

READS TO WORKMEN.

THE NOVEL OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY A NEW YORK MAN.

Cuban Cigar Makers Pay Him Well For Translating and Reading Aboard News-papers and Books While They Work—His Audience Sometimes Critical.

The Spanish speaking cigar makers in this town employ a man to read to them while they are at work. In no other industry is this thing done, though it would seem that other workers "by the piece" could imitate the Cubans to advantage.

The Cubans are great talkers, and this is what probably started the custom in the cigar factories of Havana.

Julian Barreda is probably the most popular of the young men who earn a good living by amusing and instructing the cigar makers.

He walked into the factory one day, and mounting the table which served as a rostrum for the reader he made a little speech to the men, the purport of which was that he thought he would make a good reader for them.

They told him to go ahead and show what he could do. He pulled a paper out of his pocket and began reading a tariff editorial to them.

He reads for 1 1/2 hours at each factory in the morning and for 2 1/2 hours in the afternoon.

"It is not so easy a task as one might suppose," said Barreda to a reporter. "The men are very critical, and if the matter is dull or uninteresting they do not hesitate to shout out and demand a change.

"The men are very critical, and if the matter is dull or uninteresting they do not hesitate to shout out and demand a change. They are especially interested in the foreign news.

"The best in the world. They are working all the time, and they are anxious not to miss a word. They work faster when some one is reading, and they realize that if they ever get to talking together their bill at the end of the week will be just so much less.

"I have to be very careful in reading the Cuban papers and those published in Spanish in this city that I do not miss an editorial representing some particular shade of opinion.

Barreda has learned to be a very discriminating newspaper reader. He knows when to skip the dry part of an article, and he knows just what newspaper is the one to begin on in the morning.

None of his hearers speaks English, and their desire to know about the country and the city they are living in makes the employment of the reader not only a luxury which few workmen enjoy at their occupations, but an absolute necessity.

A Good Match. Little Ethel—I don't I'll marry George Sweet when he grows up. Mother—You like him, do you? Little Ethel—No, not much, but he's just as fond of chocolates as I am.—Good News.

NEW YORK'S CHURCHGOERS.

Its 600 Churches of All Creeds and Attendance of 900,000 Worshipers.

There are 84 Catholic churches in New York city for a Catholic population of 600,000. Of these churches 3 are of the Jesuit order, 2 Capuchin, 1 Franciscan, 1 Carmelite, 1 Paulist and 1 Dominican.

There are 10 German Catholic churches, 2 Italian, 1 Bohemian, 1 French, 1 Hungarian, 1 French Canadian and 1 Polish. The Polish church is in Stanton street and is now the subject of litigation. It is the only Catholic church in the most densely populated ward of New York, which contains 75,000 inhabitants in 110 acres of ground.

If, as the church authorities expect, this church is closed for religious uses, the Tenth ward will be the only one in town of the 24 without a Catholic church. The Twenty-fourth ward has seven.

The total number of churches of all creeds and denominations in New York city is 600. Their seating capacity is 325,000, and their value is \$80,000,000. The assessed value of the marble cathedral, the most important of the Catholic churches in town, is \$3,000,000; Trinity church is valued at \$4,000,000, Grace church is valued at \$350,000, the Jewish Temple Emanu El on Fifth avenue and Forty-third street is valued at \$400,000, and the Jewish Temple Beth El on Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street is valued at \$400,000.

New York is very largely a city of churchgoers. The total attendance taken collectively on Saturday and Sunday at all forms of religious worship amounts to about 900,000 in a total population of 1,800,000, including the sick, the disabled, infants, octogenarians and persons in public institutions. There are more Methodists than Baptists in New York, more Presbyterians than Methodists and more Catholics than Presbyterians.

The oldest Catholic church in New York is St. Peter's on Barclay street. Next oldest is St. Mary's at Grand and Ridge streets. There are 46 Jewish synagogues in New York city.—New York Sun.

The Paying Teller's Story.

