### Bailroad Cime Cables.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY. The short line between DuBols, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil

region.
On and after Nov. 19th, 1803, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Greek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

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

British Ruffalo and Boc bester malifer Brockwayelle, Ridgway Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanea, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erle, Warren, Corry and Erle, 7:45 A. M.; 1,45 p. m.; and 7:30 p. m. Accommodation For Sykes, Big Run and Punxattaway.

744 A. M., 145 p. m., and 120 p. m. Accommodation For Sykes, Big Run and Funx.

2:20 P. M. Bradford Accommo davionical Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

6:00 P. M. Mail For Dulkois, 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.

8:100 P.M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.

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

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

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

6:00 P.M. Sunday train For Brock wayville, Ridgway and Johnson For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnson Brockway.

8:00 P.M. Sunday train For Brock wayville, Ridgway and Johnson Brockway and Walson Brockway and Johnson Bro

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

EASTWARD

9:04 A M—Train S, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stadows, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p.m., New York, 19:08 p.m.; Baltimore, 7:29 p.m.; Washington, 8:37 p.m. Puliman Parlor ear from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kame to Philadelphia.

2:20 P. M.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 a. M.; New York, 7:33; A. M. Through coach from DuBols 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, duily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 1:30 a. M.; New York, 9:20 a. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 a. M.; Wushington, 7:30 a. M.; Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg, Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

\*WESTWARD

WESTWARD

7:32 A. M.—Train I, daily except Sunday for Hidgway. DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 P. M. for Eric.

9:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.

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

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DEIFTWOOD 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.; daily except Sunday arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, H:20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 a. m.; Baltimore, H:40 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 coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuBois.

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 10 leaves Ridgway at 9:40 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:35 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 EYCEPT SUNDAY.

	BOUTHWARD.		CD.	NORTHWA			
ŀ	P.M	A.M.	STAT	IONS.	A.M.	P. M	
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	12 18	9.48	Island		1 20	62 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	
	12 22 12 31	9 50	MILL		1 16	6.1	
	12 31	10 02	Croy	land	106	66	
	12 38	10.16	Shorts		12 50	64	
	12 42	10 15		Rock	12 54	0.0	
	12 44	10 17	Vineya		12 52	9.1	
	14 10	10 22	Car	ayville	12 50 12 38	0 1	
	12 31 12 38 12 42 12 44 13 46 1 00 1 10	10.42	McMinn	Eyvine	12 30	52 52 51	
	1 14	10 49	Harvo	ys Ran	12 26	2.4	
	1 20	10 55	Falls	Creek	19 90	- 83	
	1 14 1 20 1 46	11 05	Dul	lois	12 05	5.0	
	100	TRA	INS LEAV	ERIDGY	VAY.	075.7	
	E	astware	1.	W	ostware	1.	
	Train	8. 7:17	s. m.	Trair	3, 11:34	a. H	
	Train	n 6, 1:45	p. m.	Train	1, 3:00	p. n	
	Trait	4, 7:55	p. m.	Trair	11, 8:25	p. n	
	S M	PREVO	ST.	J.R.	WOOD.		
		Gen. M.	anager.	Ge	n. Pass.	Apt	
		THE PERSON NAMED IN					

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday Dec. 24, 1893. Low Grade Division.

	MART	WARD	4							
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100					
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bothlehem Oak Ridge Maysville Brookville Brookville Bell Pancoast Fuller Reynoldsville DuBols Sabuia Winterburn Penfield Tylor Glen Fisher Benesette Grant Driftwood	11 30 11 38 11 46 12 06 12 25 12 31 1 00 1 08 1 26 1 35 1 47 1 50 2 16	4 40 4 82 5 33 5 41 6 00 6 20 6 28 6 38 7 05	5 120 5 286 5 477 6 0135 6 444 6 6 500 7 7 100 7 7 334 7 7 50 018 8 188 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1 36 1 45					
-	WESTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.16	106	110					
Driftwood . Grant . Benezette . Glen Fisher . Tyler . Penleid . Winterburn . Sabula . Dullois . Falls Creek . Pannoust . Reynoidsville . Fuller . Bell . Brookville . Mayaville . Oakkildge . New Rethichem . Lawsonham . Bed Bank .	11 20 1	A. 800 6 301 6 59 6 60 6 193 6 60 6 193 6 60 6 193 7 7 40 7 7 60 8 193 8 193 8 193 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10	6 35 7 06 7 34 7 54 8 12 8 12 8 25	P. M. 12 10 12 20	5 00 5 10					

Trains daily except Sunday.
DAVID MCCARGO, GRN'L SUPT.
JAS. P. ANDERSON, GRN'L PASS. ACT.

