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Omnibus to and from all trains. European restaurant. House heated and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Western Union Telegraph office in building. The hotel is fitted with all the modern conveniences.

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The short line between DuBois, Ridgway tradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester Magara Falls and points in the upper of

orion.
On and after May 22d, 1882, passen-er trains will arrive and depart from Falls mek station, daily, except Sunday, as foi-

ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Casek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

7230 A. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For points North between Falls Creek and Bradford, 7:15 a. m. mixed train for Punsaulaway.

10:05A.M.—Buffaloand Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway.Johnsonburg.Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanon, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

10:155 A. M.—Accommodation—For DuBeis, Sykes, Big Run and Punsaulawney.

1240 P. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg. Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

1250 P. M.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punsaulawney and Walston.

7255 P.M.—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run, Punsaulawney and Walston.

7250 P. M.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punsaulawney and Walston.

7250 P. M.—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run and Punxsatawney; 10:05 A. M., Accommodation For DuBois, Big Run and Punxsatawney; 10:05 A. M., Accommodation From Bradford: 1:29 P. M., Accommodation from Bradford: 1:29 P. M., Accommodation from Punksutawney; 4:50 P. M., All from Buffalo and Rochester; 7:55 P. M., Accommodation from Bradford: 1:29 P. M., Accommodation from Bradford: 1:28 P. M., Accommodation

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday July 10, 1892. Low Grade Division.

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	STATIONS.	No. L	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
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WESTWARD.										
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Trains daily except Sunday.

DANID McCARGO, GEN'L. SCPT... JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. Pass. Agr., Pittsburg, Pa

DO YOU NEED A NEW ATTIRE?

If so, and you want a good fitting and well made suit at a reasonable figure you will re-ceive same by placing your order with

I. C. Froehlich. THE ARTISTIC TAILOR,

Next door to Hotel McConnell, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

CONCERNING DYNAMITE.

Millions of Dollars Invested in Its Man-

ufacture in the United States Very few people have a correct idea of what dynamite is, of what it is made and the uses to which it is put. To the French belongs the honor of its discov-

ery and its practical use.

Nitroglycerin is the force of all high explosives. Dynamite is the name most usually given to these explosives, though other names are sometimes used.

Dynamite is simply nitroglycerin mixed with various ingredients. Nitroglycerin is made by mixing sulphuric and nitric acid with sweet glycerin, the same that is used by the ladies to prevent chapped hands. Mixing the cids and glycerin is where the great danger lies in the making of nitro-glycerin. The mixing tank, or agita-tor, as it is called by dynamite makers, is a large steel tank, filled inside with many coils of lead pipe, through which, while the mixing is in progress, a constant flow of ice water is maintained This flow of ice water is used to keep the temperature of the mix below 85 degs., as above that point it would explode, and a hole in the ground would mark where the factory had been. The nitroglycerin is stored in large earthenware tanks, which are usually sunk in the ground to guard against blows or severe concussion.

The other ingredients for making dynamite are, nitrate of soda (which is found only in Chili), carbonate of magnesia and wood pulp.

Dynamite is put in paper shells usually 1½ inches in diameter and 8 inches in length, and weighs about one-half pound to each shell or cartridge. It has largely taken the place of black powder for blasting, as it is many hundreds of times stronger, and consequently more eco-nomical. It is used chiefly in mining all kinds of ores, coal and rock, and submarine blasting and railroad building. Without its aid many railroads, especially those crossing the Rocky moun tains, could not have been constructed; without it Hell Gate, in New York harbor, could not have been destroyed, and without it the miner, at prices now paid for mining ores, could not earn his

Dynamite will not explode from any ordinary fall or jar. It will burn without explosion and freezes at 42 degs., 10 degs. above ordinary freezing point. The bomb is made of metal or glass and filled with pure nitroglycerin arranged so as to explode by severe contact with any hard object. These bombs are of course never made by a reputable dynamite factory

Five or six millions of dollars are inrested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States, and its use is constantly on the increase. The fumes of nitroglycerin produce intense headache, which can be cured by taking a very small dose of it internally.—Detroit Free

A Logician Out of Place.

