VOLUME 2.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MAY 2, 1894.

#### Mailroad Cime Cables,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY. The short line between DoBols, Hidgway, form Saltanata, Burfalo, Rochester, are balls and points in the upper oil

n not after Nov. 18th, 1893, passen-ning will above and depart from Palis ancline, daily, Supert Sunday, as fol-

Tale A M.: 1.20 p. no.; and 7:00 p. m. Accom-positions from Purpositaviney and Dis

8:50 A. M. Burnefo and Recebester multiper Brosswaysville, illeigney shiemendates Mi-derest frontiero, radionatora, Burnelo and Rochesteri, commercing at Johnsonburg what t. & E. train R. for Wilcox, Kane. Warren, Copry and Felle. 7:45 A. M., 135 p. m., and Copp. m. Accom-model for For Sylaw, For Run and Punt-

. Braitford Accommoda to the test of the Brockway ville, Elimont, Car-

9:00

Inigrasy, Jaliosomhurg, Mt. Jewell radfood

M. Ngilfor Duflens, Sykes, Highensomewany and Waleton.

L. Sunday order for Brackersy-distracy and Johnsonians.

Sunday trainfor Duflois, Sykes, a and Patrosettaving.

Tes and Patrosettaving.

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d. milo believes at two cents per for mesone between all stations. Scilveytah Ascent, Falls creek, Fa.

Supt. Gen. Pas. Ascent, Sinchester N. Y.

Supt. Gen. Pas. Ascent, Thoricester N. Y.

Rochester N. Y. annalo, N. Y.

# DENNSYLVANIA RAHROAD.

IN REPROT NOV. 19, 1893.

Philadelphia & Frie Haffrond Division Time Table. Trains have Driftwood. EASTWARD

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on passengers can remain in distributed until 7:96 a. M.
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WESTWARD Train I, daily except Success for Dullois, Clermont and Inter-stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00

Train a daily for Eric and interpoints. -Prain 1), daily except Sunday for the transfer in contains.

and incorrections statebox.

C.I. TRAINS FOR DESTRIBOTO DESTRIBUTE AND SOUTH,
IT leaves Philipselphia 8:39 A. m.;
region, 7.0 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:45 A. M.;
region, 7.0 A. M.; daily except Suncitying at Drift wood in 6:27 P. M. with
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S. Licaves Removo at 525 n. m., daily pt Sanning, activing at Driftwood 7-2.

# JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday,)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgeny at 9:40 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermont TRAIN 20 keepes Clermont at 10:55 a. m. ar-diving at Johnsonburg at 11:40 a. m. and Riczyny at 11:55 a. m.

# RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD B. R.

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#### THE LILAC.

The lilac stood close to Ellimbeth's window, All purple with bloom, while the little maid

spun.

Her stint was a long one, and she was n-weary
And meaned that she never could get it done. But a wind stirred the like blossems.

a wonderful awarine is come funting in, That a friend had come to her to help her

And after that she kept on at herecianing, Gay as a bird, for the world had beginn To seem such a pleasant, good place for work-

That she was amazed when her stint was And the pale browned little New England maid-

on Outside her lessons had learned that day. That the aweetness around as will sweeten la-

If we will but let it have its way.
-Mary E. William in st. Nicholas.

#### ARTISANS' HOMES,

HOW GLASGOW HAS IMPROVED SOME OF ITS POOR DISTRICTS.

The Influence of Municipal Tenements In Brightening Buman Life - Clean and Comfortable Dwellings Furnished to the Poor at Reasonable Rentals.

Municipalities are not necessarily wiser than other corporate bodies. Glasgow has by no means solved the human problem. But she has made some notable experiments in the direction of brightening human life. But, with less than half a dozen blocks of municipal tenements, she is still far from pointing the way to a beatific condition. She is also far from having become a socialistic city. She had the opportunity to make experiments in the most wretched of her districts. The experiments have succeeded, and private enterprise here, as elsewhere, has made similar experiments and with similar success.

