Miterellancons.

C. MITCHELL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho-dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle-ness in operating.

potele.

HOTEL MCCONNELL.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closers on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections, &c.

HOTEL BELNAP,

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GREEN & CONSER, Proprietors. First class in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town. Free bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

A MERICAN HOTEL.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

BUFFINGTON & LONG, Prop's. 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.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

BROOKVILLE, PA.,

JAS. H. CLOVER, Proprietor.

Sample rooms on the ground floor. House heated by natural gas. Omnibus to and from all trains.

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

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100	
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehem Oak Ridge Miliville Maysville Summerville Frookville Fuller	11 39	P. M. 4 30 4 44 5 18 5 25 5 29 5 30 5 55 6 14 6 32	6 15 6 34	P. M.	Р. М	
Reynoldsville Pancoast. Falls Creek DuBois Sabula Winternburn Pentield Tylos	1 00 1 00 1 17 1 30 1 43 1 55 2 01	6 50 6 58 7 07 7 13	6 52 7 03 7 17 7 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 7	10 55 11 05	1 20	

Glen Fisher Benezette Grant Driftwood	2.39	р. м.	8 05 8 33 9 00 A. M.	A. M.	р. м.				
WESTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	103	110				
Driftwood Grant Benezette Gien Fisher Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabula DuBols Palls Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Brookville Brookville Maysville Maysville Millville OakRidge New Bethlehem Lawsonham Red Bank	10 10 10 40 10 50 11 10 11 29 11 35 11 47 12 00 11 34 1 1 21 1 34 1 1 21 2 30 2 38 3 02 3 15	7 00 7 10		P. M. 12 05 12 15	5 30				

Trains daily except Sunday.

DAVID McCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

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

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURG RAILWAY. The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, radford, Salamanca, Ruffalo, Rochester, lagara Falls and points in the upper oil

on, and after May 22d, 1892, passen-trains will arrive and depart from Falls ek station, dally, except Sunday, as fol-

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

7110 A. M.—Bradford Accoromodation—Forpoints North between Falls Creek and Bradford. 7:15 a. m. mixed train for Punsxutawaey.

10:05A.M.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—ForBrockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Ruffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10:55 A. M.—Accommodation—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

1:20 P. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beschtree, Brockwayville, Ellimont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

4:50 P. M.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston.

7:55 P.M.—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

1:20 P. M.—Mail For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

1:50 P. M.—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

1:50 P. M.—Accommodation from Bradford.

1:50 P. M.—Accommodation from Bradford.

1:50 P. M., Accommodation and Rochester;

7:50 P. M., Accommodation from Bradford.

Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

J. H. McIntynk, Agent, Falls creek, Pa.

J. H. Barnert.

Gen. Pus. Agent

Bradford, Pa.

TASTRAY NOTICE.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to the premises of Elisha Cox in Washington township, Jefferson county, on November 5th, 182, a red and white spotted milch cow with part of right horn broken off and a bell on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

ELISHA COX.

Sandy Valley, Pa., Nov. 14, '92.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Strayed or stolen from my premises in Winslow township about the middle of June, 852, a reddish-yellow bull about two years sid. Any information of his whereabouts will be liberally paid for. Paters Cox. Sandy Valley, Pa., Nov. 15, '92.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my premises about the 28th of October, 1622, a white built with red spots on side. He is about a yearling. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take same away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

East Winslow township, Nov. 16, '42.

Dry Goods,

Notions, Boots, and Shoes, Fresh Groceries Flour and

Feed. GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

OPERA - HOUSE - BLOCK

Reynoldsville, Pa.

New York Branch

in Room Lately Occupied by BOLGER BROS.

Bargain Store.

Main St. Reynoldsville, Pa.

