SOME BUYERS FORGET TO COLLECT INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL.

Some Interesting Information Expres In Large Figures-The Difference Re tween Conpon and Registered Bonds How Interest Piles Up.

A number of snug fortunes are lying in the United States treasury waiting for somebody to step up and claim them. This money is due on bonds long ago called in. Some of them have never been cashed by the holders. On the "old debt," which embraces all loans made to this government up to 1837, \$121,000 is still owing. Since that date more than \$1,000,000 has accumulated, being uncalled for by the persons entitled to it, either through negligence or

for other reasons.

A considerable fraction of this great sum is now held by the treasurer of the United States in the shape of checks. Interest on registered bonds is paid by check, but as people are constantly changing their addresses it not infrequently happens that track is lost for awhile of an individual bondholder. Under such circumstances the quarterly interest checks are retained as they fall due and in the course of time pile up.
They are kept for an indefinite period
and are good forever.
There are such checks in the treasur-

er's office now which have accumulated during more than 10 years. On the other hand, knowing that they are always good for the money they represent, peo-ple often keep these interest checks, putting them away and hoarding them, just as if they were so much cash. Only the other day a batch of 40 checks for \$1 each was received at the treasury. The owner had simply put them away as they came in year after year.

The millionaire is commonly represented as engaged in clipping coupons from bonds. This is an egregious error. Rich men, as a rule, do not hold coupon bonds. Such bonds are not safe property. They are always payable to bearer like treasury notes. If lost, the govern-ment will not replace them. Accordingly, for the sake of security, people are constantly exchanging them for registered bonds. The sum total of coupon bonds is now about \$70,000,000, mostly in the hands of small holders.

Registered bonds are rich men's prop erty par excellence. At present about \$200,000,000 worth of them is held by private individuals. Of this great sum \$87 000,000, or not far from one-half, is owned by 1,000 persons, roughly speaking, whose holdings average \$80,000

The names of these fortunate individuals are kept secret by the treasury Some of the fortunes possessed in this shape are enormous. Among the great-est holdings are those of the Vanderbilts. Old William H. Vanderbilt had \$45,000,000 in registered bonds at one

About 20 years ago \$40,000 worth of the consols of 1865 and 1867 were stoler in Havana. The thief altered them by erasing the name from the face and sold them to ignorant persons. They were for \$1,000 each. Ever since then they have been coming in to the treasury through banks and otherwise. Of course they were useless to the holders, being registered and only payable to the original inal owner.

The original owner lost nothing, ef course. All he had to do was to notify the secretary of the treasury, giving an affidavit and a bond of indemnity, and the stolen consols were replaced. That is the advantage of registered bonds. The number of such bonds that have been lost and stolen is astonishing. A list of them, numbering nearly 1,000, is printed and circulated by the govern-

It is called the "caveat fist" and is designed to warn bankers and others against accepting securities of the numbers mentioned. Some time ago a report came from Indianapolis of a bond that was said to have been destroyed. Affidavits, etc., being furnished, a new one was issued to replace it. Ten years later that identical security was forwarded to the treasury from Holyoke, Mass.

It had been found in a lot of waste paper at a paper mill. There was no question of fraud in this case. The owner lost it and supposed that it had been burned.

A great many bonds called for redemption 20 years and more ago have never been presented for payment. Some of them have doubtless been put away and forgotten. It is imagined that oth ers have been lost at sea together with their owners. The quantity of gold and silver in coin and bullion sunk from wrecks in the ocean amounts to many millions of dollars in the course of a cen-

(inly about \$9,000,000 worth of bond is pessessed by comparatively poor persons, and these in sums of \$500 or less.

About 30 years ago Uncle Sam lent s lot of money to help build various trans-continental railways. It was understood that the companies would refund the cash as soon as they got well started. There is little fikelihood that any con-siderable part of it will ever be paid. There is still owing \$64,000,000 of original indebtedness, plus \$70,000,000 of in-

To raise this money for the use of the railways, the government issued bonds at differentiimes from 1865 to 1869. They were to run for 30 years at 6 per cent The treasury is still paying this big in-terest, which is more than twice what the loan is worth today.—New York

She Loves Scotch Music.