### BALLADE OF WORLDLY WEALTH.

Money taketh town and wall, Fort and ramp without a blow, Money moves the merchants all While the tides shall ebb and flow.

While the tides shall obb and now.
Money maketh evil show
Like the good and truth like lies.
These alone can ne'er bestow
Youth and health and paradise.
Money maketh festival,
Wine she buys and beds can strow.
Round the recks of contains tall.

Round the neeks of eaptains tall

Bound the neeks of capitains tall.
Money wins them chains to throw,
Marches soldlers to and fre.
Gaineth ladies with sweet eyes.
These alone can ne'er bestow
Youth and health and paradise.
Money wins the priest his stall.
Money miters buys, I trow,
Red hats for the cardinal,
Abbeys for the socion low.

Abbeys for the novice low.

Money maketh sin as snow,
Place of penitence supplies.
These alone can ne'er bestow
Youth and health and paradise.
—Andrew Lang in Public Opinion.

### HOWITISINTHENAVY

THE ENLISTED MEN.

POSITION AND REMUNERATION OF

The Vast and Varied Force of Mechanics In the Service-Rere Skilled Labor Finds Steady Employment With Sure Pay. Seaman Class Worst Paid.

Although the seamen and even the petty officers of the United States navy are largely of foreign birth, there never was a time when places in the navy be low the rank of commissioned officers were so attractive to native Americans. As the old wooden ships and the old fashioned steam propelled ships give place to modern marine machines the navy becomes more and more suited to the tastes of capable Americans.

Since the Kearsarge laid her bones upon Roncador there are left in really active service only 10 wooden ships, though there are 15 others used as re ceiving ships and as schoolships of one wort or another. All the sailing ships that ever move from place to place are the training ships and schoolships. The navy has long been made up chiefly of steam propelled vessels, and it will be only a few years before the whole active list will be composed of iron or

steel steemships. This gradual change in the navy has wrought a marked change in the personnel of the petty officers and the enlisted men, as in the conditions under which they work. Captain Codman's mouraful cry that there are no more sailors is as true of the navy as of the merchant service. The navy still ships seamen at wages ranging from \$16 to \$24 per month, but it also ships a host of artificers, mechanics, firemen and whatnot at wages sometimes exceeding

\$70 per month. The new navy as it grows will need an increasing upmber of men in these special classes. There are nearly as many new vessels building as there are wood en ships now on the active list, and every new iron steam propelled monster that is added to the navy creates an increased demand for the skilled and high paid classes of enlisted men. Already there are some scores of machinists at \$70 per month, boiler makers at \$60 blacksmiths at \$50, plumbers at \$45, water tenders, oflers, firemen and printers at from \$30 to \$40 per mouth, to say nothing of coppersmiths, shipwrights and coal passers at wages varying from \$50 per month down to \$32.

The seaman class, the worst paid of all in its lower branches, is very well paid in the higher ranks. The lad that enters as a third class apprentice at \$9 per month may reasonably hope to become chief master at arms at \$65 per month. The lad with a gift for music may easily find himself transferred to the special class that includes musi-cians, writers and apothecaries, and here the way vary from \$18 to \$60 per month.

per month.

There is a special provision of law to encourage good men to remain long in the service. The ordinary term of enlistment is three years, and by this provision any honorably discharged man who re-enlists within three months from the date of his discharge returns to the navy with his pay raised \$1 per month. The extra dollar is added at each re-enlistment, and there may easily be half a dozen re-enlistments, or for that matter a dozen. It means that a good man who sticks to the service for life gets a three months' vacation every three years, followed by an increase of

pay.