No old shelf-worn goods, but all new, clean, salable stock and more of them for the same money than you can buy at any other store in the town. If you are looking for something you cannot

find at any other store, come to The Racket Store

and you will most likely get it, and you will be surprised how cheap. People wonder how I can pay rent and other expenses, sell so cheap and live. Easily explained, my friends, just like this: Buy for eash, sell for eash; I sell for net spot cash and I get bargains by paying net spot as for what I buy, consequently I am enabled to give you bargains for your cash. Come in and look over my stock: no trouble to show goods whether you buy or not. Goods bought from me and not satisfactory, and returned in good order, and reas-onable time, money will be cheerfully refunded if desired. Remember, I posit-ively state that I have no old shelfively state that I have no old shelf-wern goods, no shoddy goods, but as clean cut a line of every day goods as you will find in any store in Jefferson county, and oh, how cheap. Come in Ladies and take a look at my line of beautiful Laces, Wrappers, Waists, Aprons, Gloves, Mitts, Night Robes, Stockings, Baby Carriage Robes, Calico, Robes, Shirting, bleached and unbleach-ed Muclin. I might go on wantioning ed Muslin. I might go on mentioning the lots of bargains but would take too long, step in and take a look for your-selves. Gentlemen, come in and buy one of our beautiful paintings, 30x36, gilt frame, only \$1.00, are going like hot cakes; if you want one come quick. I also have men's Hose, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Under Shirts, White Shirts, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Gloves and an endless number of other things for gentlemen. Come in and look for yourselves. I will only be to glad to show you my stock. I have in stock hundreds of articles for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Boys, Girls and Baby's that would fill our town paper to mention them all. This advertis is written in the plain American A.B.C. language so everybody that can read can understand every word of it.

M. J. COYLE.

The Racket Store.

(Successors to McKee & Warnick,)

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES. FLOUR, FEED,

CANNED GOODS,

TEAS, COFFEES

* AND ALL KINDS OF *

PRODUCE FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

We carry a complete and fresh line of Groceries.

Goods delivered free any place in Give us a fair trial.

> Swab Bros., Cor. Main and 5th Sts.

Online and Cholera.

Dr. Laurie, a physician well known in India, long ago asserted that he would stake his professional reputation on the efficiency of quinine as a prophylactic against cholera. A five grain dose of this drug every morning while the dis-ease is about is, he held, a sure preventive.

During the epidemic of cholera in India last year Dr. Hehir made certain investigations which resulted in the discovery of the presence in the blood, etc., of cholera patients of a peculiar para sitic protozoon or microbe, although whether that is the cause or the resulof the disease has yet to be determined. He found that this organism could not live in strong solutions of quinine, and he further found that the protective virtues of quinine were amply demon-strated during the epidemic.

He now commits himself unreservedly to the opinion expressed by Dr. Laurie, and recommends the use of quinine as prophylactic in addition to sulphurous acid. It has been his practice for years to administer dram doses of this acid every three hours to all the inmates of a house in which the disease breaks out during the time the patient is in the house.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sailing Over a Volcano.

Captain H. S. Sieward, of the schooner Dora Sieward, met with a startling experience on his voyage from Copper island. When 50 degs. 48 north of Ath-ka island he was below copying a char-about 10 a.m. The schooner, going at eleven knots an hour, was suddenly lifted as if a whale had struck her keel. Falling again into the trough of the sea, she experienced a succession of shocks which cast everything loose about decks-the men being unable to keep their feet, and the mate, who was at the wheel, having to cling to the spokes. The weather was clear at the time, and the surface of the sea betrayed no evidence of the sub-aqueous eruption which was taking

The vessel kept on her course for fully a minute, and when she had covered 500 yards, and after being shaken from stem to stern like a bicycle being ridden over big cobblestones, the eruption ceased and she sailed smoothly on. No debris appeared on the surface of the water, but the mate at the wheel described the spokes as so many electric batteries from which strong shocks tingled through his body till he could hardly keep his position. - Seattle (Wash.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

Sparring on Boston Common. Two black boys not more than thirteen years old were the center of interest for all who chanced to pass this noon along the Common, near the Park street gate. They were equipped with a set of boxing gloves, and having taken up a position on the lawn where the grass was longest they proceeded to show how skillful they were on the attack and defence. After a brief bit of sparring, a ring of interested spectators was formed, and the bout rapidly became more exciting. The good nature of the combatants was never ruffled, for whether it was a sharp blow on the nose or a smart cut under the ear, the victim always recovered instantly and stepped up again wit's a smile that showed his glistening ivories from ear to ear. No guardian of the peace chanced along to interrupt the joyed it with relish. When they had sparred to their hearts' content, the boys drew off their gloves and started off down town.-Boston Transcript.