Lady Elgin is very musically inclined and has a special predilection for the characteristic compositions of hernative land and has taught all her children to sing the fine old Scottish melodies. It is her custom every evening to have them join her at the piano, from the oldest down to Lady Rachel, a tiny fairy of three summers, whose piece de resistance at present is the familiar "Boatie Rows." —London Gentlewoman. THE OLD HARPOONER.

A Bit of the Poetry That Has Gone Out of

Whalleg Life. The gallant seaman who in all the books stands in the prow of a whaling boat waving a harpoon over his head, with the line snaking out into the air behind him, is only to be found now in Paternoster row. The Greenland seas have not known him for more than a bundred years, since first the obvious proposition was advanced that one could shoot both harder and more accurately than one could throw. The swivel gun, like a huge horse pistol, with its great cakem wad and 28 drams of powder, is a more reliable but a far less pictur-

But to aim with such a gun is an art in itself, as will be seen when one considers that the rope is fastened to the neck of a harpoon, and that as the missile flies the downward drag of this rope must seriously deflect it. So difficult is it to make sure of one's aim, that it is the etiquette of the trade to pull the boat right onto the creature, the prow shooting up its soft, gently sloping side and the harpooner firing straight down into its broad back, into which not only the four foot harpoon but 10 feet of the rope behind it will disappear. Then, should the whale cast its tail in the air after the time bonored fashion of the pictures, that boat would be in evil case, but fortunately when frightened or hurt it does no such thing, but curls its tail up underneath it, like a cowed dog, and sinks like a stone. Then the bows splash back into the water, the harpoon er hugs his own soul, the crew light their pipes and keep their legs apart, the line runs merrily down the middle of the boat and over the bows. There are two miles of it there, and s second boat will lie alongside to splice on if the first should run short, the end being always kept loose for that purpose. And now occurs the one serious danger of whaling. The line has usu been coiled when it was wet, and as it runs out it is very liable to come in loops, which whiz down the boat between the men's legs. A man lassoed in one of these nooses is gone and fifty fathoms deep before the harpooner has Where's Jock?" time to say, be the boat itself which is caught then down it goes like a cork on a trout line, and the man who can swim with a whaler's high boots on is a swimmer in deed. Many a whale has had a Parthian revenge in this fashion. Some years ago a man was whisked over with bight of rope round his thigh. 'George, man, Atec's gone!' shrieked the boat steerer, heaving up his ax to cut the line. But the harpooner caught his wrist. "Na, na, mun," he cried, 'the oil money'll be a good thing for And so it was arranged while Alec shot on upon his terrible journey.—A. Conan Doyle in McClure's Magazine.

Cleanliness In One Home.

Alexander Selkirk resides in Detroit, and, strange to say, his wife's maiden name is Robinson. She is, take her a' in a', the very pink o' perfection. When he comes hame at e'en, he is obligated to take off his boots in the passage. She hands him his slippers. When he puts them on, he jumps frae ae mat to anither till he reaches his chair. When he sits doon to supper, she ties a bib round his neck and twa or three napkins on his knees. If a morsel o' beef or bread should happen to fa' on the floor, she directs his attention to it and informs him that a guilty conscience needs nae accuser. Her stove shines as bright as her coal black eye, and her tinware sparkles on the wall like diamonds in the darkness.

When he is sitting on a chair, she will not permit his back to touch the back of it. He sits bolt upright. In a private conversation he said: "Sir, my wife bangs a'; she is the trigest wife sometimes think that she is just rather to the rather. Yet wi' a' her faults I wad be as mad as a March hare if onybody was ignorant enough to apply to her the auld saying that a' clean glove sometimes covers a dirty hand." -Detroit News-Tribune.