"In our bank, you know," said the paying teller, "we never allow any cigarette smoking, and part of my business is to see that nobody comes into the bank with one of the vile things burning. Well, the other morning a young fellow came in with a note he wanted certified. He was a nice, country looking sort of a boy and must have been new at his business, as he wandered all around the bank before he struck my window.

"And before I could say another word that kid made a grab in his pocket, handed out a box and stuck them in at my window, with the remark, 'Why, yes, cert'nly—help yourself!'"

"Fresh? Well, I guess so!"—New York Tribune.

A Good Son Is This.

An interesting story of filial devotion is told of a Deering citizen who, as a young man, followed the sea and visited many foreign lands, settling down at home some 30 years ago, never having slept out of his own house but 10 nights since that time.

"In the afternoon I read to them out of some book. Just now I am reading 'Gil Blas' in one shop and a Spanish novel called 'The Two Sisters' in the other. When I have finished a novel, I select half a dozen others that I think will suit them and read them a list of titles. Then they vote on which one I shall begin."

A Railroad Through the Sea.

An interesting experiment is about to be carried out at Brighton in the shape of the construction of a marine railway for the purpose of connecting Brighton with the little village of Rottingdean, some three or four miles to the eastward. The rails will be laid on the solid rock with concrete and at high water will be covered by the sea, which, however, will not affect the carriages, the latter being supported on a framework that keeps them high and dry.

Writers of comic plays are said to have, as a rule, a very good conceit of themselves.

Chippie—Jameel! His Man—Yessir. Chippie—I have a letter to write. What year is this—Indianapolis Journal.

FLESH EATING HARES.

A Sheptic Was Convinced When He Saw One Munching Mutton.

Here is a dish never seen on a Spanish table, because in Spain there is a superstition that hares in the night go into churchyards and dig up the graves and eat the dead bodies. A writer who spent some time shooting in Castille, where game is very plentiful, relates how he was convinced of the fact that the hares do eat flesh. He had been told so by the country people, but had treated their assertion as a ridiculous fiction.

The next time he found himself in a party of sportsmen he repeated what he had heard as a joke, but to his surprise every one listened quite gravely and assured him that it was perfectly true. They themselves had frequently seen hares eating flesh. As he still expressed doubts on the subject, however, one of the company offered to bet him 50 liters of wine that he (the German) should see a hare eating meat. The bet was accepted.

The next morning, very early, the Spaniard, the German and two greyhounds went out to a great heath to look for flesh eating hares. As they were sitting waiting for the hares to appear, the Spaniard, to the German's amazement, took a little live crab out of his pocket. "What do you want that for?" said the German. "To catch the hare with," replied the Spaniard. It struck the German that perhaps the Spaniard had brought him out merely to make a fool of him. But then he reflected that that was not the Spanish way with strangers.

So he held his tongue and went on waiting. By and by a fine hare appeared. In a moment the two dogs were after him (they were well muzzled, so that they could not do him any harm), and in a few moments more the hare had disappeared again in his hole, and the dogs were barking at its mouth. The men got up and hurried after them. "Now," said the Spaniard, "this is where my crab comes in." He pulled out the crab and put it down at the mouth of the hole, and it, glad to hide in the dark shade, crept in with all the expedition it could manage. The Spaniard instantly spread a large coarse sack over the entrance, and in a few moments out rushed the hare, terrified by its unexpected visitor, right into the sack. Home they went with their prisoner, which they placed in a cage. When the hare had recovered from his fright, he ate before the German's astonished eyes several pieces of the mutton which were thrown in.—Muenchener Zeitung.

Iron In Pharmacy.

The pharmacopoeia has long recommended iron wire as material for iron preparations. Musical wire, being steel and therefore purer, is also often applied and yields sufficiently pure preparations. More lately there have been recommended for this purpose soft steel drillings, as being cheaper, purer and not so difficult to dissolve as wire, which by the various processes of forging, hammering, rolling and final drawing becomes denser and harder.

