewer Gas. While sewer gas is not said to have caused the diphtheria which carried off Gov. Beaver's little son, the examination of the executive mansion recently showed that the gas could reach the sleeping apartments. Essence of pepermint placed in one of the soil pipes was readily detected by the odor in the rooms
When the Princess Alice lost one of her children and then died of diptheria herself there
were loud complaints in England that the
deaths were due to the lack of drainage of the pelace she occupied in her German home in Hesse Darmstadt. It was said that many deaths is royal or princely families were due to the bad air of costly castles and palaces built in an age when sanitary science was unknown. Sanitary science in the hands of some persons who profess it is only a means of leading into houses the deadly gas which it ought to lead out.—Pittsburg Times.

Trensury Department Deaths, The records of the treasury department show that eleven persons on its pay roll have died since January of this year, a greater number than for a like period of any previous year. It is claimed that several of these deaths resulted from the bad sanitary condition of the building.—Chicago Times.

About the latest is a glass bottomed boat, according to a correspondent of The ter Ocean, to gaze down apon the beauties the bottom of the sea at Nassau.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

How Justice Miscarries in Russia-The

Fate of "Suspects."

Mr. Borodin, a well known writer for the Russian magazine, "Annals of the Father-land," was banished to the province of Ya-kutsk on account of the "dangerous" and "pernicious" character of a manuscript found in his house by the police during h search. This manuscript was a copy of an article upon the economic condition of the province of Viatta, which Mr. Borodin had sent to the above named magazine, but which up to that time had not been published. Mr. Borodin went to Eastern Siberia in a con- In Largest and finest assortment, now being vict's gray overcoat with a yellow ace of diamonds on his back, and three or four months after his arrival in Yakutsk he had the pleasure of reading in the "Annals of the Fatherland" the very same article for which he had been exiled. The minister of the in-terior had sent him to Siberia merely for having in his possession a "dangerous" and "pernicious" manuscript, and then the St. Petersburg committee of censorship had certified that another copy of that same manuscript was perfectly harmless, and had allowed it to be published, without the change of a line, in one of the most popular and widely circulated magazines in the empire. A gentleman named Otchkin, in Moscow,

was exiled to Siberia by administrative process in 1885 merely because, to adopt the language of the order which was issued for his arrest, he was "suspected of an intention to put himself into an illegal position." The high crime which Mr. Otchkin was "sus-pected of an intention" to commit was the Taking of a fictitious name in place of his own. Upon what ground he was "suspected of an intention" to do this terrible thing he

Another exile of my acquaintance, Mr. , was banished merely because he was a friend of Mr. Z-, who was awaiting trial on the charge of political conspiracy. When Mr. Z—'s case came to a judicial investigation he was found to be innocent and was acquitted; but in the meantime Mr. Y-, merely for being a friend of this in-mocent man, had gone to Siberia by administrative process.

In another case a young student, called Wladimir Sidorski (I use a fictious name), was arrested by mistake instead of another and a different Sidorski named Victor, whose presence in Moscow was regarded by some-body as "prejudicial to social order." Vladimir protested that he was not Victor, that he did not know Victor, and that his arrest in the place of Victor was the result of a stupid blunder; but his protestations were of no avail. The police were too much occupied in unearthing "conspiracies" and looking after "untrustworthy" people to devote any time to a troublesome verification of an insignificant student's identity. There must have been something wrong about him, they argued, or he would not have been arrested. and the safest thing to do with him was to send him to Siberia, whoever he might be-and to Siberia he was sent. When the convoy officer called the roll of the outgoing exile party Vladimir Sidorski failed to answer to Victor Sidorski's name, and the officer, with a curse, cried: "Victor Sidorski! Why don't you answer to your name?"

"It is not my name," replied Vladimit, "and I won't answer to it. It's another Si-

dorski who ought to be going to Siberia."
"What is your name then?"
Vladimir told him. The officer coolly erased the name "Victor" in the roll of the party, inserted the name "Vladimir" and remarked cynically: "It doesn't make a d-d bit of difference?"-George Kennan in The

Treatment for Weak Eyesight.

Near sighted, small or blinking eyessh of his wells | have special treatment, the first care being never to expose thems to trying light. Small bonnets and front light pouring into the face from window or lamp are responsible for the inferior, peering, uncertain eyes which To enlarge the eye and to give it a noble steadiness of glance it must be rendered strong and the general health improved. Dyspepsia weakens the eyes, and good treatment for this is "liquid food" for six weeks, with coarse toasted crackers, meat broths, and grape juice or lemonade if it can be borne. The use of grapes, lemons, and sub rosa, of garlic and onions, has great effect on the eye. Tuscan and provencals, indeed all southern nations, owe their smooth skins, rich hair, and large liquid eyes to their diet of fruits, light wine, olive oil condition, making fine, palatable meat.

We manufacture by the Old Process—

We manufacture by the Old Process—

We manufacture by the Old Process sub rosa, of garlic and onlons, has great efeyes with the rest of the flesh and injure ex-

Weak eyes and disordered stomach or kidneys exist together, and these must be set right before the eyes are good. The cool douche across the loins and constant use of right before the eyes are good. The cool donche across the loins and constant use of green parsley are the best remedies. A jet of weak sait water—a teaspoonful of salt te a half pint of water—playing on the eyelid or spraying the closed eye with a vaporizer, strengthens and enlarges the eye. Holding the eyelids apart at the corners with thumb and finger will enlarge the size of the eye in time, being careful not te fret or inflame it. Outdoor work and use are indicated for every one with small, inferior looking eyes. Open air pursuits, not carried to extreme fatigue, will restore the balance of the system, which shows its bent in contracted organs and limited force. Skillful manipulation and training will cure near sight or far sight to the point of doing without glasses. When books and papers are printed in picatype, as they should be, much worthless matter will be dispensed with, and poor sight will be almost unknown. True distilled rosewater is the best soothing lotion, and, next to that, dew off the grass.—Shirley Dare's Letter.

Gas for the Cash.

"They have a strange new kind of gas meter in Paris," remarked Gen. Hicken-

"It is somewhat on the principle of these chewing gum boxes at the centennial, where you drop a nickel in the slit and a stick of gum is measured out to you. In this meter you drop a certain number of pennies in a box and then that amount of gas is at your

service. If you want more gas another sou-"That is a good idea."
"Yes, it is an odd trick. People are so economical in France and so many of them live from hand to mouth that I suppose that must go in o the box." such a meter just fills the bill. There is such a large, floating population that if the gas companies were not thus paid day by day for the illumination furnished they might find it

mination furnished they might find it hard to find any one at the end of a month to present with a bill." "Going to try that kind of a meter here?"
"Can't tell; still, I do not think we want such a thing just yet in America. But it wouldn't be a bad thing in some ways," and the general paused reflectively as he doubtless thought that with such an automatic cash receiving meter there would be no unpaid gas bills.—Cincinenti Enquirer.

He Lived Close By.

nker-What! you here again already!

tgar-Yes; you see I live right around
orner. It's no inconvenience at all for
o call.—Texas Siftings.

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