INDIAN DECORATION.

THE MEANING OF THE PAINT ON THE RED MAN'S FACE.

Every Mark Has a Heraldic Significance, Denoting Honors, Ancestry or Condition—The Arbitrary Methods of Indian Artists.

People in general have been content to look upon the Indian's adornment of his head with eagle feathers and his face with paint as marks of personal decoration inspired by vanity and a savage taste, different only in degree from what is sometimes witnessed among highly civilized people, says a writer in the Washington Times. But the fact is that, in preference to the latter custom, for instance, every paint mark on an Indian's face has a sort of heraldic meaning, implying not only the honors won by the brave in person, but representing also the claims of his family and race to distinction. In other words, what is shown among more cultured communities by coats of arms, orders, and decorations, is depicted by the Indian on his face by means of pigments.

Scientists are now engaged, among other novel investigations concerning the North American Indian, in compiling a record of the armorial, or, rather, facial, bearings of certain celebrated chiefs, and it is said to be fascinating work. One renowned warrior, for instance, will have his lip painted a copper red. This is found to indicate that his tribe was once in possession of huge mines of copper. Another individual will have his forehead adorned with a painting of a certain fish, thus implying that he or his people are renowned for prowess in catching fish. The same distinguished person sometimes wears a disk of pearl in addition to his paint mask. This, by its shimmering radiance and its form, implies that he is descended from the moon, in the sense that the goddess of night is one of his ancestors.

The fact that the Indian has no conception of perspective seriously handicaps the success of his efforts at pictorial art. Indeed, the Indian limner merely aims to show the most characteristic portion of the object he attempts to depict, unless he be a man of great attainment, in which case he divides or dissects the subject of his picture and represents the whole by its parts, the latter being arranged entirely irrespective of the natural sequence.

The features of the Indian are sometimes incorporated into the representation of the animal which forms his heraldic bearing. Should the beaver, for example, be the object to be depicted, it is not attempted, but only its distinctive and typical parts, as, for instance, its peculiar tail, which is painted in crisscross lines extending from the chin to the nose, as though standing upright. The chin itself does service as the beaver's body.

The arbitrary methods of the Indian artist render it difficult, if not impossible, for any but an expert to interpret the meaning of the pictorial representations. Thus, an animal's ears are invariably depicted above the eyes on the human object, the ears of the beaver being just above the eyebrows. On the cheeks are painted the paws in a position as though they were raised to the mouth in the manner conventional in Indian carvings.

The dogfish painted in red on the face designated the members of an entire tribe. On the forehead of the members of this tribe is painted the long, thin snout, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two and hanging from each nostril. Only one or two parts of an animal painted on an Indian's face indicates that he is of inferior position; the entire symbol, no matter in what form presented, is significant of lofty station and high honors.

The facial heraldry of the Indian may be said to unique, not alone in the method of representation employed, but in the subject selected. The latter includes fish, flesh and fowl of all descriptions—dog salmon, devilfish, starfish, woodpeckers, ravens, eagles, bears, wolves, frogs, are comprised in the armorial gallery.

Every object presented has its own particular significance, and one of the most peculiar phases of face painting relates to the employment of forms other than animal—tools, implements of the chase or of war, denoting the occupation of the individual or his tribe.

Fame Abroad.

It was one of the treasured honors of Bishop Whipple's long episcopate that he had preached the opening sermon in Westminster abbey at the pan-Anglican council in 1888. He often referred to this, not in a vainglorious spirit, but rather as being surprised that he should have this honor when there were so many abler men in the Episcopal church. An incident which pleased him much, however, happened after he had preached at the English church in Rome. Standing near the chapel entrance, he heard two ladies in conversation:

"Who was the bishop who preached today?" asked one of the ladies.

"Why, that was the bishop of Mimosa; he comes from South Africa, you know," was the unexpected answer.—Boston Transcript.

Venice and the Adriatic.