The more impure an iron the quicker it will dissolve, but the same piece of iron or steel will more rapidly dissolve the less it has undergone the mechanical treatments in question. Thus, if the immense amount of mechanical labor be considered to which an iron or steel bar is subjected in reducing its diameter to that of wire, it is argued that soft steel drillings, shavings or turnings deserve preference. In a word, the turnings and drillings of axes and steel boiler plate, which can be obtained at any steel works or machine shop, are ranked among the purest brands of iron, in the chemical sense of the word. According to experts, it may be considered a practical rule that any brand of steel capable of making good axle or boiler plate will also yield pure preparations on dissolving.—New York Tribune.

A Family of Giants.

"The best evidence of the truth of the theory of heredity I ever saw," said T. E. Lucas to the corridor man at the Lindell, "is a family named Walker, living in Mitchell county, N. C. There are at present seven brothers and five sisters, the lowest stature of any of them being 6 feet, which is the height of one of the girls. Her sisters run in regular graduation as to height—6 feet 1 inch, 6 feet 2 inches and 6 feet 3 inches. The tallest brother is 7 feet 9 inches, and the shortest 6 feet 8 inches.

"The mother is short, being but 5 feet 8 inches, while the father, from whom the children inherit their remarkable growth, is 7 feet 2 inches. He is of a family of nine brothers, the tallest of whom was 8 feet in height and the shortest 7 feet, and all of them lived to a considerable age, the only one surviving, however, being the father of the sons and daughters mentioned. If the present family were arranged one above the other, they would reach 73 feet 6 inches in height. It is said that all of the ancestors back through several generations were of like proportions."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where He Belonged.

An English paper tells the following old story as of something having recently happened: The Dorford magistrate sent a boy named Mace to a truant school for two years, whereupon this colloquy ensued:

Clerk—You are bound to ask the father what is his religious persuasion. Chairman—Do you go to church? Defendant—No, sir.

Chairman—Do you go anywhere? Defendant—No, sir.

Chairman—Does the boy go anywhere? Defendant—No, sir.

Clerk—Then we shall put him down as belonging to the Church of England.

Had It In For Him.

Post—If I ever catch the composer who ruined my last poem, I'll be tempted to murder him. You see I wrote a beautiful little gem about my prospective wife, and in it I referred to her as "a composite of angels." Friend—Well? Post—And the thick headed printer got it "a composite of angles."—Boston Courier.

Improving an Opportunity.

A man who was somewhat the worse for frequent libations boarded a Market street car the other day, and while he rode he kept the other passengers convulsed. After he had comfortably seated himself two young ladies got on. There was no room for them to sit down, so the inebriated man remarked to two young men next him, "Why don't you fellows gush up and give us ladies seats?" Seeing that they did not move, the man addressed himself to the two young ladies in about this style, "Girls, if I could stand, you could have my seat." Here the conductor thought it time to interfere and admonished the well meaning fellow to be quiet under pain of being put off. This seemed to have the desired effect, for he kept still after he had said, "Conductor, I'm married man. Have to talk now, for after I get home my wife won't give me a chance."—Philadelphia Call.

Sounds Like Boston.

"Hortensia," said her father, "will you have some taters?" "If you refer to the farinaceous tubers which pertain to the Solanum tuberosum and which are commonly known as potatoes," replied the sweet girl, "I should be pleased to be helped to a modicum of the same. But taters, taters! I'm quite sure, papa, that they are something of which I never before had the pleasure of hearing."

The old man pounded on the table until the pepper cester lay down for a rest and then remarked in a voice of icy coldness, "Hortensia, will you have some tater?" "Yes, dad, I will."

Is our boasted high school system a failure, or is it not?—London Tit-Bits.

The First Phenix.

Legend tells us that the first phenix was born in the garden of Eden and had its nest in a great red rose—the first rose that ever bloomed. When the angel drove Adam and Eve out of paradise, a spark of fire fell from the angel's fiery sword and burned up the phenix and his nest. Out of the ashes sprang a glorious bird, which also lived 500 years before mysteriously burning itself, at every recurrence of which a new phenix is said to arise.—New York Journal.