The municipal tenements or artisans' dwellings, as they are variously called, consist of blocks of flats on either side of the Saltmarket. The buildings are four stories in height. The ground floors are occupied by shops. The houses are usually arranged so that on two floors there are three tenements, a tenement of two rooms being on each side of the staircase and a tenement of one room between them. There are also several flats of three rooms each. The tenement of one room is 14 by 13 feet. It is fitted with a bed closet, which is expected to answer the purpose of a second room, a scullery, a large press or cupboard, a commodious dresser and a kitchen range. Such an apartment rents for \$40 a year.

The two roomed flat has a small lobby fitted with a press, or closet. On one side of the lobby is the living room, which is completely furnished as a kitchen. A scullery adjoins. There is also a bed alcove in the room. On the other side of the lobby and on the front of the house is the sitting room, to which is also attached a bed closet. Such a flat rents for \$49.50 per annum. The three roomed flats rent for \$80 a year. Gas is supplied by the city at the usual rate of 60 cents per 1,000 feet. There is a laundry at the top of the house for the use of the tenants. These artisans' dwellings are constructed in the most substantial manner. The stairs are stone, and the stairway walls are tiles or glazed brick. which is easily kept clean.

It has long been objected that these dwellings do not meet the necessities of the poorest class of laborers. The rents were too high for men who work in the streets or on the docks and at other kinds of unskilled labor. Glasgow had to consider whether it were possible for the municipality to reach these men in any way. If it had been a question of letting rooms to single men, the arrangemen could have been made easily enough. But the difficulty was to devise homes for large families, and it usually happens that in this part of the world the poorer the man the larger is his family. Houses could be built, of course, but could the poorest class of laborers afford to pay a rent which would return to the municipality an interest of 2, 3 or 4 per cent on its investment? Could the municipality compete in that respect with the owners of rookeries, where families live in single apartments? Much deliberation was given to the sub-ject. It was found that the municipality could put up a block of substantial buildings to meet the wants of the class hitherto left untouched, but that it would not be practicable to provide anything more than what are called "one roomed houses"—that is to say, one room to a family. To be sure, the rooms could be divided by a partition reaching within two or three feet of the ceiling, the sleeping quarter being thus separated from the cooking quarter.

It was finally decided that a block of

single room tenements should be con-structed. A place was cleared at the rear of a block of artisans' dwellings, and a plain building of three stories was and a plain building of three stories was erected, with four single room tenements on each floor, two in the front and two behind. These were let at rents well within the means of unskilled laborers. The building was opened, and it has been filled ever since. The experiment is financially successful, but in other respects there is little to be said for it. Of course the apartments are larger, lighter, healthier, better built than any single room tenements in the old rookeries. room tenements in the old rookeries. Nevertheless the objections to the herdang of a family in one room are not there-by removed. They are merely minimized and in a very slight degree. It is not by any means demonstrated that a munici-

pality is justified in doing anything to perpetuate the single room tenement system for families.

The construction of Glasgow's municipal tenement houses, whether of the better class or of the poorer, is admirable. The stairways, being built entirely of masoury, are consequently fireproof The stairs themselves and the hall floors are of stone, and the wails of the halls are faced with glazed tiles or glazed bricks, as the case may be, and, as I have Mid, are easily kept clean.

A very large amount of work yet re-mains to be done on the municipal estate which comes under the administration of the improvement fund. Old houses are still being torn down, and crowded areas are being cleared away. Of course all this is a very expensive business. But it is being gradually carried on so that the cost may not fall excessively on any single year. —Glasgow Cor. Boston Her-

#### Solicitude.

What it is to be a genuine single minded egotist is illustrated in a recent French volume by a story of Mme, du Deffant, a celebrity of the last century. Mme, du Deffant was a great invalid and spent most of her time in bed, but this fact did not prevent her from re-

cerving a great deal of company. One day when she was thus in bed several guests arrived and were admit-They all began to shiver and pull their cloaks around them.