A gentleman who stood a few mo ments at a corner where a large building was in process of erection overheard some remarks made by an Irish workman who evidently fancied himself logician of no mean order.

He was a sturdy, good natured looking man, but evidently enjoyed leaning on his hod and commenting on what passed around him much better than he did active work. The cry of "mortmort" usually rang out several times before he heeded it.

"Pat," said the foreman severely, coming upon the man at one of the moments when he was "restin a bit," "why don't you attend to your work and keep that man going?

"Shure, now," said Pat, shifting his feet and turning a broad smile upon the foreman, "if I was to kape him goin he wouldn't have sorra a thing to say at all; an if he didn't say annything, how would I know he was there? An if he wasn't there fwhat would he be wantin of morther, sorr?"

And Pat marched off with his hod, leaving the foreman not convinced, but certainly confused by this remarkable exhibition of the workings of a logical mind.-Youth's Companio

A Lightning Calculator.

Professor Truman Henry Safford, of Williams college, is one of the most re-markable lightning calculators now liv-ing. A gentleman who had heard of his power and wished to test it said to him one day: "I have a little problem for you, Professor Safford. I was born Aug. 15, 1852, at 3 o'clock in the after-This is June 20, 1883, and it is just 8 o'clock. Now, can you tell me my age in seconds?" The great man frowned, bent his head, and began to walk rapidly up and down, twisting his mustache and clasping and unclasping his hands in his nervous way. After a moment or so he returned the answer, which was somewhere in the billions The gentleman produced a paper con-taining the problem worked out, and said, with a superior smile, "Well, pro-fessor, I'll give you credit for great ge-nius, but you're several thousand out." The professor stretched out his hand for the paper, and running over the calculation, said contemptuously: "Humph! You've left out the leap years."-Boston

Had to Be Introduced.

"Bridget," said Mrs. A., "have you spoken to the milkman about the wretched milk he has been leaving us lately?" "No, ma'am," said Bridget, who had recently "come over." "I niver shpake wid strangers till I'm acquainted wid 'em."—Youth's Companion.

ORGANIZATION.

THE PROBLEM THAT HAS AGITATED WOMEN FOR MANY YEARS.

What Organization Has Done for Females-One Writer Says That It Is a Mistake for Women to Regard Men as Enemies Men Have Helped Them.

The problem of organization is one which has agitated women who work ever since the sex has been regarded as a factor in industrial competition, and it is apparent, from the almost daily discussions of the subject, that it is no nearer solution than it was at its inception. The relative sides of the contro versy, whether organization assists in the amelioration of the sex from the evil effects of prejudice, have many cham-pions who argue the question of princi-ple with much wisdom and enthusiasm. To a casual observer, or even one who is interested in the outcome of the agitation without taking part in it, the affirmative side of the proposition would seem to be the most logical and popular, and there are many evidences to substantiate this view.

It is scarcely ten years since organization was tried by industrial women, and an observer epitomizes the result in these words: "Organization has in the first place compelled the recognition of female workers as competitors by the males, who previously usurped the fields into which women have since ventured and succeeded; organization has demon-strated the capabilities of woman more than individual merit could have ever done; it has rendered women independ-ent of the influences of men in the adjustment of labor and social difficulties

and in the matter of compensation." Taking this view of the matter, which it may be explained, is advanced by a Wisconsin lady who is much interested in the subject, it would seem that or-ganization has not only done much to promote the advancement of women but has in addition opened up a broad field for discussion as to the claims of women for recognition in other than an industrial sense. Our correspondent argues that "a woman who, in the face of the strong opposition of men engaged in similar industrial pursuits, succe in elevating herself by her own efforts to an equal plane with them, is certainly entitled to consideration as a factor in both the social and official spheres of

The argument is so logical and patent to the student of the social and industrial status of women that it needs no comment. The assumption, however, that men oppose the progress of women and in any way seek to retard their ad-vancement and restrict their capacity as competitors is ungenerous and, in a large measure, will do much to inspire prejudice in men against women. The facts all tend the other way.