Measuring Hardness

For determining the hardness or friability of certain substances M. Rosiwal has described to the Vienna academy a new method devised by him which is characterized by entire simplicity. The measurements consist in comparing the losses of weight sustained by the bodies under investigation by scratching them with a given weight of polishing material mounted on a metallic or glass base until the substance loses its effi-ciency, the polishing appliances comprising dolamitic sand, emery and pure corundum. The diamond is assigned its place in the scale of hardness by comparing its effectiveness as a polishing agent with that of corundum, proving 140 times as hard as the latter, and to these succeed topaz, 194; quartz, 175; adularia, 59:2; apatite, 8.0; flourspar, 6.4; calcite, 5.6; rock salt, 2.0, and tale, 0.04.—New York Sun.

That Boy Again.
"It makes me tired," said Mr. Figg,

"to see the style the Henderbys put on when every one knows that they are as

or.as—as poor as"— "Plaster," interrupted Tommy. "Yes, as poor as plaster, poor as plaster —porous plaster. If you don't send that impudent kid to bed in five

minutes, I'll lick him till be can't see. Tuen Mr. Figg put his hat on well down over his eyes, and not heeding his wife's advice to wear his overshoes went down town.—Indianapolis Journal.

Forced to Confess.

A curious point in Swedish criminal law is that confession is necessary be-fore a capital sentence can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence, the prison discipline is made extremely strict and severe until the desired confession is obtained.—Popular Magazine. MORPHINE'S NEW ANTIDOTE.

Dr. Moor Tells How He Made the Discovery and of His Experiments.

Dr. William Moor, whose discovery Dr. William Moor, whose discovery of permanganate of potassium as an antidote for morphine poisoning has made him famous, has written a paper upon the subject which has been published in a well known medical periodical. In this he treats the subject almost altogether, as might be expected, in a technical manner. He tells, however, of the investigations that led to his discovery in the following words:

covery in the following words:

"After some trials I found that the
best way of administering it was to
have it made up in pills with cacao butter and talcum of kaolin, and to di-rect the patient to drink very slowly a glassful of water just one minute after taking the pill, for the latter begins to disintegrate in one minute at the temperature of the body. By using this method I successfully combated the extremely disagreeable odor in a case of cancer of the stomach.

"About that time I treated a well known actor suffering from acute pleurisy. This gentleman was addicted to morphine, and as I had taken much interest in him I earnestly sought the best plan to break his habit. The idea occurred to me that perhaps permanga-nate of potash might decompose morphine, the latter being an organic substance, and that by making use of a certain method I could eventually break his habit without restricting him from taking his morphine. My patient, however, started on a professional tour just when I began to put my idea to a test. This circumstance did not prevent me from continuing my researches as to the effect of permanganate of potassium on morphine, and today I am permitted to offer to the profession what I consider to be the antidote 'par excellence' for morphine.

Then considering in detail the peculiar effects of the antidote when differ-

ently administered Dr. Moor continues 'Having gained the knowledge of these facts, it is not surprising that I could swallow with impunity toxic doses of sulphate of morphine tollowed in a few moments by a corresponding amount of the chemical body which I was justified to consider the antidote par excellence for morphine. Thus on one occasion four hours after a full dinner, at a time when the stomach must have contained a great amount of solu-ble peptones and other organic matter, I took two grains of the sulphate of morphine in about half of an ounce of water, followed in one minute by three grains of its antidote-for safety's sake one grain more than necessary—dissolved in four ounces of water. In another instance three hours after a light supper I took in the presence of several colleagues belonging to the staff of the West Side German clinic of this city three grains of the sulphate of morphine, followed in about 30 seconds by four grains of permanganate of potassium, both in aqueous solution. I was perfectly confident that the antidote possessed such a wonderful infinity for the morphine that it would select it instantaneously from among the contents of the stomach.

"In case of poisoning by any of the salts of morphia 10 to 15 grains of the antidote dissolved in six or eight ounces of water should be administered at once and repeated at intervals of 30 minutes three or four times, or even more often. Permanganate of potassium as well as the salts of manganese are comparatively harmless, even if given in large quantities."

Dr. Moor continues: "In cases of oisoning by the alkaloid itself or by tincture of opium (laudanum), also by opium, it is advisable to acidulate the antidotal solution with diluted sulphuric scid, or in the absence of this with some white vinegar—not red vine-gar—by which the insoluble morphia will be at once converted into the soluble sulphate of acetate. I have strong reason to believe that the administra tion of permanganate will be of bene-Scial effect even after absorption of the morphine has taken place.