"What," exclaimed the invalid, "is

"It is simply freezing," answered a

"Thank you for telling me," said Mme, du Deffant.
She rang a bell. The guests supposed

she was sending for a maid to build a fire, but when the servant came in Mme. du Deffant said: 'Amelie, bring me in my down cov-

Having given this order, she began a

conversation about other matters. Youth's Companion.

#### The Resistless Power of Knowledge. I knew one colored minister in the

Bahamas who had quite a reputation for learning, because in his sermons he used alternately the phrases "ipse dixit" and "ex nihilo nihil fit."

I noticed that whenever any of his congregation showed signs of losing interest in his discourse or an inclination to slumber he would throw out at them a long, hooked forefinger and exclaim: "How do I know this, do you ask? Because 'ipse dixit!" If that would not bring them to their senses, he would let his chest swell, stretch both arms to their full length and cry, "Ex nihilo nibil fit!" Then eyes would bulge as if about to start from their sockets, mouths open indefinitely, and the congregation would stare and wonder how "one small head could carry all he knew." Cicero with his elegant Latin never made so profound an impression.—Rev. Bernard Reilly in Donahoe's Magazine,

# Atlanta Women Organize.

About 20 of the leading women of this city interested in church and benevolent work met recently and organized a Woman Suffrage association. Mrs. McLendon, a member of an aristocratic family, was elected president. Their idea is to push the question of woman suffrage so as to have a good report to make to the national association, which holds its next meeting in this city. Within a month there will be woman suffrage associations organized in every city in the state. The preachers of this have taken a decided stand against the movement, which only challenges the opposition of the women.—Atlanta

# Women's Grievances.

An English periodical conducted ex-An English performance clusively for women has been propounding this question to its readers, "Vis women's greatest grievance?" seven most popular grievances and the "comparative violence" of each are shown in the following table: 1-"One law for a man and another for a

woman'
Numerical preponderance of women
Absence of good sorvants.
Smallness of women's wages compared
with men's
That men refuse to take women seriously
The overcrowded state of the female lahor market

bor market.
7—The absence of a grievance.....

The Women's Movement In Germany.

The women's movement in Germany is making great progress. The congress called by the lady delegates to the World's fair at Chicago met in Berlin recently, and it is the intention of the adies to form a union of all the charitable and humans societies in Germany in order that the work of the societies may be conducted upon a broader plan. A thorough exchange of views between the different societies is proposed, and it seems likely that the movement will have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the female mind in Germany.—Berlin Carrespondent. Correspondent.

One of Europe's Beauties.

Princess Youssoupoff, who has just died at her home near Paris, was once one of the most beautiful women in Europe. At a very early age she was a widow and refused many offers of marriage. However, when more than 60 years old she fell in love with a young man named Chauveau and became his years old she fell in love with a young man named Chauveau and became his wife. Two years ago he died, and the inconsolable widow retired to her country home and there passed away. Princess Youssoupoff had an income of \$250,000 annually, and her turquoises are said to be the most wonderful in the world.—

#### IN A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Rosina Vokes' Story of Her Family's Isola-

tion In Crowded London In everyday talk Rosina Vokes was altogether and bewitchingly the Rosina we knew across the footlights-the same big, honest eyes, the same drolly struc-cate speech, the same tessing of that fluffy mane of shining hair, and the matter of her speech was quite as flavorsome as any lines her playwrights ever set down for her speaking. It is a pity sho never told across the facilishts for all the world to hear the story she once told to a favored few. The Volces family, she said, had returned to London from a provincial tour, and intending to remain for the season decided to hire a house in preference to taking lodgings. They looked upon it as miraculous luck to find a house in an eminently agreeable neighborhood at a phenomenally low rent. They soon found out the reason. A particularly shocking murder had been committed in the house a few years be-fore, and since then it had stood untenanted, its evil reputation intensifying with every night its dark windows gloomed upon the else cheerful street.

