

# The Star.

VOLUME 2.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 2, 1893.

NUMBER 12.

## Railroad Time Tables.

### BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

On and after June 4th, 1893, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

**7:00 A. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For points North between Falls Creek and Bradford. Ties a. m. mixed train for Piquette.

**10:05 A. M.**—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mr. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

**10:30 A. M.**—Accommodation—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run and Piquette.

**1:20 P. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mr. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

**5:10 P. M.**—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Piquette and Wadsworth.

**8:22 P. M.**—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run and Piquette.

**9:20 A. M.**—Sunday train—For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.

**6:13 P. M.**—Sunday train—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run and Piquette.

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

J. H. McNEELY, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.  
J. H. HANBURY, Gen. Sup., Erie, Pa.  
Gen. Sup., Bradford, Pa.  
Rochester N. Y.

### ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday June 18, 1893. Low Grade Division.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 9.	101	109
Red Bank	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lawsonham	10:45	4:40			
New Bethlehem	11:00	5:05	5:12		
Oak Ridge	11:28	5:33	5:39		
Mayville	11:46	5:51	5:57		
Summersville	12:03	6:08	6:14		
Brockwayville	12:25	6:30	6:36		
Bell	12:31	6:36	6:42		
Fuller	12:41	6:46	6:52		
Reynoldsville	1:00	6:57	7:04		
Pancoat	1:08	7:05	7:12		
Falls Creek	1:26	7:23	7:30	10:55	1:38
DuBois	1:35	7:32	7:39	11:05	1:45
Sabula	1:47	7:44	7:51		
Winterburn	1:59	7:56	8:03		
Penfield	2:10	8:07	8:14		
Tyler	2:15	8:12	8:19		
Glen Fisher	2:25	8:22	8:29		
Benezette	2:35	8:32	8:39		
Grants	2:50	8:47	8:54		
Driftwood	3:20	9:17	9:24		
P. M. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 6.	No. 10.	106	110
Driftwood	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Grant	10:45	5:00	6:35		
Benezette	11:28	5:41	7:16		
Glen Fisher	11:45	5:59	7:34		
Tyler	12:03	6:17	7:52		
Penfield	12:05	6:19	7:54		
Winterburn	12:10	6:25	8:00		
Sabula	12:22	6:37	8:12		
DuBois	1:05	7:20	8:48	12:05	5:40
Falls Creek	1:26	7:39	9:02	12:15	5:50
Pancoat	1:44	7:58	9:20		
Reynoldsville	1:58	8:12	9:34		
Fuller	2:08	8:22	9:44		
Bell	2:10	8:24	9:46		
Brockwayville	2:20	8:34	9:56		
Summersville	2:30	8:44	10:06		
Mayville	2:38	8:52	10:14		
Oak Ridge	2:46	9:00	10:22		
New Bethlehem	2:54	9:08	10:30		
Lawsonham	3:02	9:16			
Red Bank	3:40	9:40			
A. M. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains daily except Sunday.

DAVID MCCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. PASS. AGT., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1893.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Driftwood.

EASTWARD.

**9:04 A. M.**—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 P. M.; New York, 9:35 P. M.; Baltimore, 6:45 P. M.; Washington, 8:15 P. M.; Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

**3:30 P. M.**—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.; New York, 7:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Pullman Parlor car and passenger coaches from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

**9:30 P. M.**—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.; New York, 7:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:30 A. M.; Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Pullman Parlor car and passenger coaches from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

**WESTWARD.**

**7:30 A. M.**—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Corry and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 5:30 P. M. for Erie.

**9:30 A. M.**—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

**6:27 P. M.**—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

**THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.**

**TRAIN 11** leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. M.; Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:45 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:37 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

**TRAIN 3** leaves New York at 8 P. M.; Philadelphia, 11:20 P. M.; Washington, 10:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 11:40 P. M.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuBois.

**TRAIN 1** leaves Renovo at 6:35 A. M., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:35 A. M.

### JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)

**TRAIN 19** leaves Ridgway at 9:40 A. M.; Johnsonburg at 9:50 A. M., arriving at Clermont at 10:45 A. M.

**TRAIN 20** leaves Clermont at 10:55 A. M., arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:40 A. M. and Ridgway at 11:55 A. M.

### RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD. NORTHWARD.

day, arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 10 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and Driftwood.

TRAIN 11 leaves Removø at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:35 a. m.

**JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.**  
(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 12 leaves Ridgway at 9:40 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:45 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:40 a. m. and Ridgway at 11:55 a. m.

### TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.

Eastward. Westward.

Train 8, 7:15 A. M. Train 3, 5:30 P. M.

Train 1, 1:45 P. M. Train 11, 8:35 P. M.

J. M. FREYHOE, Gen. Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

## BEAUX YEUX.

Once Cupid was weeping in pain and dismay And railing at cheating and theft, For he'd lost both his bow and his arrows at play And all of a quiver was left.

"What arms have I now," cried the child in despair, "To kindle the heart into flame? My power is vanished! Oh, I shall I fare In lands that are loveless and tame."

At the thought of this bitterest cup he must sup— His tears into rivulets ran, But they suddenly stopped, and a laugh bubbled up To his lips, for he thought of a plan:

"How foolish, how foolish, this sorrow to show, To fill all the air with my sighs! For what is the need of my arrow and bow When I can use Nellie's gray eyes?"

—Rowan Stevens in Kate Field's Washington.

## Staggered by Finger Bows.

A very amusing scene occurred once while I was serving a lady and gentleman at the most of the most elementary rules of table etiquette, shoveling the food into their mouths with their knives, which were constantly loaded half way up to the handles. They managed to struggle through their dinner, sometimes casting aside knives and forks and attacking game and poultry by cutting them in halves and eating from their hands, holding the leg. Sometimes, too, they became ridiculously polite by carrying bread with knife and fork, but the climax came when I set two bowls of rosewater before them as finger glasses.

They looked at each other, and then cautiously around the room, trying to find some solution of the mysterious dish before them, not having the sense to ignore it altogether. Whispered consultations took place, which presently grew into a suppressed quarrel, the lady reproaching her lord for his ignorance. Suddenly she was seen to shake the water around and around, and finally, with a look of contempt and superior wisdom, she raised the bowl to her lips and drank all the contents. Needless to say that the hearty laughter of the other diners made them feel the mistake, and they beat a hasty retreat.—London Tit-Bits.

## Mud Shoes For Horses.

We doubt if very many persons ever saw mud shoes for horses. They are used on horses in plowing the low and wet lands of the valley north of Sumner nearly every spring. The mud shoe consists of a heavy board about 8 inches wide and from 8 to 10 inches long, rounded in the front. On this board a red-hot shoe of the size worn on the horse's foot for which it is intended is placed until it burns into it to a depth almost sufficient to bury itself. It is necessary that the shoe have a long toe and long corks. A piece of circular band iron to fit over the top part of the hoof is then attached to the board and over the hoof to hold the mud shoe solidly to the foot.

One end of the band is fastened to the board with a screw, which when tightened holds the board as squarely to the bottom of the hoof as if it had grown there. The horses become accustomed to wearing them and after a day or two experience no difficulty in working in them. By this means farmers are enabled to plow land in the spring where without the use of mud shoes horses would mire down.—Sumner (Wash.) Herald.

William Ordway Partridge, the Boston sculptor, gets \$10,000 for his statue of Shakespeare and will receive \$27,000 for his equestrian statue of Garfield. He is 31 years of age.

## No Discrimination Intended.

President Eliot has written a graceful letter to Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the editor of the Boston Pilot, expressing his regret that there is no Catholic institution in the published list of the colleges whose graduates will be entitled to enter the Harvard law school under the new regulations which will go into effect in 1895. President Eliot states that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the faculty of the law school to discriminate against Catholic institutions of learning.

## Rather Unique.

A somewhat notorious diplomat and author has lived apart, by an amicable arrangement, from his wife for many years. Last year they chanced to occupy adjoining seats at the theater. No one in that audience who saw the lively conversation that ensued could guess that the participants were a married couple met after a long but wished for separation.

Alderman Mack Bridge of Sioux Falls recently lost a valuable horse that committed suicide. The horse had been very sick for about a month, and several days ago he managed to unlock the door of his stall, and going to some harness that was hanging up in the barn put his head through a portion of it and threw himself to the floor and was strangled.