Ages of Stone and of Bronze. The transition from the stone age to

the bronze age can be read in the dis-closures of the lake dwellers of Switzerland. This wonderful people lived through the stone age and for long ages continued on until they lapped over into the bronze age. Some of their set-tlements disclose only stone implements, while others of a later date show the bronze chisel, the bronze winged hatchet, the bronze knife, the hexagonal hammer, the tanged knife of ornamental de sign, the socket knife and the bronze sickle. They show also the bronze fishbook, barbed and in exact similitude of our present device. The ornamental hatpin as now used, together with other articles of utility and ornamentation, is plentiful. The stone mold for cast ing the copper or bronze batchet is of exceedingly ancient date, but probably the use of sand was far more common and hence we have less traces of that method.—Hardware.

The Height of Obliviousness

Yesterday I met a worthy gentleman whom years ago I used to see in the Paris salons. A few rapid words of greeting were exchanged between us.

"Madame is quite well, I hope?"
"Quite well, thanks." Here my old acquaintance suddenly bethought himself and added:

"Beg pardon, no-nothing of the kind. I forgot for the moment that I lost her six months back."-Etoile.

In Business.

Housekeeper-You are in business

are you? Tramp-Yes, mum. I'm a speculator, mum, but I ain't no Wall street shark, no indeed, mum. My business is legitimate.

"You don't look it." "It's true though, mum. I've put away a 2 cent Columbian stamp, and now I'm waitin fer a rise."—New York Aluminium Instruments

A physician who got rid of some of his steel instruments and bought others made of aluminium says that he is sorry that be changed. The aluminium probes, sounds, tongue depressers and that sort of thing do not oxidize, to be sure, but he finds that they are deficient in elasticity and stay bent after pres-sure. He declares, moreover, that he likes to feel as if he had a hold on something when be uses an instrument, and aluminium is so light that it makes him feel as if he could put no trust in t. -Exchange.

Gazzam—What made you lend Bilker dollar? You'll never get it back. Harduppe-No, but it puts me in a osition I've been trying for years to

"I'm somebody's creditor now!"— Boston Traveller.

She Ought to Know.

Miss Imogen Guiney, who entered political life to the extent of seeking the postmistress-ship of her town, says that no woman can earn a livelihood at poetry-the statements of Ella Wheeler Wilcox notwithstanding.

A Compromise.

"Your account has been standing a ong time, Mr. Dukey." "Then give it a seat, my dear Shears."
"Very glad to, sir; shall we make it a eceipt?"-London Judy.

Handsome Present!

A. Katzen, proprietor of the People's Bargain Store, has just returned from the east with an immense line of

Spring Goods

for ladies and gents.

With every sale of five dollars or over he will give away one set of Handsome Silver Tea Spoons, the value of which is \$1.25.

Call and see the fine line of Ladies' and Men's Furnishing Goods.

> A. KATZEN Reynoldsville, Pa.

Seed Potatoes!

Early Puritan, Freeman

and .

Rural New Yorker No. 2.

All choice, well tested. standard varieties, in small or large amounts at reasona- ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY

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. McCLURE,

JEFF. Co., PANCOAST, PA.

P. S.—Send for descriptive Price

Royal **Phosphoric** Goffee

Why You Should Use It.

Because

All that use one pound of it will use no other,

Physicians recommend it,

It changes a person's taste for something more delicious than ordinary coffee,

A trial proves it and it is cheaper than other coffee.

L. A. STILES,

Sole Agent for County.

Mailroad Cime Cables

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY. The short line between DuBots, Eldgway, Bradford, Salsmanes, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

region.
On and after Nov. 19th, 1893, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls.
Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

lows: 7.10 A M.; 1.20 p. m.; and 7.00 p. m. Accom-modations from Punxsutawney and Big

Run.

8:50 A. M. Buffalo and Roc bester matiFor Brockwayville, Hidgway, Johnsonburg, Mt, Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erle.