It usually happens that the man who thus enlists and re-enlists has reached the grade of petty officer at his third or fourth enlistment, and after that the larger pay of his new place increases regularly \$1 per month every three years, should he choose to continue in the service. There are other small perquisites of one kind or another that swell the earnings of the sailor that sticks to the navy, and there awaits him in old age a safe retreat ashore with old

It is true that mechanics in the navy receive nominally smaller wages than men of their trades ashore, but they are subject to none of the uncertainties of business. The navy goes right on in times of panie, and there is no docking for illness. Employment and pay are secure for the rest of a man's days, and promotion is almost within his own

The aristocratic organization of the navy doubtless has kept many self re-specting native Americans from enlisting, but the service is vastly more democratic in practice than in theory. True, no enlisted man may hope to be-

come a commissioned officer, but the enlisted man of tried ability and known good conduct always carns the respect and the consideration of his superiors. The brutal officer of the deck is almost unknown in the United States navy, and the self respecting enlisted man is seldom made to feel that any one looks

down upon him.

His food is wholesome, clean and abundant, and the officer of the deca must taste it before it is served to the men at any meal. His quarters are better and better as the navy improves, and the privileges of the well ordered seaman are many and agreeable. The navy department holds out as an inducement to men that think of enlisting the prospect of seeing foreign parts. "Yes, through a porthole," was the old time Jack Tar's cynical comment when a re-

cruiting poster met his eye ashore. But the seaman whose own conduct does not curtail his "liberty" may see foreign parts as an enlisted man in a satisfactory and instructive fashion. There are scores of enlisted men who are thoroughly trusted ashore as the most staid inmates of the wardroom. A man's repute in this regard is not left to mere chance, but is matter of careful record. The man who can make up his mind to endure with patience a life of discipline and regularity finds the navy agreeable, interesting and profitable.-New York Sun.

### The Night For Sleep.

Man, in common with most of the animal creation, has accepted the plain suggestion of nature that the approach of night should imply a cessation of effort. If he ignores this principle, his work is done against inherited habit and so far with additional fatigue. It follows, too, that he must use artificial light and sustain its combustion at the cost of his own atmosphere. Naturally, therefore, when he does rest, his relief is not proportioned to his weariness.

As in many cases, however, sensation is not here the most reliable guide to judicious practice. Established custom affords a far truer indication of the method most compatible with healthy existence. The case of the overworked and the invalid lends but a deceptive color to the argument of the daylight sleeper. In them excessive waste of tissue must be made good, and sleep, always too scanty, is at any time useful for this purpose.

For the healthy majority, however, the old custom of early rest and early waking is certain to prove in future, as returns of longevity and common experience alike show that it has proved in the past, most conducive to health and active life.—London Lancet.

# Charity at a Pawnshop.

A man who had been to his uncle's said: "No one can claim that charity is not widely distributed in this city after seeing the contribution boxes that are hung up in conspicuous places in the smaller of the pawnbrokers' shops. The particular relative to whom I spoke of it told me that the little boxes were put up every year about the beginning of the autumn and generally were for the benefit of some Hebrew charity.

"They are taken down just before the holidays, and he said that for the past 10 years the one in his shop had avered between \$12 and \$15, mostly in 5 and 10 cent pieces, although once the agent had found a \$5 piece in it. 'One doesn't look for much charity among persons who have to pawn their goods, he said, 'but I've seen the very poorest class of men and women look at the box with interest and then drop something into it."-New York Mail and Ex-

# Trees Five Thousand Years Old.

The oldest as well as the most inter esting botanical monuments now growing upon the earth are the baobab or ourd trees of Africa. This remark able tree has a short branching trunk which seldom attains a height of over 70 feet, while its diameter is often as great as 80 or 100 feet. Adanson, the naturalist who gave the genus its botan-ical name, calculating from scientific data, says that the age of some of the oldest of these trees is little if any short of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these forest giants, which are often of a capacity sufficient to furnish room for 40 or 50 bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, who suspend the semains of their departed friends and relatives on hooks fastened upon the interior of such trees for that purpose .-St. Louis Republic.

If there was no dust haze above us, the sky would be black—that is, we would be looking into the blackness of a limitless space. When in fine, clear weather we have a deep rich blue above us, it is caused by a haze. The particles in the haze of the heavens correspond and the blue color is caused by the light shining through a depth of fine haze.— London Million. with those of the tube in the konisc

Police Magistrate-This case shows unusual depravity. The sentence of the court is that the prisoner be confined in jail for 80 days and fed on bread and

Penitent Vagrant—Jedge, for heaven's sake, make it jist bread!—Chicago Tribune.