'But it was a lovely, comfortable house," said Rosina, "and we didn't mind its story a bit-in fact, we thought it rather distinguished than otherwise, and, as for spooks, we'd all played 'em too often in Christmas pantomimes to hold 'em in any especial awe. Besides we never saw any-nothing, I give you my word, more fearsome than a black beetle ever crossed our paths in that unligned house. But for all that a more uncomfortable three months our happy go lucky family never spent. The neighbors gave the house a bad name and hanged it. They took the attitude that any one willing to live in a murder stained house was simply an accessory after the fact. My dears, never shall I forget the first morning I called on the butcher with a plea for chops, 'Send them to 343 — street,' piped I cheerily. The butcher turned duskily pale. He edged behind his block. He glowered at me over it, 'Three forty-three, you said, mum?' he gasped. 'Man alive, yes!' said L 'We live there, and we're not ghosts, or we shouldn't need

chops!'
"Well, the long and short of it was we could get nothing sent that wasn't ordered at high noon, and then the butcher's boy had a way of firing up the things from the bottom of the stepsdidn't want to come within grabbing distance of the door apparently. That was hard on the provisions, especially the eggs. No milkman would deliver milk in the gray of the morning, not he! We had subsequently to bring it home in a can. When the water pipes burst, we had to sop 'em up with our stockings, while boys scoured London for a plumber rash enough to cross our fated threshold. We lived like Robinson Crusoes on a densely populated island. It was borne in upon us at last that it was a pity so much wholesome terror should go to waste. So the last few days of our stay there we took to burning blue lights at midnight in the area window and emitting hollow groans from the front cellar. I fancy our landlord reaped the results of this light minded conduct. We never inquired."—Boston Transcript.

# Shakespeare's Cats.

Shakespeare makes frequent referboth taunts her husband when he hangs back from the murder with:

Letting I dare not wait upon I would, Like the poor cat i' the adage,

alluding to that animal's fondness for fish-"What cat's averse to fish?"-but its unwillingness to wet its feet in catching them.

Falstaff seizes upon another feature of the animal's character, so detested by all wakeful sleepers in towns: "'Sblood! am as melancholy as a gib cat!" When Mercutio longs for a fray with Tybalt, he accests him: "Good king of cats, I would have nothing but one of your nine lives. That I mean to make bold withal, and, as you shall use me hereafter, dry beat the rest of the eight," and thereupon receives that celebrated "scratch" which was "not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door."—New York Sun.

# Robert Louis Stevenson's Home

"Vailima," which is Samoan for "fine waters," is the name which the Stevensons have given to their beautiful ...me in Apia. Four miles from the beach and 600 feet above the sea level a clearing was made among the trees, and the nouse, a rambling two story structure, painted dark gray and with a red roof, was erected. Roomy and comfortable porches encircle both stories of the house, and from the upper, looking north-ward, can be seen the "fine waters" of the Pacific. At the back are the green slopes of the Apian mountains. There is no driveway to "Vallims" from the town, the house being accessible only to foot passengers or to those mounted on the sure footed native horses.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Bottomies Lake In Sweden.

A Bottomies Lake In Sweden.

In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night"—published in 1594—he says that Lake Wetter, Sweden, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "Over it no fowle flies but is frozen to death nor anie mann pass but is mummed like a statue of marble. Awle ye inhabitants around about it are deafened with ye hidisons roar of hits waters when out of its midst as out of Mont Gibell a sulphurous stinking smoak issues that well mit poysons ye whole countrie about."—St. Louis Republic.

#### DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

The Ease With Which Precious Stones of Large Value May De Concealed.

Star.

One of the simplest devices for smuggling diamonds is that of the hollow eeled shoe. It is asserted that boots and shoes constructed so as to leave a small vacant space in the heels are easily obtained in Europe, and they are especially manufactured for the purpose of supplying saugglers with a means for escaping detection.