Dr. Bizarro of Gorz has published a pamphlet in which he tries to prove that the Adriatic has for more than a thousand years been rising and encroaching on its shores. The lower parts of Triest are experiencing trouble already, and in course of time Venice will be buried in the mud of the lagoon.

Epicures.

Customer—But don't you think $2 a terrible price for a chicken?

Dealer—Not suburban chickens, sir. Why, every one of these fowls was raised on flower seed that cost 50 cents per package.—Chicago News.

Natural Question.

"Several expeditions, Mrs. Sassafras, are trying to find the north pole," remarked the summer boarder.

"Who lost it?" asked the honest farmer's wife.—Detroit Free Press.

Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them. Olive Schreiner.

A Startly Surprise.

Very few could believe in looking at A. T. Roadley, a healthy, robust blacksmith of Tilden Ind., that for ten years he suffered such tortures from Rheumatism as few could endure and live. But a wonderful change followed his taking Electric Bitters. "Two bottles wholly cured me," he writes, "and I have not felt a twinge in over a year." They regulate the Kidneys, purify the blood and cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, improve digestion and give perfect health. Try them. Only 50c. at Paules & Co's drug store.

SPRINGS IN THE SEA

FRESH WATER STREAMS THAT BURST FROM THE OCEAN'S BED.

The Origin of the Underground Rivers That Have an Outlet Under the Persian Gulf Has Never Been Satisfactorily Explained.

Along the shallow bottom of the ocean, not very far from the land, a number of openings have been discovered in various parts of the world through which water as pure and fresh as that of any bubbling spring mingles with the salt water of the sea. Another remarkable class of fresh water springs is those that sink out of sight or perhaps never come to the surface, but follow hidden channels under the land and under the sea until they finally come to the open air on an island. Both of these types of underground rivers are perhaps most remarkably illustrated near and on Bahrein island, in the Persian gulf, a place that is also noted as one of the chief sources of pearls.

Bahrein island, the largest of the group of islands bearing that name, is about twenty miles off the coast of Arabia in the Persian gulf. As the island has almost no rainfall it is a dead level of sandy desert relieved only by palm groves and patches of vegetation where water springs to the surface from the mysterious underground channels. In many places the water does not reach the surface, but is found by sinking wells, the water being raised to the surface by donkeys and bullocks and poured into the channels from which the date palms and other crops are irrigated. These springs cannot possibly be derived from the island, and it is no more likely that they come from the sandy wastes of neighboring Arabia. The Arabian shore as far as can be seen is low and devoid of water except at El-Katif where similar springs are found.

Arabs say that these streams come straight from the Euphrates river through an underground channel by which the great river, in part, flows beneath the Persian gulf. Geologists, however, have dismissed this theory. Though the origin of the springs has not yet been satisfactorily explained, the most favored theory is that they come from the well watered slopes of the Persian mountains far to the north. If this theory is correct, it means that the rainfall sinks into the earth's crust until it reaches impermeable rock strata along which it is carried for a great distance to the south out under the sea until the rock, sloping upward, again brings the water near the surface on Bahrein island. Some of the wells that are thus supplied are enormous, and one of them, the Adari, serves for the irrigation of many miles of date palms through a canal of ancient construction. The Adari well is one of the great sights of Bahrein, being a deep basin of water 22 by 40 yards in size. The fact that it comes from a far higher source is shown by the force with which it enters the well. Divers, driven back by the strong current, are unable to reach the bottom.

There being no wells within miles of some of the coast towns of Bahrein, they obtain water from springs that issue from the bottom of the gulf not far from the shore. These springs of course have the same origin as the wells. Divers, with goatskins under their arms, dive through the salt water and fill the skins with the cold, fresh liquid at the bottom. The water obtained in this way usually contains a slight admixture of salt water, so that the mixture is just a little brackish. At some of these openings at the sea bottom the head of water entering the sea is so strong that when hollow bamboos are pushed down into it the water rises through the tubes, delivering the fresh water directly into vessels that are held by men and women who are sitting in the boats that brought them from the land. The force of some of the streams as they come from the earth is so considerable that it pushes back the salt water, and the spring is not mixed with the sea water for quite a space around the place of entrance.