Men are not only not opposed to wom-en as fellow workers, but would, if en-couraged, do more to assist women in their struggle for supremacy than any other influence could possibly do. The developments of the agitation in the past few years have shown this. Working women have appealed to the national congress and to the legislative bodies of several states for recognition and have obtained it, purely through the assist ance of men who realized the justice of the demands. Without the assistance of these men the recognition could never have been secured.

Further than this, women have found. when seeking to obtain the questionable benefits of organization achieved by men, that they had only to be sincere to secure the same. If men are once satisfied that female workers are sincere in their efforts to secure independence, and are willing to render all social propositions subservient to the purpose, women will have no cause for accrediting antipathy to men, but on the other hand will precipitate the millennium of their ambitions much sooner than by working

The natural conclusion to be deducted from these conditions is, That women shall combine their own (as yet disor-ganized and incomplete) interests with those of men. Organization under such circumstances will obtain for a woman what she wants. Men are to be made friends, not enemies. To obtain recog-nition from their admirably organized systems of industrial pursuits is as much of a triumph for working women as they will ever secure. This can be done by working with them, not against them.—A Club Woman in Jenness Miler Illustrated.

In making Roman candles a cylin-drical case is taken and packed with a lot of stars. At the bottom of the case they put some of the composition they put in rockets, and on top of each star is some more of it. By mixing certain chemicals green and red lights are produced. Green lights like those used in death scenes on the stage at the theater are made by mixing a great quantity of nitrate of barytes with small quantities of sulphur, chlorate of pet-ash, charcoal pulverized and arsenic.— New York Evening Sun.

Natural Paint. Twenty miles from Newcastle, North-umberland county, New Brunswick, a deposit of natural paint (96 per cent. oxide of iron) has been discovered, and so pure that it does not require refining or even manufacture, since it is ready for mixing with oil in the proportion of two pounds of paint to a gallon of oil.— Exchange.

Lake Erie, it is said, produces more

THE AGE OF PAPER.

The Time Is Coming When Paper Will Be the Only Useful Thing.

The world has seen its iron age and its brazen age, but this is the age of paper. We are making so many things of paper that it will soon be true that without paper there is nothing made. We live in paper houses, wear paper clothing, and sit on paper cushions in paper cars rolling on paper wheels. If we lived in Bergen, Norway, we could go on Sundays to a paper church.

We do a paper business over paper counters, buying paper goods, paying for them with paper money, and deal in paper stocks on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theaters where paper

As the age develops the coming man will become more deeply enmashed in the paper net. He will awake in the merning and creep from under the pa-per clothing of his paper bed and put on his paper dressing gown and his pa-per slippers. He will walk over paper carpets, down paper stairs, and seating himself in a paper chair will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell will call in to his breakfast, cooked in a paper oven, served on paper dishes, laid on a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe his lips with a pa per napkin, and having put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper coat, and then taking his paper stick (he has the choice of two descriptions already), he will walk on a paper pavement or ride in a paper carriage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises and

make paper profits.

He will sail the ocean on paper stea:nships and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke a paper cigar or paper tobacco in a paper pipe, lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing rod, a paper line and a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun, loaded with paper cartridges. will defend his country in paper forts with paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved a paper fame and paper wealth, he will retire to paper leisure and die in paper peace. There will be a paper funeral, at which the mourners, dressed in paper crape, will wipe their eyes with paper handkerchiefs, and the preacher will preach in a paper pulpit. He will lie in a paper coffin; he has a chance of doing so already if he is a paper—we mear pauper. He will be wrapped in a paper shroud, his name will be engraved on a paper plate, and a paper hearse, adorned with paper plumes, will carry him to a paper lined grave, over which will be raised a paper monument.-Paper Rec-

About What to Eat.