7:45 A. M.; 1.45 p. m.; and 7:30 p. m. Accommodation For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

modation For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

2:20 P. M. Bradford Accommodatio For
Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellimont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett
and Bradford.

6:00 P.M. Mail For DuBols, Sykes, Big
Run, Punxsutawney and Walston.

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

6:00 P.M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.

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6:00 P.M. Sunday Jo

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

9:04 A M.—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 16:08 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:20 p. m.; Washington, 8:35 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

8:30 P. M.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 A. M.; New York, 7:32 A. M. Through coach from DaBois to Williamsport. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, 7:32 A. M. Through coach from DaBois to Williamsport. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia, passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

9:33 P. M.—Train 4, daily for Sanbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:30 A. M.; New York, 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:30 A. M.; Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

more. WESTWARD

132 A. M.—Train I. daily except Sanday for Ridgway, DuRols, Clermont, and Intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 P. M. for Erle. 250 A. M.--Train 3, daily for Erle and inter-

9:30 A. M.—Train 3, duly for Education and distribute points.

6:27 P. M.—Train II. duly except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROYGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m.; Washington, 7:50 A. m.; Baltimore, 8:45 A. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. m.; duly except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williams Poot.

Pailman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 16:46 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:46 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger conches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and though passenger conches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuRois.

TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:32 a. m.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 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.

DIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

			ILL II W	W. R. L.
P. M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Α. Μ.	P. M.
12 10	9.40	Ridgway	1 30	6.00
12 18	9.48	Island Run	1.20	6.23
12 22	9.53	Mill Haven	1 16	6.15
12:31	10 02	Croyland	1.06	6.00
12 38	10.10	Shorts Mills	12.50	6.00
15 42	10.15	Blue Rock	12 54	5 54
12 44	10.17	Vineyard Run	12.52	5.51
12 46	10.20	Carrier	12.50	5.48
1.00	10 32	Brockwayville	12.38	5.36
1 10	10.42	McMinn Summit	12:30	5 20
1.14	10.48	Harveys Run	12 26	5 20
1 20	10.55	Falls Creek	12 20	5.10
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J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

EASTWARD.							
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Driftwood .. B 20 9 25 8 55 P. IM. P. M. A. M. P. M. No.2 | No.6 | No.10 | 106 | 110 Driftwood Grant Benezette Glen Fisher. Tyler Penifeld Winterburn Sabula. DuBois. Falls Creek Panconst Reynoldsville Fuller. Driftwood Fuller
Bell
Brookville
Summerville
Maysville
OakRidge
New Bethlehem
Lawsonham
Red Bank

Trains dally except Sunday.

DAVID McCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT
JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. PASS. AGT.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS, Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genu-ine (Dr. Feal's) never disappoint. Bent anywhere, \$1.00. Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O. Sold by H. Alex. Stoke, druggist.

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Goods delivered free any place in town. Call on us and get prices.

CRIME.

NOT

DISEASE,

4

1

W. C. Schultz & Son

of a pleasan d of the mo elve years. V r desire, but

13 "INEBRIETY 5

Revnoldsville LISTEN!

Till I tell you of something that is of great interest to all. It must be remembered that J. C. Froehlich 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 Fair for a few moments, as his exhibit of goods is something on that scale. The tremendous display of seasonable suitings, especially the fail 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. G. FROEHLIGH.

Reynoldsville, Pa. Next door to Hotel McConnell.

MASTER AND EXAMINER'S NOTICE.

The Borough of West | In the Court of ComReynoldsville | Pleas of Jefferson |
Vs | County, No. 1, Feb'y |
Having been, on Bee. II. 1893, appointed |
Master and Examiner, in above case, to equitably 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 26TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1894. MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1804, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

And all persons having claims against the said township of Winslow are hereby northed to present them on or before the date above mentioned, or they will be forever barred. Dec. 18, 1883. John M. VANVLEE, Master and Examiner.

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

C. Mitchell, President; Scott McClelland, Vice Pres.; John H. Kaucher, Cashier.

Directors: C. Mitchell, Scott McClelland, J. C. King, Joseph Strauss, Joseph Honderson, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kaucher.

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.

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Fire Proof Vault.