The Mexican government has decreed deductions of from 5 to 10 per cent in the salaries of public employees and men in the army. These deductions, the total amount of which will exceed \$1,000,000, are to take effect next month and will be in force to the end of December.

Monte Carlo seems to have prospered this year more than it ever has done. The shares are now worth five times their original value, and plans are being made for increasing operations. There were nine suicides last year on the premises.

## The Curse of Militarism.

Our Prague correspondent says that the Bohemian deputies in the Austrian parliamentary delegations continue strongly to oppose the new military expenditure required by the war department on behalf of the triple alliance. The figures the opposition gives are significant. From 1868 to 1893 the Austrian army budget rose from 68,000,000 florins to 107,374,863 florins. During those years 8,833,000,000 florins have been expended on the army. The navy and the landwehr are not included in this vast sum. The occupation of Bosnia alone has cost the empire since 1878 245,000,000 florins.

On the other hand, nothing is incurred for works of peace. Not a mile of a navigable channel has been made. The support of primary schools, asylums, road building, etc., rests entirely on the shoulders of the provinces themselves. Other figures are no less suggestive. In the whole of Austria-Hungary there are 4,000,000 paupers and 16,000,000 persons unable to work—viz, children, old people and cripples; 9,000,000 women and hand workers earning no more than 180 florins a year; 2,000,000 workmen and servants whose yearly income does not exceed 800 florins, and only 1,681,000 persons getting from their work, trade or capital more than 800 florins. The physical and moral condition of the impoverished population is deteriorating.—London News.

## Pecuniary Prospects of the Chicago Fair.

If the Columbian company will discharge its bonded indebtedness and refund to the government the amount of its donation, it will do marvelously well. Every effort of the directory ought to be exerted in that direction. Operating expenses are far in excess of reason. Struggle has been made and successfully to a certain extent in the direction of reduced expenditure on current account, but the field is still full of possibilities. The banker's estimate of a 33 per cent return to Chicago and the shareholders, Chicago being on a footing with all shareholders, is optimistic. The estimate takes no account of the fact that it is the purpose of the Columbian Exposition company to continue expenditure after the closing of the fair. The Columbian guard have been assured that large numbers of them will remain for a year or more. The whole department of construction, reduced in number, but still an expensive outfit, will be continued. As the exposition is now managed, there will not be a penny of return for any shareholder. It is idle to make other prediction.—Chicago Times.

## End of De Maupassant.

De Maupassant was very thoroughly discussed at the time he was taken insane, and now that he is dead at the age of 43 there is nothing to add save that the operation of a great natural law is completed. He was a master of condensation in literary style. His short, terse sentences are matchless, but most of his stories are earthly and don't pierce by reason of the masterly skill with which they are told. No man could portray such frightful dramas of passion without entering into the emotions expressed. His own soul caught every reflection, and the strain was too much for him. "A prematurely worn-out nervous system" was the cause of his death. His career was only for 12 years, but he leaves behind a mass of brilliant fiction that will do harm for many decades.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## Gold in Maine.

That story of gold mining on Enchanted Pond township is not by any means the first that has been heard about gold finds in the Moose river valley. As long ago as 1850 a man named Berry claimed to have found gold in a ledge in that region in such quantities that he "chopped out pieces with his ax, which he sold to Augusta jewelers." To be sure critical persons may say this statement is only that he sold the ax to the Augusta man, not pieces of gold; but why not gold in Enchanted township as well as in Byron, where there is no doubt about it? It has long been asserted that there is gold enough in the sands of Moosehead lake to pay good wages to those who will wash them for it.—Lewis-ton Journal.

## A Theory as to Swiggins.

"What makes Swiggins such an unconscionable liar?" "Stinginess. He has as many facts as anybody, but he hates to give them out."—Exchange.

## The Poverty of Printed Language.

"God will keep up his end of the row if you give him a chance." That was the language used by Moderator Craig in his sermon, which had direct reference to the controversies before the general assembly. As it appears in print the sentence requires an expository note. Whether the word "row" rhymes with "how" or "ho" becomes an important question.—Washington Star.