Among the many queer French prop-er names that of D'O is said to be de-rived from the village of O in Norman-

HOW GRANT BECAME A SMOKER.

An Incident That Cansed the General to the Overwhelmed With Cigars.

"My father," said Colonel Grant, 'tried to smoke while at West Point, but only because it was against the regulations, and then he didn't succeed very well at it. He really got the habit from smoking light cigars and cigarettes during the Mexican war, but it wasn't a fixed habit. When he left the army and lived in the country, he smoked a pipe—not incessantly. I don't think that he was very fond of tobacco then, and really there was always a popular misconception of the amount of his smoking. But he went on as a light smoker, a casual smoker, until the day of the fall of Fort Donelson. Then the gunboats having been worsted somewhat, and Admiral Foote having been wounded, he sent ashore for my father to come and see him. Father went aboard, and the admiral, as is custom-ary, had his cigars passed. My father took one and was smoking it when he went ashore. There he was met by a staff officer, who told him that there was a sortie, and the right wing had been struck and smashed in. Then my father started for the scene of operations. He let his cigar go out naturally, but held it between his fingers. He rode hither and you, giving orders and direc-tions, still with the cigar stump in his

"The result of his exertions was that Fort Donelson fell after he sent his message of 'unconditional surrender,' and 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' With the message was sent all over the country the news that Grant was smoking throughout the battle when he only had carried this stump from Foote's flagship. But the cigars began to come in from all over the Union. He had 11,000 cigars on hand in a very short time. He gave away all he could, but he was so surrounded with cigars that he got to smoking them regularly, but he never smoked as much as he seemed to smoke. He would light a cigar after breakfast and let it go out, and then light it again, and then again let it go out and light it, so that the one cigar would last until lunchtime. -From an Interview With Colonel Frederick D. Grant About His Father in McClure's Magazine.

### A Gotham Incident.

A scene that attracted a crowd occurred in the Bowery very early one morning. A girl not over 20 years old, many of whose natural beauties of face could be distinguished through her tears, sat on a doorstep of a saloon. She was well dressed. A group stood watching her, and while some of them inquired sympathetically why she seemed so distressed a young miss wearing the customary poke bonnet of the Salvation Army edged her way through the crowd, and catching sight of the wayward girl went up to her. The Salva-tionist, resting upon one knee on the stone step, threw her right arm over the shoulder of the weeping girl, and tak-ing her by the hand drew her close to her and began talking to her earnestly in a tone too low to be heard by the by-The utmost quiet prevailed, although the crowd soon numbered several hundred. After a little while the ras noticed to have cease She brightened up, and the blinding moisture disappeared from her eyes. A smile took the place of the drawn look on her face, and she clung closely to her comforter. She finally arose, embraced the Salvationist warmly, and they both started up toward Third avenue, the arm of the Salvation Army lass intwined around the waist of her apparently reclaimed sister. The crowd si-lently dispersed.—New York Sun.

# English Homes and America

On entering an Englishman's hous the first thing one notices is how well his house is adapted to him. On entering an American's house the first thing one notices is how well he adapts him self to his house. In England the establishment is carried on with a prime view to the comfort of the man. In America the establishment is carried on with a prime view to the comfort of the woman. Men are more selfish than women; consequently the English home is, as a rule, more comfortable than the Ameri-

An Englishman is continually going nome; an American is continually going to business. One is forever planning and scheming to get home, and to stay home, and to enjoy the privileges of home, while the other is more apt to devote his energies to make his business a place to go to and in which to spend himself. These minor details of domestic life put their impress upon larger matters of business and politics.—Price Collier in Forum.

A swallow flew down and plucked a small piece of wool from the back of a sheep. The sheep was very indignant and denounced the swallow in scathing "Why do you make such a fuss?"

asked the swallow: "You never say anything when the shepherd takes all e wool you have on your back."
"That's a different thing entirely,"
plied the sheep. "If you knew how to

replied the sheep. "If you knew how to take any wool without hurting me as the shepherd does, I would not object This fable is merely intended to explain why millions can be stolen with impunity, while the theft of a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is punished

with such severity. - Texas Siftings.