It has been practically determined within the past few years that the waters of a small river in West Africa which disappeared in a fresh water swamp that has no visible outlet find their way by an underground channel into the Atlantic and mingle with the sea through an opening in the bottom that has been discovered a few miles from Cape Verde. A channel has been found on the sea floor which, apparently, was cut by some fresh water stream. During some soundings that were made in 1895 for the purpose of finding and raising a broken cable the vessel engaged in the work was surrounded by swamp vegetation that was continually rising to the surface. It was evidently brought through the underground channel from the swamp.

The breaking of a cable off the mouth of the Rovuma river in East Africa has been attributed to the destructive action of a strong current of sweet water entering the sea level several miles from the shore. Another remarkable example of a submarine river is found to the north of the city of Arica on the Pacific coast of South America. A river from the Andes that is gradually swallowed up in the sand has been found to make its way invisibly into the sea, with which it unites some miles from the land.—New York Sun.

Brain Weight.

It is stated by an authority that the weight of a man's brain has nothing to do with his mental power. It is a question of climate, not of intellect. The colder the climate, the greater the size of the brain. The largest heads of all are those of the Chugatshes, who live very far north, and next come the heads of the Lapps.

On one occasion, in trying an abduction case, Lord Morris, once chief justice of Ireland, addressed the jury as follows: "I am compelled to direct you to find a verdict of guilty in this case, but you will easily see that I think it is a trifling thing, which I regard as quite unfit to occupy my time. It is more valuable than yours. At any rate, it is much better paid for. Find, therefore, the prisoner guilty of abduction, which rests, mind ye, on four points—the father was not averse, the mother was not opposed, the girl was willing and the boy was convaynient."

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge sentenced him to remain in the dock till the rising of the court. Hardly had he delivered sentence than, turning to the sheriff, Lord Morris said: "Let us go," and, looking at the prisoner, he called across the court, "Marry the girl at once, and God bless you both."

Startling, But True.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills is," writes D. H. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa., "you'd sell all you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me." Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at Paules & Co's drug store.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Inventor of the Gathman Gun.

The man most talked of in army and navy circles just now is Louis Gathman. He is the inventor of a new torpedo gun which is expected to do wonderful and terrible work. The Gathman guns are of 18 inches caliber. The targets used to test the guns at Sandy Hook are not less remarkable than the guns themselves. These targets are made of harveyized armor plate 11½ inches in thickness and are 8 by 16 feet in dimensions.

LOUIS GATHMAN.

Gave Minnie Maddern a Lift.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske (then only Minnie Maddern) visited Chicago some fifteen or more years ago unheralded and little known. She was graceful, and had red gold hair that reminded one of the red Lord Chiltern. Few saw in her, however, the talent that later would aspire successfully to ambitious and difficult roles. But she has one champion, though perhaps she doesn't know it to this day—a poor Irish reporter, one exiled to the stockyards for the greater part of each of his laborious days.

"Mr. Hatton," said he to the editor of the evening paper for which he wrote, "let me give this little girl a good notice. She has genius; she will win in the end, but she needs a little lift."

"All right," replied the good natured Frank Hatton; "go ahead and praise your Indian treasure all you like."

The notice was written and published, and it was one of the most appreciative, intelligent tributes the actress ever received. Its effect also was potent. It pointed out the merits of its subject so clearly that the flippant remarks of more successful critics made no impression upon Chicago people.

Powers at Rehearsal.

James T. Powers is one of the hardest working actors on the stage. Not satisfied with the few hours devoted to the performance nightly, early morning often finds him on the stage of Daly's theater rehearsing and perfecting his lines. The other morning Powers was singing to a dark theater filled with empty benches his song in "The Messenger Boy" called "Has Anybody Seen Our Cat?"

Daniel Frohman was engaged in going over a new manuscript and was annoyed at the plaintive sounds that came from below. The manager called his doorkeeper and asked him whence came the noise and who was responsible for it.