If asked what I would place of high-est importance in family diet I would answer without hesitation abundance of fruit. The apple is far more invaluable than we have yet estimated. It should be eaten before meals, and not after. Not a member of my family, myself included, but eats one, two or more before breakfast so long as they are obtainable, and as many before dinner-about half an hour before the meal. As soon as the fruit is begun we stop all study or work. and spend the half hour in sport or walking or conversation.

After meals we rest in the same manner for one hour. No child is allowed to study during this time. Nothing is lost, for the head is thus kept out of conflict with the stomach. Cereals, next to fruit, are of prime importance. recommend highly such preparations as parched farinose—any food where the cooking is done before the grinding. Goffa and granules are of this sort. As for meat, it must be at each one's option. to be sure, but let us be sparing in our carnivorous tastes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Praudulent Jewels.

Since solutions of aniline dyes poss the property of imparting to genuine jewels as well as glass paste a deep rich color if left long enough immersed in them, and since they possess also the property of imparting precisely the char-acteristic color of a genuine jewel, the swindler has it not only in his power to dye cut glass paste, but also inferior cut gems, of the color of a ruby, an emerald or a a phire, since fuchsine is the hand-somest ruby red shade, while bleu de Paris imitates absolutely that of the sapphire, and aniline green that of the

Such a fraud, however, can be made still more complicated by using genuine off colored rubies, sapphires or emeralds and dyeing them with the correspondingly amiline dyes, thereby raising their value tenfold. It is exceedingly difficult to recognize this fraud, because the color of such a well corroded jewel can no longer be washed off, even with hot water. Only the bleaching power of sunlight might after a time assist in re-vealing the swindle.—Jewelers' Circu-

The Cook Was All Right. "Do you like the dinner, John?" anx-iously inquired his wife. "I cooked it all by myself."

"Ye-es," said John, trying to be kind and truthful at once, "but I'm afraid, dear, that there must be some misprints in the cookbook you use."—Free Baptist.

fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world. This is because of the result of the good work done by the fish commissioners. Prof. Thomas will return next week in time to assist at the Summer Term of the Normal.

DEATH IN THE DRIFT.

HEROIC DROWNING OF A CONVICT WHO DIVED FOR HIS GUARD.

Hernism of Teras Convicts to Save the Life of Their Keeper A Thrilling Story of an Escape and an Attempt at Capture-The Lucky Negro Returns.

The bodies of William H. Camp and Andy Ward have been recovered. They drifted ashore on the west bank of the Brazos river, at the Steiner farm, twelve miles below Waco.

William Camp was a guard on the county convict farm. Sam Johnson, convict, suddenly made a dash from the cotton patch, where he, with other convicts, was chopping cotton. and, running to the river, plunged in and struck out for the other shore. George Oglesby, one of the lessees, and William Camp, one of the guards mounted and gave chase, taking the river and swimming their horses in the wake of the negro. Camp led and carried his six shooter in his hand, while the lessee followed closely, both horses swimming gracefully.

The river was up and the drift wa going down in large quantities. This flotsam and jetsam of the ruddy current onsists of a little of everything floods find upon invaded shores. There was here a fencepost with a bit of barbed wire trailing, the wire dragging some thing else. Next a dead cow, a treetop an old boat upturned and frequently a panel or two of fence, all moving like a platoon bristling with the barb wire in ented to turn cattle. Through this labyrinth the swimming negro, with wonderful dexterity, took his way. But the horsemen, after reaching the channel, found that they could not proceed and reluctantly turned back.

Oglesby's horse, punched by rails, tangled in the lighter drift and wounded with wire, ceased swimming, turned over and went floating on his side. Oglesby swam beside him, and holding nis mane gently guided him toward the shore, which he safely reached, utterly exhausted. Camp's horse ceased swimning and commenced churning with his hind feet. "Let go his head, and when he starts catch his tail," cried Oglesby from the shore. Camp still held his re volver in his hand. His face was by this time white with horror. The other con-victs and guards now lined the shore. Oglesby arose to his feet and shouted: "Men, I am hurt and strangled. I am past swimming. Save Will Camp and I will pay what you charge."