A party of guests from a well known New Hampshire hotel deserted the piazzas and wandered down into the mead ows to view the splendors of a mountain

In the party were Miss B-, a fascinating girl of sweet and twenty, her mother and Professor K—, an old so-journer and authority on all points of

interest in the vicinity.
"I should love to climb Mount Tecumseh. Have you ever tried it, professor?"

inquired Miss B—.

"Yes," replied the oracle of West

C—; "it's a tough tramp—over five

miles to the summit." "Oh, mamma," exclaimed Miss B enthusiastically. Mount Tecumseh is over five miles high!"—Kate Field's

A Stone Image Sixty Feet Under Ground Years ago, probably as early as 1881, when workmen were excavating a cut on the Humeston and Shenandoah railway, they found a stone image about eight inches in height imbedded in the clay at a depth of about sixty feet beneath the surface. In general attitude the image may be said to be in a squatting or sitting posture, the right elbow resting upon the bent knee. Two horns, each about an inch in length, adorne the head. The mouth, and in fact the whole face, was very large for the size of the image. The main question is, How long has it been since that image was an object of worship?-St. Louis Re-

A Story from Alpine Land. Sixteen years ago a senator of the Ital-ian parliament, while coming down an Alpine glacier at the height of 14,000 feet, dropped his coat in a crevasse. He was informed by the guides, knowing the annual rate of glacial movement, that it would probably come out from the mouth of the glacier in about seventeen years. Last August a party of tourists saw a coat in the moraine, and. on examination, it is claimed to have been the senator's.-Philadelphia Ledger.

ENGLISH FOLKS AT THE SEASIDE.

Visiting for Pleasure They Waste No Time in Going to Bed.

I man charged with begging once de-tla ed that he had not been in bed for thin teen years; he took his rest in doorways and passages. This is not a bad record, but many of the homeless class tould probably beat it. Certainly there are thousands—not only in England, but all over the world—to whom such a luxury as a bed is unknown; unfortunates are obliged to lay their heads in the oddest places imaginable to prevent their being rudely awakened by the police.

A sad ne'er-do-well told the writer that this was his principal thought for more days than he could count. should be sleep that night? And he had a theory that but for having this object constantly in view as he tramped over the monotonous pavements of London he must have lost his reason. He laughed himself in after days when he thought of some of his experiences at

dozing out. Even he, however, never slept in a stream, which was what some thirty persons of both sexes did at Buda-Pesth a few years back. The water, which was warm, flowed from a mill, and the vagrants got into it and converted a number of stones into temporary pil-

Even people with homes could tell some strange stories on this head. Of course in some countries beds are unknown. The Japanese, for example, sleep on the floor muffled in a great wadded coat and with a block of wood for a pillow. But, confining ourselves to England, just talk to the dwellers in the slums on this subject. Why, going to bed there during the summer months is positively inviting torture. Many places swarm with vermin, and conse quently those who live in them find it more comfortable to sleep anywhere rather than in the proper place-even on the doorstep.

The manager of the Isle of Man hotel remarked a few months ago that "visitors" never went to bed. His servants are often asked to provide breakfasts at 3 or 4 a. m. Certainly the streets of Douglass are pretty lively any time dur-

ing the season. A gentleman is foud of relating that one night a select party settled not far from his bestroom window and created the most discordant din imaginable. He bore it with exemplary patience for about five hours, and then, dressing himself, he went out and mildly expostulated, saying he wanted some sleep.
"Sleep!" roared one of the gang, blow-

ing a terrific blast on a toy trumpet; "then what did you come to the Isle of Man for?"