"Why, it's Powers rehearsing by himself," answered the doorman.

"Well, you go down and tell him that his cat has been found and if he doesn't stop crying about it during the daytime some one will be singing 'Has Any One Seen Our Powers?'"

A Celebrated Case.

Few criminal trials have attracted as much attention as that of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams. The trial, which was before Recorder Goff of New York city, lasted nearly two months and resulted in the conviction of Molineux. He was sentenced to death, but an appeal was taken by the lawyers to the supreme court of the state of New York, and now, after Molineux's confinement for eighteen months in the death cell at Sing Sing, he has been granted a new trial.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.

How Evans Got His Nickname.

Most persons have an idea that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his nickname of "Fighting Bob" from some gallant service in the navy. A naval officer, who was a cadet at Annapolis when Evans became a cadet, tells this story of how he was christened, relates a New York Tribune contributor: Along in 1859 and 1860 there was a saloon keeper named Robert D. Evans, who continually got drunk. Every time this happened, and it was several times a week, five or six policemen had to be called to carry the drunken chap to jail, and he was dubbed "Fighting Bob." So the minute a cadet appeared bearing the name of R. D. Evans the nickname was applied to him also. Brother officers of the now rear admiral say that he got the lucklest nickname on record.

A statistical item of interest to women is that today women are two inches taller on an average than they were twenty-five years ago.

Lampblack mixed with turpentine to a consistency that will flow readily from the brush makes a good marking ink.

Need of Good Roads.

There is no more important improvement needed in our country than good roads. Good roads mean better people. Good roads mean more business for the merchants. Good roads mean improvement in value of our real estate.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Asleep Amid Flames.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death, and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting, it's guaranteed to satisfy by Paules & Co. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

FATE.

It is very convenient to attribute the disasters which overtake us to fate. But for the most part man is the arbiter of his own fortunes. Business men are struck down suddenly as by lightning. The verdict is generally "heart failure." "His heart was weak. It was fate for him to meet this end." But if we went behind the "weak" heart we should find a "weak" stomach, probably, and back of the weak stomach is careless eating at irregular hours.

When the stomach is diseased the organs depending on the stomach for nutrition are starved. Starvation means weakness of the body and its organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When these organs are cured, diseases of heart, liver, lungs and kidneys, caused by the diseased stomach, are cured also.

"In the fall of 1897 I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart, and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., West Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine, but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines, but they only helped me a little. I then sent and got five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before.

"I am well and can eat anything now with the exception of pork and greasy food."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

A QUESTION OF TEETH.

Did the Immortal George Wear Artificial or Natural Ones?

"George Washington's false teeth, which were supposed to have been made of ivory, are giving a certain class of freak historians about as much trouble as they must have given the venerable patriot who wore them," said one of the professors of the Smithsonian institution to a reporter recently.

"Many times a year for several years this institution has been called upon to produce these mysterious teeth for the inspection of persons who insist that they are here.

"Our matter of fact answer to these inquiries that Washington had no false teeth, or at least if he did, that they are not in the possession of the museum, seems only to stimulate the inquiring mind to protest our statement. They proceed to give us authentic accounts of these teeth and always conclude with expressing the belief that they must be in the museum somewhere.

"Where or how the idea that Washington had false teeth originated is an unsolved mystery. That it is firmly believed by many is certainly a fact. There seems to be no authentic record of the Father of His Country possessing ivory teeth, and by a study of the bust we have of him, which was made but a few years before his death, there is no indication of an indentation along the line of the gums such as can be noticed in persons who have had their teeth drawn, even though they wear artificial ones. However, we will continue to answer the same question in the same way probably many times in the future."

According to some biographers Washington lost his teeth during his service as commander in chief of the Continental army and had a set of ivory ones made. These teeth, it is also stated, gave him much trouble because they did not fit.—Washington Star.

Convincing.

The methods employed by ex-Governor Throckmorton of Texas to make clear the claims of his clients were perhaps unlike those of any other lawyer, but they often carried conviction with them.