Seed Potatoes! Early Puritan, Freeman and Rural New Yorker No. 2. All choice, well tested, standard varieties, in small or large amounts at reasonable prices. You cannot afford to plant runout or rough, coarse, deep eyed seed when you can get as good an assortment as is known at the present time by ordering early of A. T. McLURE, JEFF. CO., PANCOAST, PA. P. S.—Send for descriptive Price List.

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Railroad Time Tables.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY. The short line between Buffalo, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region. On and after Nov. 19th, 1893, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows: 7:10 A. M.; 1:20 p. m.; and 7:00 p. m. Accommodations for freight, Buffalo and P. & E. train, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie. 7:45 A. M.; 1:45 p. m.; and 7:30 p. m. Accommodations for freight, Buffalo and P. & E. train, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie. 2:40 P. M. Bradford Accommodations for freight, Brockwayville, Edinport, Canton, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford. 6:00 P. M. Mail For Buffalo, Sykes, Big Run, Painesville and Wilcox. 9:20 A. M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg. 6:30 P. M. Freight Train For Buffalo, Sykes, Big Run and Painesville. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains from all stations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all six P. M. H. McINYRE, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. J. H. HARRETT, E. C. LAPPY, General Sup't. Gen'l. Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

Table with columns for Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division Time Table, Trains leave Edinport, EASTWARD, WESTWARD, THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. Includes train numbers, destinations, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for SOUTHWARD, NORTHWARD, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Includes train numbers, stations, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY, Eastward, Westward. Includes train numbers, destinations, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 1, No. 5, No. 9, 101, 109. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 2, No. 6, No. 10, 102, 110. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 3, No. 7, No. 11, 103, 111. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 4, No. 8, No. 12, 104, 112. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 5, No. 9, No. 13, 105, 113. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 6, No. 10, No. 14, 106, 114. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 7, No. 11, No. 15, 107, 115. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 8, No. 12, No. 16, 108, 116. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 9, No. 13, No. 17, 109, 117. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 10, No. 14, No. 18, 110, 118. Includes station names, train numbers, and arrival/departure times.

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LISTEN! Till I tell you of something that is of great interest to all. It must be remembered that J. C. Froelich is the Popular Tailor of Reynoldsville, and that is what I am going to dwell on at this time. Never mind the World's Fair for a few moments, as his exhibit of goods is something on that scale. The tremendous display of seasonable suitings, especially the fall and winter assortment, should be seen to be appreciated. A larger line and assortment of fall and winter goods than ever. I ask and inspection of my goods by all gentlemen of Reynoldsville. All fits and workmanship guaranteed perfect. Yours as in the past, J. C. FROELICH, Reynoldsville, Pa. Next door to Hotel McConnell.

MASTER AND EXAMINER'S NOTICE. The Borough of West vs. Winslow Township. In the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, No. 1, Feb'y Term, 1894. Sitting in Equity. Having been, on Dec. 11, 1893, appointed Master and Examiner, in above case, to equally adjust and apportion indebtedness between said Borough of West Reynoldsville and the township of Winslow, all persons interested are hereby notified that I will perform the duties of above appointment at my office, in the Borough of Brookville, on MONDAY, the 20th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1894, at TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. And all persons having claims against the said township of Winslow are hereby notified to present them on or before the date above mentioned, or they will be forever barred. Dec. 18, 1893. J. M. VAN VLIET, Master and Examiner.

First National Bank OF REYNOLDSVILLE. CAPITAL \$50,000.00. C. Mitchell, President; Scott McClelland, Vice Pres.; John H. Kaueher, Cashier. Directors: C. Mitchell, Scott McClelland, J. C. King, Joseph Strauss, Joseph Henderson, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kaueher. Does a general banking business and solicits the accounts of merchants, professional men, farmers, mechanics, miners, lumbermen and others, promising the most careful attention to the business of all persons. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. First National Bank building, Nolan block. Fire Proof Vault.