They say at Blackpool, too, that if you arrive at any hour of the day or night you are just in time for something or other. The story goes that early one morning a dance was in progress on one of the piers, when a shipwrecked sailor, who had been drifting about on a spar and had fortunately "landed" on the girders below, crawled up the steps. The M. C. came forward—they are never surprised at Blackpool—smiled, bowed and said: "Pleased to see you, sir. Can I find you a partner?"—Cassell's Journal.

An Imperial Rescue.

Emperors and kings when at home are very much like other people, and it s doubtless in the small amenities of life that their real character shows itself most truly. An incident of the visit of the emperor of Russia to his fatherin-law, the king of Denmark, at the palace of Amalienborg, is creditable to the ezar, though it put him for a moment in a ridiculous light.

Early one morning, soon after the arrival of the czar at Amalienborg, the sentinels who were guarding the garden of the palace were astonished to see the emperor come running out of the palace in slippers and shirt sleeves, gesticulating wildly and shonting londly

The soldiers knew not what to do. Had the autocrat of all the Russias lost his reason or been attacked by some mysterious enemy?

The czar soon answered the question by rushing to a corner of the garden where a great barking and howling was going on. From the window of his sleeping room he had seen one of his big dogs make an attack on the favorite black cat of King Christian of Denmark, and without waiting to summon a servant or even to put on a coat he had rushed out to rescue the cherished pussy. He saved the cat, and no doubt earned the lasting gratitude of the king, his host.—Youth's Companion.

Mr. Curtis' First Speech.

Young and diffident orators will take fresh heart when they learn, if they do not know it already, that so accomplished and self possessed a speaker as George William Curtis suffered greatly from stage fright on the occasion of his first lecture, and began by saying, 'Ladies and gentlemen, the pitomless bott," with a solemnity which was changed to confusion when he perceived his error. Of course he had meant to make an allusion to the bottomless pit.-Boston Transcript.
At Saint Clou

A beggar armed with a cornet stopped in front of a terrace on which a large number of persons were dining. One of their number asked him to give them a tune. The beggar humbly con-fessed that he could not play. "What! You don't know how to play?

Then what good is your instrument to With noble frankness, "It is only a threat!"-Gaulois.

raising their ideas, or underdo it so amazingly as to be absurd. I suppose it is another form of the old accusation-no middle distance.

Not a Pair Sample of the Sex-

A man who has returned from a trip

abroad says that women, as a rule, do

not know how to treat servants. On

shipboard, as every ocean traveler is aware, it is established that fees are the

guidebook ever written to tell one "how

to go to Europe" advises its reader of this fact, and how to meet it. Some

of them even state the regulation tip

which it is best to give the steward-ten

shillings-though twice that amount is

more often the rule, and it's worth it.

Women, it is said, invariably either overdo this, and spoil the servants by

Every one knows it. Every

Well, a Boston actress crossed on the steamer with the man mentioned above, sailing from East Boston in the early summer. She sat at the captain's table, and was so pretty as to attract the admiring attention of every one on board. The fact had its penalties. She was in lusty health, and her appetite reflected

the bracing effects of the sea air on her fine physique. At every meal she called for every dish on the bill of fare. The cook must have felt honored, but it kept the steward jumping. He took more steps for her sweet pleasure than for all the rest of his contingent. He did his duty well. There shone in his eyes the contented hope of a handsome tip, and at the end of the voyage she

gave him-a shilling.-Mahogany Tree.

"One of the queerest railroads anywhere in the country," said the Lev. D. S. Banks, of North Ontario, "is a novel line that runs from South Ontario, in San Bernardino county, where I live. The line is seven miles long. A span of stout mules draw the car up over the road. There is nothing singular about

that, but it comes in on the return trip.
"The seven miles are on a tilt all the way, although the track does not look like it. So when the car starts back the mules get on and take a ride, the car booming over the whole line by gravity. The mules enjoy it too. They ride there in as self satisfied a way as any other passenger, and the view seems equally charming. North Ontario, you know, is situated at the mouth of San Antonio canyon, but there are a lot of magnificent mountains around there. One colony-for they can scarcely be called towns-is situated on the Santa Fe road and the other on the Southern Pacific. It is the seven miles of street railway

that connect the two. "The way they get the mules aboard is this: There is a little truck under the car, and it is pulled out, becoming an adjunct to the regular passenger department. The moment the truck is slid out the intelligent animals make a start for it and step up and on. It is extremely amusing—the way they do it and the way they enjoy this ride, and they are great favorites with the people."—San Francisco Examiner.