DID THE HORSE PLAY THIS TRICK!

How Two Spanish Centlemen Happened to Forget to Pay Their Cheek

There is a small all night restaurant in a Twenty-eighth street basement where gentlemen of more or less bohemian instincts sometimes go for quiet bottle and a taste of seasonable

As I sat there one night I observed that the two sharp featured gentlemen in dress suits who sat at the table next to mine had already dispatched their second bottle of Chateau Yquem, besides a liberal array of toothsome edibles. They were now chatting over their cigarettes. The greater part of the conversation was in Spanish. Finally they gathered up their overcoats to go, and as they stepped toward the desk, apparently to settle the bill, one of them said to the waiter, "Call in our cab driver and give him a drink."

The jehu entered promptly. "I'll leave the door open if you don't mind, so as to keep an eye on the hoss," he said. "He plays tricks on me some-

times." The beaming "night hawk" had raised his glass, of a liberal three fingers of whisky, and was just remarking,
"Ere's looking at ye, gentlemen,"
when he glanced out the open door and
realized that the "hoss that plays tricks sometimes" was leisurely ambling off toward Broadway. Dropping the glass unemptied, he bolted for the door, closely followed by the two gentlemen who wore dress suits and talked Spanish The latter were laughing merrily, as though the whole affair were a good

They didn't come back right away, and when the eashier, somewhat upens ily, went outside and looked down the street, night hawk, "hoss," Spanish gentlemen and all had disappeared.

Then the cashier came back behind his desk. He looked ruefully at the figures on the unpaid check, banged the cash register viciously as he rang up another customer's 15 cents for a cocktail and remarked, "I'd like to know whether that 'hoss' was taught to play those tricks or whether my Spanish friends simply took advantage of what was really an accident." The worldly wise bartender stopped

rinsing a glass, dipped a towel disdainfully over his shoulder and said with a pessimistic grin: "There's more ways than one to beat the house. I never saw that trick done before, but I've heard tell of it."—New York Herald.

# A Famous Beadle of Paris.

Discours, the beadle of the Church of St. Roch, in Paris, died on Saturday. He was almost famous for his tall stature, imposing air and portly figure, and was at once the tallest of the Paris beadles and the senior of them all. Prevost, the beadle of the Madeleine, stood next in stature, and after him came the beadle of Notre Dame, an ex-drum major, who was engaged two years ago by Archbish-

Discours was a passionate lover of bil-tiards and went every evening to play at the Cafe Regence, where he used to measure his skill with M. Grevy before the latter was president of the republic. He constantly saw there a man taller than himself, Mr. Theodore Tilton, the gence to play chess and was more than a match for Grevy. The post of beadle in a Paris church is a much envied one among the class of men who compete for it. At Notre Dame, the Madeleine and St. Clotilde the salary is £60, and there are perquisites at grand weddings and funerals. In smaller churches the pay is £40. The gorgeous uniforms and silver headed wand are provided by the vestry.—London News.

# Boller Scales.

The use of oil in preventing boiler scale now so prevalent is met with the objection that in using other than standard oil of 150 to 300 degrees fire test there is danger of the formation of what is called oil scale. This, according to chemical authority, is owing to the fact that when the higher fire test oils are introduced they rise and float upon the top of the water, and the latter, impreg-nated with sediment and mud, boils and bubbles up through the oil scum on top, and on the water becoming vapor-ized it liberates the particles of mud and scale contained, which fall back upon this layer of oil upon the top of the water. After awhile the layer of oil becomes so impregnated with mineral substances that it sinks to the bottom of the boiler, forming an incrustation or oil scale, which is as injurious to the boiler as is the lime or magnesium scale. But the same objection, it is re-marked, has also been made to crude petroleum.—New York Sun.

Mme. d'Albertin, one of the lesser painters of France, was as conceited about her artistic ability as she was no was as conceited torious for her excessive use of cosmet ics of all kinds. Her face was a study in enamel, rouge and penciling, and the older she grew the more pronounced it On one occasion a certain count, who held her in much disesteem, ost a bet to her.

"And what will madame choose?" he

48ked, with mock courtesy.
"Something in my art," she simpered.
"Something I can paint." "Very well, madame," he replied.

bowing himself out.

