#### Ballroad Cime Cables.

FFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

BURGH RAILWAY, be short line between Dullois, fildzway, ford, Salumunca, Buffalo, Rochester, tru, tails and points in the upper of

on, and after Nov. 19th, 1893, passers trains with arrays and depart from Pall-el station, daily, except Sunday, as for

Tato a Ski (20 p.m.) and 7.00 p. m. Accen-mediations from Punzentawney and 10g

ton.

A. M. Buffish and how to as no liver to flow way tile, Hidgwood Johnson and Mr. Cornell, Bringford, Salamanca, Buffish and aschessory, counseling at Johnson arguin P. & E. srain B. for Wilcox, Kane, seven, Corry and Eric,

A. M. L. Lie v. m. and 730 p. m. Accompositation For Sykes, Big Run and Punxulaway.

193 A. M. John, M. Bander, D. M. Accommondation For Sykes, Rig Run and Punx2, 20 P. M. Bradford Accommondative For 
Blocchtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmondative Relative Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett 
and Bradford.
6,00 P. M. Mail For DuRols, Sykes, Rig 
Eng. Punksmawney and Walston.
6,20 A. M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.
6,00 P. M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.
Chrone, Sunday train For DuRols, Sykes, 
Big Run and Punxsutawney.
Passengers are requested to purchase ticktis 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, 2004 for passage between all stations.
4. H. McIstylik Agent, Valls creek, Pa.
J. H. Bannerr 
E. C. Larky, 
General Supt. Gon, Pas. Agent, 
Buffalo, N. Y. Bochester N. V

## DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

9:04 A M—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sundary, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 19:08 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:20 p. m.; Washington, 8:35 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:28 P. M.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. M.; New York, 7:33 a. M. Through couch from Dalbois to Williamsport. Pullman Niceping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia 13:06 a. M.

2:35 P. M.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. M.; Washington, 7:30 a. M.; Baltimore, 6:30 a. M.; Washington, 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 conches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

more. WESTWARD

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

6:29 P. M.—Train 3, daily for Eric and interpediate points.

6:29 P. M.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DEIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:56 A. m.: Washington, 750 A. M.: Baltimore, 8:45 A. M.: Willesbarre, 10:15 A. M.: daily except Sunday, arriving at Deiftwood at 6:27 p. M. with Pollman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.: Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cats from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuRois.

TRAIN 1 leaves Romovo at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:32 a. m.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

## JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:40 a. m.; John sonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermon

TEAIN 39 leaves Clermont at 19:55 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at II:40 a. m. and Risgway at II:55 a. m.

RIDGWAY	CLEARFIELD R. R.
SOUTHWARD.	EYCEPT SUNDAY. NORTHWARD,

P. M	A.M.	STAT	IONS.	A.M.	P.M.
12 10	9.40	Ridg	WILV	1.30	6.30
12 18	9.48	Islane	Run	1.20	6.22
12 22	97 75/2	Mill	Laven	1 16	6.15
12 31	10.02	Cros	106 12 59	6 00	
12 38	10.10		Mills	12 59	6.00
322 442	10 15	Blue	Rock	12.54	5 54
12 44	10 17		rd Run	12 52	5 51
12 46	10:20	Car	rier	12 50	5.48
1 00	10 32	Brockw	uyville	12.38	5 30
1.10	10.42		Summit	12 30	5 46 5 36 5 25
1 14	10 48	Harve	ys Run	12 26	5 20
1 20	10 55	Falls	Creek	12 20	0.10
1.45	11 05	Dul	Bois	12 05	5 00
73.		INS LEAV			
	astward			Vestwar	
	8, 7:17 :			n 3, 11:34	
Trati	6, 1:45	p. m.	Train	n 1, 3:00	p. m.
Train	4. 7:55	p. m.	Trair	11, 8:25	p. m.
8 M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager.		J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.			
4	Cron. Mi	mager.	Ge	n. Pass.	WK.F"

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY

	HAST	WARD		(M	
STATIONS.	No.1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehe Oak Ridge Mayaville Stummerville Brookvilles Bell Fuller Bell Fuller Bell Fuller Beynoldsville Fancoast Falls Creek DuBols Babula Winterburn Fenfield Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette Grant Driftwood	. 10 45 10 57 0 11 38 . 11 46 . 12 05 . 12 31 . 12 43 . 1 26 . 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 40 4 52 5 33 5 41 6 020 6 26 6 38 7 7 35 8 00 8 8 26 8 44 8 525 P. M	A. M. 5 12 5 20 5 28 6 07 6 12 5 6 07 6 12 5 6 44 6 5 27 7 10 7 23 7 40 7 50 1 8 18 8 25 5 A. M.	the t	1 20 P. M
	WEST	WARD	1		
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
Driftwood	10 62 10 53 11 10 11 20 11 30 11 35 11 47	50000000000000000000000000000000000000	P. M. 6 35 7 06 7 16 7 34 7 54 8 52 8 32 8 32	P. M.	5 00 5 10

#### ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The sun rose over the field of wheat
And warmed the breath of an early spring.
The smiling flowers made the morning sweet,
And there were caroling birds to sing,
And by the brook were children at play,
Planning their childien sames for the day.

But the sun and over a field of red,
Leaving to wheat nor a farminose there.
Only the glassity lines of the dear.
And blackmen and rain everywhere.
And along the brook, instead of play.
Were the allent forms of this and gray.