At one time he was defending a man who was on trial for murder in Gainesville, Tex. He desired to make it plain to the jury that the man whom his client had killed, although in his shirt sleeves and without a pistol pocket, might have been well armed.

"Can you see any signs of arms about me?" demanded the general, taking off his coat and standing before the jurors.

They shook their heads.

"Watch me!" he said dramatically, and with that he proceeded to draw a pistol from under each arm, one from each boot leg and from the back of his neck a bowie knife of most sinister aspect.—Youth's Companion.

Rice and Rice.

To most people rice is rice, but, notwithstanding this, there is a considerable difference between the Chinese or Japanese and the American article. The former is darker in color and in no way compares with the latter in flavor or quality. Of the American, however, there are a number of grades, of which that grown in the Carolinas is considered the best. When purchasing, see that the grains are large, plump and unbroken. In washing be careful not to break them between the hands.

A Use For the Hyphen.

A teacher had just given a lesson on the hyphen, and thinking that his class understood it now, he wrote the word "birds-nest" on the blackboard. "Now, boys, why do we have a hyphen between birds and nest?" asked the teacher.

Several hands went up, and the teacher pointed to a small boy who seemed very anxious to answer. "For the birds to roost on," was the reply.—London Tit-Bits.

Giants Nearly Twenty Feet Tall.

The giant Ferragus, who was slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him. Platerus in his published writings tells of a giant whom he examined at Lucerne whose body measured 19 feet 4 inches and 3 lines.

Politely Put.

Anxious Father (from top of stairs)—Say, Mary Jane!

Mary Jane—Yes, papa.

Anxious Father—Is it 11 o'clock yet?

Mary Jane—Yes, papa.

Anxious Father—Well, give the young man my compliments and ask him to kindly close the front door from the outside.—Chicago News.

Luck In Thirteen.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Vt., got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that wholly cured a horrible Fever Sore on his leg. Nothing else could. Positively cures Bruises, Felons, Ulcers, Eruptions, Boils, Burns, Corns and Piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Paules & Co. druggists.

A LIVING BAROMETER.

The Crablike Spider That Poses as Yucatan's Weather Sharp.

In Yucatan, a land of many curiosities, there is a living barometer in the form of a small spider, called "am" on account of the effect produced by its poison. As far as its own conduct goes, the insect is inoffensive and can be handled with impunity, but if anybody has the misfortune to get one mysteriously mixed with his food he is certain to die after a few hours and meanwhile for some unexplained reason will frequently ejaculate "Am, am, am!" hence the name of the spider. Throughout the peninsula this is affirmed to be a fact, and if an am falls into fodder of horses or mules the animal that swallows it surely dies.

This spider is shaped like a crab, minus the claws, and is of a bright yellow color, with brown spots; the biggest could be accommodated upon a silver dime. Its favorite abode is among the leaves of the banana shrub, commonly, but erroneously, called tree. There it spins with extreme rapidity, its web, which is prodigiously large, considering the size of its architect, and proceeds to devour the flies that are unlucky enough to get entangled in the meshes of this astonishing little glutton, that is not satisfied with less than a dozen a day—that is to say, it consumes a good deal more than its own bulk. Its progeny is numerous and appears at first like more black specks, smaller than the smallest pin's head.

The sky may be blue and cloudless when suddenly the am commences taking in its sails, or, rather, gathering in its net, with neatness and dispatch, cramming the whole of the material into its diminutive body entirely out of sight. A few minutes completes the job, and the spider takes up its position on the under surface of one of the great leaves to be lulled by the gentle swaying and sheltered while the storm rages. It is for this that the am has prepared, and never is it mistaken. When the web is taken in, rain will certainly fall within an hour.

The moment the am is touched it feigns death and lets itself drop, showing no sign of life until again placed upon a leaf or on the ground. Many a one has lain in the palm of the writer's hand inert, all its legs drawn close to its body, while it was examined at leisure, even being picked up in the fingers without its manifesting any life.

Thunder.