The perons plaster has often served as a means of secreting diamonds. When it is understood that £10,000 worth of diamonds or more can easily be inclosed in a paper parcel about as wide as this column, 114 inches high and about a quarter of an inch thick, it is easy to comprehend that such a package can be kept securely in place by means of an innocent but highly serviceable porous plaster.

One of the most ingenious methods ever employed was the use of a cake of soap, wherein a number of diamonds had been imbedded. It is highly probable that this plan would have proved successful had it not been that the officers of the government had received information that the suspected person had diamonds with him and searched his offeets so thoroughly that they examined even the gem stadded block of soap.

The wife of this smuggler helped her spouse, and her plan was not less ingen-ious than that of her husband. Her hat was ornamented with bunches of grapes, which under ordinary circumstances would only have awakened the envy of other wearers of bonnets. Within the graps were diamonds and fancy stones of great value.

Another smuggler was especially provided by Providence with a smuggling device in the shape of a heavy covering of thick, bushy hair, which he arranged so that it stood up from his forehead like an impenetrable bush. Within this mass of heavy hair he deposited a goodly stock of diamonds and succeeded for a time in escaping the vigilance of the custom house officials.

As these schemes have become known to the custom house authorities the ingenuity of smugglers has been more se-verely taxed. A recent discovery disclosed the following elaborate plan, which succeeded a great many times be fore it was discovered:

Two smugglers operated in partner-ship. The first crossed the ocean and before leaving the wharf reserved a return berth for a certain date. The date and the number of the berth were at once cabled to his accomplice in America. Having purchased his diamonds, in due time he returned to this country in accordence with the instructions previous ly cabled. No amount of examination resulted in finding any diamonds upon his person. Meanwhile, however, his partner had secured the same berth.

When the day for sailing came, part ner No. 2, accompanied by his family, entered the cabin and extracted from a secure hiding place several parcels of diamonds left there by his accomplice. These he handed to his tearful family, who after bidding him goodby left the steamer unsuspected and brought the diamonds into the market. It took a long time to discover this scheme.-Jewelers' Weekly.

# On Pike's Peak.

"The officer in charge of the United States signal service station on the top of Pike's peak has rather a lonesome time of it, especially in winter," said Major C. P. Leonard of Colorado. "He lives in a low, flat building made of stone, which is anchored and bolted to the granite bowlders. During the winter months he has no connection whatever with the rest of the world, as it is impossible for a human being to ascend to his station and just as impossible for him to go down.

"Snow is his only water supply, and even in the heat of summer there is always enough within a few feet of his door to furnish all the water needed. His official duties are light, requiring only an occasional inspection of the instruments. The rest of the time he occupies in reading and viewing the surrounding country through his telescope. On a clear day the houses of Colorado Springs, 20 miles away, are plainly visible, and during the summer he can see men walking around the town in their shirt sleeves and ladies clothed in white dresses, while he is perched up among the clouds, with snow piled around on all sides."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It was a great day in the driving park, and there had never been a finer display of wealth on wheels seen in that local-ity, and a man had come out to see what it all meant. It was plain he had never seen a carriage parade before. After a bit he turned to one of the great mass of

spectators.
"What is it?" he inquired, nodding

toward the gorgeous pageant.

"It's a carriage parade of our most fashionable classes," was the reply.

"Oh," said the man, "it's a kind of a parade of the unemployed, is it?"

The other one looked curiously at the

"That's all right," said the man, as if he knew what he was talking about, and he walked away.—Detroit Free Press.

# As Much as She Could Admit.

Mr. Wickwire—Now, my dear, you must admit that Mrs. Watts looked exdingly well in her new gown.

Mrs. Wickwire—Ye-e-s, the gown did look very well on her.—Indianapolis Journal.