A day later madame received a package from the count, which, upon being opened, revealed a life size drawing of her own face in outline.

### Early Morning Advice.

The policeman, at 3 o'clock a. m., had just turned the corner when he met a man who very evidently was not a suspicious character, yet who did not seem to be exactly where he ought to be. The policeman, however, had no intention of stopping him, but the man, much to the officer's surprise, stopped

the guardian of the peace.
"Scuse me," he said somewhat thickiy, "will you tell me what time it is?" "Ten minutes after 3," replied the officer curiously.

"Thought so, or thereabouts," said the man, with some significance. "Are you a married man?"

"I am," said the officer as if he were proud of it.

"Y'ought to be. I am, too; every man ought to be," sail the man. "Is your wife living?"

"Sure, or was when I left home after supper."
"Ain't you been home since supper?"
"No," and the officer smiled.

"What time d'you say it was?" que

ried the man. 'After 8 o'clock." "Thought so," said the man, shaking

his head sorrowfully. "Got a wife at home. Ain't been there since supper; now 3 o'clock in the morning, and you are still out. Sir, I'm 'shamed of you, and bracing himself up, with rebuking dignity, the man walked away, leaving the officer almost prostrated. - Detroit Free Press.

### What Did He Ent.

There comes a good story from Monte Carlo, from that holy of holies, the salon wherein are the trente et quarante tables. Just as the cards were being shuffled for the commencement of play a gentleman deliberately counted out 12 1,000 frane notes and placed them on the black without even taking the precaution of insuring them. It was "playing the limit," and a bystander remarked:

"Rather a bold play, sir." "Well," said the player, "I dreamed last night that I saw this table exactly as it is now, and on the first coup black

won. The cards were dealt for the first coup, and black won. A suppressed "Oh!" from the bystanders greeted the an-nouncement, "Red loses," and then from across the table came a woman's voice:

"What did you have for supper last night? Do tell me!"-New York Her-

# Not an Unusual "Lapse."

Certain physicians who are ardent specialists are accused by their brethren —the general practitioners—with seeing everything through the eyes of their specialty and of jumping to conclusions. This note from an alienist's or 'nervous specialist's" diagnosis of a certain case is cited:

The patient Q. is of unsound mind; suffers singular lapses of the memory. There is manifested, moreover, a curious correlation in these lapses between ideas of persons and ideas of money.

Thus it is noted that on several occasions he has totally failed to recognize his creditors when he has met them on the street.—Youth's Companion.

"Did yer ever stop ter think," said Meandering Mike, "bout this world's turning on its axis once every 24 hours?"
"Course I have," said Plodding Pete.

"It's mighty fast travel, so fast thet it don't seem with while tryin ter improve on it. Er feller that ain't contented ter jes' sit down an slide with the earth at that rate of speed is so dog-goned hard ter satisfy that his opinion ain't wuth list'nin to nohow."—Wash-

### Two Scenes. Scene One-Schoolroom. Small Boy

(as the rattan falls gently on his hands) -Wow, wow, o-o-ough! I'm killed! Boo-hoo! Me hands are tender, teacher! Boo-on-onh!

Scene Two-A Field. Same Small Boy (same day)—Soak der ball in harder, Chimmy! Why doncher put some speed inter it? Let 'er go! It don't hurt me hands a bit! Slug 'er in!-Boston Traveller.

# Legislation In Ohio.

In Ohio a bill to enable women to vote at all school elections passed the senate on April 10 by a vote of 21 to 6. As a similar bill was defeated by only a few votes in the house, it may be called up again and passed. The Dayton Herald and Ironton Republican indorse the measure.

During the summer season Krupp' supplies his workmen with cold coff and vinegar at intervals through the day, and such of the men employed in connection with the puddling works receive one-eighth of a quart of brandy.

Corneille was a very stupid talker. Descartes rarely spoke when in company. Addison could not converse at all; neither could La Fontaine, while Dryden's conversation was slow and

The only half cent probably which was ever coined was a piece now in pos-session of Jesse Rogers of Newbury, Mass. It is an old Massachusetts coin presumably cast as an experiment.

Tricycles may be had for hire, like cabs, in Milan. An attendant goes with the machine to propel it. The fare de-pends on the distance traveled—not the time consumed.