## Strength of the Horse.

A horse can draw on the worst kind of earth road about four times as much as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road he can pull 10 times as much; on a plank road 25 times as much, and on a street railway 58 times as much.—Chicago Journal.

## Beware of This Road.

Dora—What road did you travel over? Clara—The North Southern railroad, and I'll never patronize that line again either. Their caramels are horrid.—Good News.

## A Very Forgetful Person.

"It's curious how forgetful some folks are, now isn't it?" inquired Mr. Jakes, the village plumber, carpenter and sheriff in a ruminative tone. "There's people that'll forget an errand as soon as they get the week end on so on, an I've even heard tell of folks that would forget their own names now an agin."

"Yes, I've heard mention made of just such cases," said Abijah Snow, who was watching Mr. Jakes solder a good sized hole in the bottom of the Snow teakettle.

"Well, I b'lieve there's a woman in this town beats 'em all fer forgettin'."

Mr. Jakes.

"Who's that?" inquired his customer, with mild interest.

"It's Miss Willard Franklin," replied Mr. Jakes. "She's got into the habit of comin over to our house twice a week, or sometimes oftener, as 't happens. An it's a queer thing, but if you'll b'lieve me, she sets an sets and forgets all about Willard till we've had a good square dinner, an within 10 minutes after we've cleared everythin off'n the table she'll recollect him an start fer home."

Mr. Jakes shot one glance at Mr. Snow, and Mr. Snow returned it as he said slowly:

"S'pose the fact of Willard's bein sech a scanty provider an your spreadin a lib'ral table could hev anythin to do with it?"

"They say you can't ever tell what does affect folks' memory—or forgettry," said Mr. Jakes in a noncommittal tone. And then he blew out his light, and he and Mr. Snow indulged in a couple of dry chuckles as the kettle changed hands.—Youth's Companion.

## Making Imitation Diamonds.

The material in which imitation diamonds are produced is called strass, from the name of its inventor, a German jeweler who flourished at the beginning of the present century. It is perfectly colorless and transparent glass, or rather crystal, of irreproachable purity, composed of rock crystal, or of white sand, mixed with oxide of lead, arsenical acid and other ingredients. Its preparation demands infinite care and a multitude of precautions, to avoid the possibility of the slightest flaw or bubble being introduced into the mass, from which are then cut the false gems in the proportions desired. Small or medium sized diamonds produce a much better effect than do large ones.

For the best forms of imitation jewelry they are cut by the same workmen that are employed in executing that function with real stones. Their task is much easier, owing to the comparative softness of strass, a quality which causes ornaments in imitation diamonds to lose very speedily their brilliancy and their deceptive aspect. To remedy this state of things imitation emeralds, rubies and sapphires are often set with a layer or slice cut from a real precious stone of inferior value and cemented with a transparent and colorless compound on the top of the false gem, so as to cover it completely.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Falcons in Japan.

In the olden times in Japan all the daimios (similar to the old English lord) had great sport with falcons, as they went out to the field to catch other birds with falcons. The falcons were tamed well and used to catch large birds, mostly cranes. When people now go out hunting with falcons, the men in charge hold the falcons upon their fingers. As soon as one sees any bird he lets the falcon rush at the bird; as soon as the falcon reaches the bird he bites at the throat and throws the bird down to the ground. Meanwhile the holder runs to the place where they are and catches both of them.

Falcons are not large birds, but as they belong to the eagle family they are strong and brave and never afraid to go at any bird to kill it, but the men in charge of falcons of course take great care in feeding and taming them.—Chicago News-Record.

## The Blue of Sapphires.

Star sapphires are generally of a grayish blue tint, and the star is exhibited in its greatest perfection when looked at by the light of the sun or a candle. The sapphire is found of all tints and shades of blue, but the color which approximates to the shade formerly called "bleu du roi" is the most valuable. A really fine sapphire should appear blue by artificial light as well as by day. This stone is found in crystals generally of much larger size than the ruby. The name "sapphire" is perhaps the only one which runs through all languages with very slight alteration—the Hebrew name sapphir, the Chaldean sappirion, the Greek sapphros, the Latin sapphirus, etc.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Their Favorite Amusement.