#### A Polsonous Monarch.

A monarch among poisonous anakes is the enormous hamadryad, which grows to be as much as 14 feet in length and is so fleree that it will sometimes attack and even chase any one who ventures near to its nest. Native snake charmers, who will handle the flercest coloris fearlessly, are usually leath to teach a hamadryad, though I have occasionally seen a large specimen of this venomous reptile in their bags. It lays its eggs in a heap of decaying leaves, which it collects for the purpose, and sits upon the top to keep off intruders. A road through the jungle will sometimes by closed against all comers by a pair of those snakes, and wee betide the unfortunate traveler who stumbles unawares upon the nest. The hamedryad feeds largely upon other snakes, but it is fortunately somewhat rare. Curiously enough, it is not always aggressive. Indeed it some-times happens that it is quite unwilling to strike. Superficially it is not unlike a harmless rock snake, and not very long ago in Burmah a man brought one in from the jungle and kept it loose in his house for some days under the impression that it was one of these creatures. During the whole of its captivity it never attempted to bite any one, and its captor, who had been familiarly pulling it about by the tail, was only apprised of his mistake by a forest officer who happened to turn up and who knew a good deal about snakes. It is easy to imagine the haste with which the amateur snake charmer proceeded to dispose of his captive.—McClure's Magazine.

#### Mongolian Magic.

These Taichinar Mongols are much given to all forms of magic. Storm dispelling they appear to have learned from the K'amba Tibetans, but the origin of some of their other practices is not so clear. Certain among them, they claim, can cause a person to be stricken ill or can even compass his death. After having procured a few hairs, a nail paring or something from the person of the intended victim, they make a little image of him in flour, and in this stick the relic. Then it suffices to prick the head, heart, lungs or limbs of the effigy to cause acute pains to be felt by the original in the same portion of his body. Of course one must recite certain potent charms the while. In them lies the secret of success. I am not aware that this mode of bewitching a person, so well known in the western world in ancient and medieval times, obtains to any great extent in Asia. Personally I have never met it elsewhere.—W. Woodville Rockhill in Century.

# An Historic Pen.

Whenever the ex-empress of the French writes about her lamented husband, she invariably uses the diamond pen which signed the treaty of Paris. Each of the 14 plenipotentiaries wanted to keep the pen with which he signed the Paris treaty as a memento of the occasion. They, however, yielded to the request of the Empress Eugenie, who begged that only one pen should be used, which should be retained by her as a souvenir. Only one pen was accordingly used. It was a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing and richly mounted with diamonds and gold.—London Tit-Bits.

# A Duke Rebuked.

When commanding the Galatea some ars ago, the Duke of Edinburgh called in plain clothes on an admiral, who rebuked him with the stiff greeting, "I should have been very happy to receive your royal highness on any other occasion, but unhappily at this moment I am expecting a visit from the captain of the Galatea." The duke went back to his ship and put on his uniform. - San Francisco Argonaut.

# Like Unto Like.

An officer and a lawyer talking of a disastrous battle, the former was lament-ing the number of brave soldiers who fell on the occasion, when the lawyer observed that "those who live by the sword must expect to die by the sword. "By a similar rule," answered the officer, "those who live by the law must expect to die by the law."-New York

Colorado has 3,000,000 acres under artificial irrigation. The farm products exceed \$12,000,000 a year. There are 1,500,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep. The coalfields cover 40,000 square miles. The supplies of marble, granite and other building stone are inexhaustible.

In testing the lifting power of growing plants and vegetables—an experi-ment made under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture—it was found that common pumpkins could lift a weight of 234 tons.

Philadelphia has some long streets-Second street, 15 miles; Germantown and Ridge avenue, 10 miles; Broad street, 9‡ miles; Frankford avenue, 8 miles; Fifth street, 6½ miles; Market street, 51/4 miles.

A man's time, when well husbanded, is like a oultivated field of which a few acres produce more of what is useful to life than extensive provinces, even of the richest soil, when overrun with

The poet writes of the music of the woodland depths, but he emitted to say that it is the pine tree that gives the pitch.—Lowell Courier.

The mortar and postle still in use in most parts of Asia and all over Africa is the prototype of the modern flour mill.