It was an awful place to attempt a rescue. The drowning man still held his pistol and struggled in the drift. One hand was rigidly clasped on the ivory handle and the other was lifted up. Those on shore followed him along as he slowly floated, and Andy Ward as he slowly floated, and Andy Ward was observed to be stripping himself. Lessee George Oglesby also began to pull off his boots. He found that his ankle was sprained and he could not go on with the task. He sat down in de-

"Save him, Andy," Oglesby cried, and Andy said, "I will if I can, Mr. George." By this time Camp was nearly under his face could be seen now and then, and one hand still held up the pistol. The other appeared again and again above the eddies in mute appeal. Andy plunged in and swam with powerful strokes, but when he reached out to save Camp the latter went down and arose no Andy dived at the point where Camp

sank and came up again. His arm and face were observed to be bleeding; he had been touched by the drift. "Come back!" was shouted to him from the shore, but the brave negro would not hear it. He was bent on the work in hand, and under he went again and again. Presently he came up and gave wild cry. Then he sank again and came up no more alive.

It was nearly 4 o'clock in the after-

noon two days later when a boy on the bank saw Will Camp's body moving in the current. Two hundred yards behind the dead guard floated Andy, whom he had lately guarded. The prisoner had died to save the officer, and was still floating after him, a ghastly travesty of a heroic attempt. Both were taken out and placed side by side. At last the guard had given up his weapon, and the poor convict Andy was forever free.

While the drowning scene was going on beyond the river on the other side another incident occurred. A crowd stood together watching the struggle. From that side rescue was impossible. The river was 200 yards wide and the drift was thicker that way. Presently a ragged negro, dripping with water, ap-peared and stood with the others. After gazing awhile he plunged in and swam

As he regained his companions on the Steiner shore, one of the guards asked,

What did you come back for?"
"To help," was the laconic reply.
This was Sam Johnson, the fugitive, whose escape had caused the death of two men. Before Sam reached the bank he had left half an hour before, William Camp and Andy Wash had dis-appeared, and the dancing eddies and floating drift were fifteen feet above

"You came too late," the guard added, and when the others started back for the convict farm Sam Johnson marched with them.—Waco Cor. Galveston News.

: IN OUR :

Shoe Department

We carry only reliable makes, and we could fill the one side of this issue with testimonials in regard to the wearing qualities of our shoes. What is termed among shoe dealers as cheap shoes, "for instance," shoes that sell for one dollar a pair, we do not handle, for the simple reason that goods of that kind will not build up our shoe department. We buy no shoes from what is called "Jobbers," but place our orders three and four months in advance, with the best shoe manufacturers in the country.

* * * * * Our dry goods depart ment is full of spring fabrics, at prices lower than the lowest, and all we ask is that you give us a call and Compare Prices and Quality, don't forget the quality, as that goes a long ways as regards price. Quality first, price second,

J. B. ARNOLD.

BARGAINS! **BARGAINS!**

want to close out my summer goods to make room for fall stock, and will sel

AT COST!

Outing Cloth, 64 cents, Sold before for 8 cents. Outing Cloth, 8 cents. Sold before for 10 cents.

Outing Cloth 12 cents.

Sold before for 121 cents. Challie, 10 cents, Sold before for 124 cents. Challie, 10 cents,

Sold before for 15 cents. Sateen, 10 cents.

Sold before for 15 cents. Indigo Blue prints 6 cents per yard.

Men's Seersucker Coat and Vest at 65 cents, Sold before for \$1.00.

Men's and Boys' Outing Shirts At 19 cents apiece.

Men's suits at \$3.60, Sold before for \$5.00. All Men's suits reduced

From \$2.00 to \$3.00 per suit.

Children's Suits \$1.00.

Now is your time to save money. These goods are all

N. Hanau.