Winter thunder is considered throughout Europe to be of very ill omen, but April thunder is considered to be very beneficial. In Devonshire and other cider counties of England there is a saying that "when it thunders in April you must clean up the barrels"—in readiness, that is, for a plentiful crop of apples.

The French consider April thunder to be indicative of a good yield from their vineyards and cornfields.

Chance For Vengeance.

Simson (angrily)—I have sent the editor of The Hightone Magazine forty-two of my poems, and he has returned every one of them.

Friend—Don't send him any more. He might get mad.

"Suppose he should. What could he do?"

"He might publish one of them under your real name."—New York Weekly.

Abandoned Cisterns.

An abandoned cistern is often a dangerous thing and should be filled, as stagnant water which may remain in it is a common source of disease. If this cannot be done at once, it is a good plan to throw in proper disinfectants and gradually fill it up with sifted coal ashes.

The Eight Hour Day.

The eight hour day is not such a new thing. On April 2, 1792, the town of Partridgefield, Mass., now Peru, voted "to grant £150 for repairing highways in said town, to be worked out 2 thirds in June next, at 3s 6d per Day, and the other third in September at 3s per day. Eight hours in a day to be Deemed a Day's Work."

FODDER CROPS

Last winter I kept a sow with young pigs in a pen with only the earth for a floor, says a Kansas grower in Prairie Farmer. When the pigs were about a month old, she began rooting in a manner that, I presume, is familiar to most of your readers who have sows under similar conditions. About this time I began to feed alfalfa hay to my other hogs. This sow received her share, and in less than three days she stopped her rooting and did not begin it again, a sure indication that the wants of her system were supplied. The past week I cut my alfalfa, intending to pasture hogs on the second crop. Hogs running on a blue grass pasture came around the wagon and ate the failing hay with such avidity that they were given a liberal feed, which they ate up so clean as to prove clearly the value of the hay as a summer feed. In fact, I doubt if it will pay me as well to pasture off the next crop as to cut and feed it cured.

Fodder Instead of Hay.

The corn shredder more than any modern machine has done more to bring the farmer to realize the fact that he has been wasting an immense amount of feed, says Prairie Farmer. When the hay crop is short the farmer with a long crop of corn can cut it up with a harvester and shred it at the right time, and the shredded feed makes a very good substitute for hay, and, in fact, many farmers and stock raisers are now selling their hay crop and are using corn fodder or straw in its place.

Care of the Horse.

If you come in from a drive and the legs are wet, rub them dry before you leave them. Never leave mud on the legs of horses, whether they are clipped or not. The mud closes the pores of the skin and checks the insensible perspiration, and in a very little time you will have a case of mud poisoning or scratches, which may be difficult to cure. The mud may be allowed to dry and then be cleaned off and out of the hair thoroughly, but should never be left on all night.

An old broom, cut off so it is stiff and stubby, is good to take off the thickest, and finish up with a whisk of straw or a coarse cloth.

This keeps up a healthy circulation in the legs and makes them better and stronger.

He was an excellent advocate, even in those early days, and made some of the best jury arguments ever heard at the Stark county bar. At the time he was first elected to congress he enjoyed one of the best general practices in the county

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HAY FEVER

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

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TIME TABLE.

Corrected to May 1, 1901.