A favorite amusement with the United States army officers on the Rio Grande is the Mexican cock fight. Every Mexican village has its cock pit, and officers on a few hours' leave cross the river to see the fun. There are no better cockfighters in the world than the Mexicans, and as public opinion sanctions the sport the enjoyment of everybody is altogether frank. The acme of the sport is reached when the apparently vanquished bird, after having been completely buried in the dust of the arena to stanch his blood, suddenly rises as if from the grave, and with one blow from the spur slays his astonished rival in the act of crowing over his supposed victory.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Two sisters will make their appearance in London next year. One is 8 feet high, with hands 28 inches in length, and the other is not 8 feet high and weighs 21 pounds.

## A Natural Icehouse.

In the north side of Stone mountain, six miles from the mouth of Stony creek, in Scott county, has been discovered a natural icehouse on a grand scale. One of the old settlers first discovered it about 1890, but owing to the fact that the land on which it is situated could not be bought he refused to tell its whereabouts and would only take ice from it in case of sickness.

He died without revealing the secret to even his own family, and but for a party of "sang" diggers entering the region it might have remained a secret for generations, as it is situated in an unfrequented part of the mountain.

The ice was only protected from the rays of the sun by a thick growth of moss resembling a texture and like moss that can be seen dangling from the oaks of Louisiana and Texas. Its formation was after the fashion of a coal vein, being several feet thick in some places while several feet in others. The formation indicates that it had been spread over the surface in a liquid state and then congealed. By what process it freezes or was frozen is a matter of conjecture at this stage of investigation. Some think that it was formed in the winter and had been protected since by a dense growth of moss which covers it, while the more plausible theory is that beneath the bed is situated a great natural laboratory whose function is a formation of ether, and the process of freezing goes steadily on through the heat as well as the cold. The growth of moss resembled the hanging moss around Hudson bay and indicates a frigid temperature. The bed covers one acre, and if it proves inexhaustible it will be valuable.—Dispatch to Richmond Star.

## Fate of a Russian Scholar.

"Why does Russia linger in ignorance?" answered David S. Jordan. "Let me tell you a story. When I was in college at Cornell, there came a bright young Russian to study by the name of Dabroloff. This young man was of quick perceptive powers and deeply interested in the progressive practical sciences and questions. He studied very hard for four years, did much more work than any single term required and graduated with the honors of his class. He removed to New York and entered into a successful practice of civil engineering.

"Some time later I learned that he had gone back to his native land. I heard no more of this young man outside of a few scientific articles in some European magazines for nearly 10 years. While making a tour of Europe I bethought myself of him and wondered why his brilliant parts had not long since brought him into prominence. In Russia I made inquiries and there learned to my astonishment and sorrow that the student had been suspected of treason, tried and sentenced to Siberia, where he had died in filth and chains."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## The Universal Suffrage in Austria.

The success of the Belgians in wresting universal suffrage from the fears of the ruling classes seems to have inspired the Austrian workmen to labor for a similar result in a similar way. The suffrage in Austria is now given to all who pay a minimum of five florins in direct taxes. To make it universal is now the avowed object of the leader of the working-men's party, who three weeks after the May day demonstrations in the prater issued a sort of appeal to the country and particularly to the laboring classes on the subject. The design is to foment an agitation which will assume huge proportions by the time parliament meets in the fall, when, it is hoped, the course of events in Brussels may be repeated in Vienna.—New York Post.

## Statistics of Special Sessions.

There has not been a special session of congress for 14 years, and the one which will assemble Aug. 7 will be the twelfth in the history of the government. In the earlier decades of the century special sessions were more frequent than they have been of late, because of threatening crises in our relations with foreign powers. Jefferson called congress together twice in extraordinary session during his administration, and Madison twice also, once to declare our second war of independence. But the most momentous subject which any special session was called upon to deal with was the opening of the rebellion. President Lincoln convened congress July 4, 1861.

## A New England Slave.

The Bangor (Me.) News has found a slave in that city. This man is the driver of a horse wagon and is stationed at a little brick house on Hammond street. The Bangor fire department pays him \$40 a month, and he stands eternal watch, day and night, having no vacation or holidays. He