Economics of the Poor.

A cheerful creature, who deserves more credit for her courage than many heroes who have died on the field of battle, gave a detailed list of her "economics" to a reporter a few weeks ago. "Shoes are the greatest expense," said; "they cost fifty cents, and my boy has to have a new pair every week." is pitiful, when one reflects that for two dollars the boy might have a pair of shoes which would last him four months! These are the economics of the very They buy worthless things, and are obliged to do so often, for the simple fact that they have not enough ready

money to buy good ones. They cannot lay in quantities of pro-visions nor buy healthful ones for the same reason, and are consequently kept poor and poorly clad and nourished be cause they cannot afford an outlay. In furnishing their houses it is the same thing. A cheap stove and a cheap chair, which wear out and break down shortly, are the only ones that can be got at the moment.-Mary Abbott in Chicago Post,

Keeping Track of Passengers "How do I remember which passen-gers have given up their tickets?" said a Western railroad conductor. "Thave no way in particular, but just get used to While I may not recognize every one who has paid, I can spot one from whom I have not received a ticket at once. Then if I am in doubt a sharp usually does the business. Most people would like to have the collector skip them, but they are so impressed

lodestone to draw out the cash. "Of course it is possible for a hardened sinner to bluff a collector, but few try it. After we have once made a round there is no trouble, for at stations we stand where we have a full view of the train and see exactly what persons go in and out of every car."—Cincinnati

with the idea that we know they have

not paid that a sharp look acts like a

An Aged Mantelpiece

A chimney piece carved from wood over 6,000 years old has recently been erected in a house in Edinburgh. The wood, an oak tree, was found in a sand pit at Musselburg, thirteen feet below the surface. Professor Geikie, of the geology chair of the University of Edinburgh, after personally examining the strata in which the oak was found, said the tree, which was 5 feet 9 inches in diameter, must be at least 6,000 years old, and describes it as a relic of the neolithic man. It was in a fine state of preservation, due to the sand, and was easily workable.—Jacobite Reliquary.

LOVE AND DISCRETION.

Ras the Tempering of the One with the Other Affected Matrimony?

It cannot be doubted that the popularity of matrimony has materially de-clined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with birdlike engerness and delight as soon as they were out of school, and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were con-sidered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single. It was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable oppor-tunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living as compared with that of former times is one of the effective influences The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many other things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation. They want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably de-layed or rejected on this account.

Then it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes, and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the is oblig bilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We have tasted the rats that have run riot in isolated wheat ricks, and we can conscientiously aver that they are both both sweet and succulent. Their flesh is white as that of a sweetbread, and has unquestionably more flavor. We understand that field mice are still more delicate, and considering the simple and wholesome habits of their virtuous lives, we can well believe it. The "Englishman in Paris" speaks of a salmi served soon after the beginning of the seige of the commune, and the very memory of it seems to have made his mouth water. Yet the town mice scarcely gave the experiment a fair trial, for they had been snared on the bastions between the onter boulevards and the fortifications.-Lon-

don Saturday Review. Reminding Him of a Fact.

A few days ago an elderly gentleman and his wife came down Broadway together. A lady crossing the street fell down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possi-ble way. When he returned to his wife ble way. When he returned to his wife she shook her fist at him. "It's all right; it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it's all right," she replied hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day I fell down stairs and you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."—New York World.

The offices that the prin ominister has been distributing carry with them salaries amounting in the aggregate to £190,000 a year. In addition to it the ministers themselves have at their disposal nearly 800 appointments, with an average income of £1,000 a year each. These appointments, however, are not annual, but occur as vacancies arise from death or resignation. There are nearly 1,500 other offices, with salaries varying from £250 to £1,000, that are also at the disposal of the ministers.—London Tit-Bits.