NEW YORK.	AM*		AM*	PM*
Barclay St. Lv.	2 00	.....	10 00	1 00
Christopher St.	2 00	.....	10 00	1 00
Hoboken	2 30	.....	10 15	1 20
Scranton Ar	6 52	.....	1 52	5 43
	PM	AM	PM*	PM*
Buffalo Lve	11 30	2 45	.....	.....
Scranton Ar	5 45	10 00	.....	.....
	AM*	AM*	PM*	PM*
SCRANTON	6 45	10 05	1 55	5 50
Bellevue	6 50	.....	.....	.....
Taylorville	6 55	10 15	2 03	5 59
Lackawanna	7 01	10 21	2 10	6 06
Duryea	7 04	10 26	2 12	6 09
Pittston	7 07	10 31	2 17	6 13
Susquehanna Ave	7 10	10 34	2 19	6 16
West Pittston	7 13	10 35	2 23	6 19
Wyoming	7 17	10 40	2 27	6 24
Forty Fort	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	7 24	10 49	2 34	6 30
Kingston r	7 30	10 51	2 40	6 35
Wilkes-Barre Ar	7 40	11 10	2 50	6 48
Wilkes Barre Lve	7 20	10 30	2 30	6 20
Kingston r	7 30	10 34	2 40	6 35
Plymouth Junc	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 38	11 03	2 49	6 43
Avondale	7 42	.....	2 51	.....
Nanticoke	7 45	11 11	2 58	6 51
Hunlock's	7 51	11 17	3 04	6 57
Shickshinny	8 01	11 29	3 20	7 10
Hick's Ferry	8 12	†11 43	3 30	†7 21
Beach Haven	8 18	11 48	3 37	7 28
Berwick	8 25	11 54	3 44	7 35
Briar Creek	18 28	.....	†3 50	.....
Willow Grove	18 31	.....	†3 54	.....
Lime Ridge	8 34	†12 09	3 58	.....
Espy	8 39	12 15	4 06	7 52
Bloomsburg	8 44	12 22	4 12	7 57
Rupert	8 49	12 27	4 17	8 02
Catawissa	.....	12 32	4 22	8 05
Danville	.....	12 47	4 35	8 20
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 42	.....
Cameron	.....	12 57	4 48	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND Ar.	9 05 AM	1 10 PM	5 00 PM	8 45 PM

GOING EAST.

NEW YORK	PM*	PM†		
Barclay St. Ar.	3 05	5 00	.....	.....
Christopher St.	3 30	4 25	.....	.....
Hoboken	3 15	4 48	.....	.....
Scranton	10 05	12 55	.....	.....
	AM*	PM*	AM*	AM*
Buffalo Ar	.....	8 00	12 45	7 10
Scranton Lv	.....	1 55	5 48	11 55
	AM*	PM†	PM*	PM*
Scranton	9 52	12 35	4 50	8 45
Bellevue	9 57	.....	4 45	.....
Taylorville	9 2	.....	4 40	8 32
Lackawanna	9 26	.....	4 32	8 27
Duryea	9 28	.....	4 29	2
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 21
Susquehanna Ave	9 16	12 14	4 20	8 18
West Pittston	9 13	.....	4 17	8 16
Wyoming	9 09	12 08	4 12	8 12
Forty Fort	9 04	.....	4 07	.....
Bennett	9 1	.....	4 03	8 01
Kingston	8 58	11 59	4 00	8 0
Wilkes-Barre Lv	8 0	11 30	3 50	7 0
Wilkes-Barre Ar	9 8	12 10	4 10	8 10
Kingston	8 58	11 59	4 00	8 0
Plymouth Junction	8 51	.....	3 52	.....
Plymouth	8 47	11 51	3 47	7 5
Avondale	8 42	.....	3 42	.....
Nanticoke	8 38	11 43	3 38	7 40
Hunlock's	8 32	.....	3 31	†7 41
Shickshinny	8 22	11 29	3 20	7 30
Hick's Ferry	8 12	.....	3 09	†7 2
Beach Haven	8 02	.....	3 03	7 1
Berwick	7 55	11 05	†2 58	7 0
Briar Creek	7 49	.....	†2 55	6 58
Willow Grove	†7 44	.....	†2 50	.....
Lime Ridge	7 39	.....	2 46	†6 50
Espy	7 32	10 48	2 40	6 4
Bloomsburg	7 24	10 46	2 34	6 52
Rupert	7 17	10 37	2 29	6 32
Catawissa	7 12	10 34	2 24	6 2
Danville	6 58	10 19	2 11	6 12
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron	6 47	.....	†2 01	†6 03
NORTHUMBERLD. Lv	*6 35 AM	*10 00 A.M.	*1 50 PM	*5 50 PM

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P and E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren Corry, and Erie.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. † Stop on signal.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE

In Effect June 2nd, 1901.

	A M	A. M.	P.M.	P. M
Scranton(D&H)lv	§ 6 45	§9 38	2 18	§4 27
Pittston " "	7 08	‖10 00	§ 2 42	4 52
	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M
Wilkesbarre lv	§ 7 30	§10 35	3 08	§5 00
Plym'th Ferry "	† 7 37	‖10 42	† 3 16	†5 07
Nanticoke "	7 46	10 50	3 26	5 17
Mocanaqua "	8 04	11 07	3 46	5 37
Wapwallopen "	8 12	11 16	3 56	5 47
Nescopeck ar	8 23	11 26	4 07	7 00
	A. M		A. M.	P.M.
Pottsville lv	§ 5 50	.....	§11 55	§
Hazleton "	7 05	.....	12 48	.....
Tomhicken "	7 22	.....	1 05	.....
Fern Glen "	7 29	.....	1 10	.....
Rock Glen "	7 35	.....		.....
Nescopeck ar	8 02	.....	1 35	.....
	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P M
Nescopeck lv	§ 8 23	§11 26	4 0	§7 00
Creasy "	8 33	11 36	4 16	7 09
Espy Ferry "	† 8 43	11 46	† 4 24	7 2
E. Bloomsburg "	8 47	11 50	4 29	7 25
Catawissa ar	8 55	11 57	4 35	7 32
Catawissa lv	8 55	11 57	4 3	7 32
South Danville "	9 4	12 15	4 53	7 51
Sunbury "	9 35	12 40	5 15	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.
Sunbury lv	§ 9 42	§ 1 16	§ 5 45	§ 9 45
Lewisburg ar	10 13	1 43	6 18	
Milton "	10 08	1 39	6 14	10 06
Williamsport "	11 00	2 30	7 10	10 50
Lock Haven "	11 50	3 40	8 07	
Renovo "	A. M.	4 40	9 00	
Kane "		8 25		
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven lv	‖12 10	§ 3 45		
Bellefonte ar	1 05	4 44		
Tyrone "	2 15	† 6 00		
Philipsburg "	4 41	§ 8 26		
Clearfield "	5 57	§ 9 09		
Pittsburg "	6 55	‖11 30		
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P M
Sunbury lv	§ 9 50	§ 1 55	§ 5 25	§ 8 31
Harrisburg ar	‖11 30	§ 3 15	6 55	10 10
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A M
Philadelphia ar	§ 3 17	§ 6 23	‖10 20	§ 4 25
Baltimore "	§ 3 11	§ 6 00	§ 9 45	§ 2 30
Washington "	§ 4 10	§ 7 15	‖10 55	§ 4 05
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury lv	‖10 00	§ 2 03		
Lewistown Jc. ar	11 40	3 70		
Pittsburg "	6 55	‖11 30		
	A.M.	P. M	P. M.	P M
Harrisburg lv	‖11 45	§ 3 45	‖ 7 15	§10 25
	P. M.		A. M.	A M
Pittsburg ar	6 55	§ 11 30	‖ 1 50	5 30

	P. M.	P M	A M	A M
Pittsburg lv	7 10	9 00	§ 3 00	8 00
	A. M	A M		P M
Harrisburg ar	1 55	4 2	§ 9 30	3 10
		A M		A M
Pittsburg lv	.....	.....	.....	§ 8 00
				P M
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	7 30	.....	§ 3 10
Sunbury ar	.....	9 2	.....	§ 5 40
	P. M.	A M	A M	A M
Washington lv	‖10 40	.....	§ 7 5	10 50
Baltimore "	11 41	§ 4 4	§ 8 40	11 45
Philadelphia "	11 20	§ 2 25	§ 8 30	12 25
	A. M	A M	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg lv	3 35	§ 7 55	‖11 40	§ 4 00
Sunbury ar	5 05	9 36	1 10	§ 5 40
	P. M.		A	A M
Pittsburg lv	‖12 45	.....	§ 3 30