F. H. Sweet.

#### THE FINANCIAL END.

TRIALS OF THE BOX OFFICE MAN AND THOSE WHO WATCH HIM.

Story of the Bit of Cardboard That Admits One to the Theater-The Manager on the Road Has to Keep His Eyes Open, Says a Man Who Has Been Through the Mill.

There is something about the wear and tear of the duties incidental to the box office that prematurely ages a young man. Stay by him a single day, and you'll know what it is. When he comes to the theater in the morning and arranges his tickets in the rack and counts out his change and the advance sales on that day, it is with an air of resignation such as kings and queens used to wear just before they were carted out for execution.

There are so many tickets of various kinds and prices prepared for each per-formance and duly dated and numbered and marked with a big letter or number for the day of the week. This larger designation is with the view of handling rapidly. There are drawers containing the tickets of the following days, each day by itself, and when an advance sale is made he puts the money received for it with the tickets for that day. When the day is over, he puts that tray of tickets and money in the safe for the night. The advance money is thus usu-ally kept until the day comes around and then goes into the pile received for

the night's performance.

The peculiarity of this business is that everything connected with the box office is cash. The sales are cash sales, and if a combination show is in the house the settlement with the combination treasurer is made in cash at the close of every performance. Simply put, therefore, at the close of the day the difference between the number of tickets on hand in the morning and the tickets left unsold is represented in the cash drawer.

As a matter of particular fact, however, there are numerous complications incidental to the operation, and the treasurer of the house and his assistant -the box office young man before alluded to-become prematurely old and abnormally smart grappling with them.

On the rural circuits the traveling manager is obliged to be very wary in his dealings with the box office man. As soon as the theater doors are thrown open to the public the combination manager or treasurer looking after the interests of the company playing in the house makes his appearance and takes up his stand at the door, where he can watch both the box office and the ticket where a combination is playing, you'll see this wary individual at his post of duty. He is there on the presumption that the local people will "do" him if they can. He knows all the tricks and wiles of the box office young man and the doorkeeper and takes nothing for granted.

He sees that every comer hands in a ticket of some kind, and that the doorkeeper puts that representative of so much cash in the padlocked box. The pasteboard in that tin box represents the receipts of the house, of which his company has a certain percentage unless playing on a certainty. He carries the key to that box, and if he is "fly" never lets the box go out of his sight. There is another watcher at the gallery door taking the same precaution. Of course he knows the nice box office young man wouldn't cheat him—not for the world! But all the same he is on guard against

a possible lapse of conscience.
"On the road," said Billy Keogh, who has had experience in the box office and as traveling manager and ought to be pretty well up in the tricks of both, "the traveling manager goes on the principle that every box office is going to 'do him up' if it can. The first thing he does is to go to the theater and get his mail and 'size up' the local man. And the first thing the local man does is to get 'fly,' and if so it will be diamond cut diamond. That process

we call 'jollying' begins at once.

"The traveling man is always on the defensive. He can't beat the other man. All he can do is to prevent the box office from beating him. He must be up to the tricks and as hard as nails. You know in small towns the local treasurer gets a yearly benefit and the doorkeeper gets a benefit. So these two men will 'play' traveling companies for the ben-efit of their friends at every opportunity.

"The collusion between the and the doorkeeper is perfect. Some-times they are very sensitive about be-ing watched, and sometimes they pre-tend to be indignant. The most indig-nant treasurer I ever met was in a place where we caught the doorkeeper, who
was on the landing just above the box
office, sliding tickets down a crack in
the floor into the box office below.

ake a popular price house and big audiences of from 1,400 to 1,500 people, and in the rush it is hard to prevent being 'done.' If I can manage to hold them down to \$10 or \$25 margin, I'm

# pretty well satisfied. A new pocket reg-

ister has come into use that helps keep run of the admissions. You can stand at the receiver, and with your hand in your pocket count every person that goes into the horse

When the ticket seller and the doorkeeper are close together, there is the most danger, for they will communicate with each other with a nod or by signs or words that the company's represent ative will not understand. No. I don't think the house itself often profits by these tricks. It is considered a rule that the house is 'done' along with the traveling company, though this is not always the case, to my personal knowledge."—New York Herald,

### THERE WAS NO STRING TO IT.

But He Had Abundant Reason Neverthe-

less to Be Suspicious, There was a bright new 50 cent piece lying on the pavement on Jefferson avenue, near Griswold street, when a bow backed man with a satchel came along from the depot. He saw the coin while he was yet 20 feet away, and he made a sudden forward rush to get it. The movement was almost instantly checked, however, and he walked slow-ly forward and backed to the curbstone and stood there and gazed at the coin with a foxy look on his countenance. In about a minute a pedestrian came up. saw the coin and reached for it and put it in his pocket. Observing the attitude of the old man at the same time he turned and queried:

"It didn't belong to you, did it?"
"Waal, I swan!" was the reply.
"What's the matter?"

"This is the queerest durned town I ever struck in all my life. I was coming up this street last year about this time when I saw a 50 cent piece lyin jest about here. I made a grab fur it, fell on my nose and rolled all over and finally got up to find that a boy had a string on the money and had pulled it into that doorway.

"And so you were shy of this one?" "Yaas, I was shy."

"And are half a dollar behind the "Yaas, I'm half a dollar out. Say,

are you in a hurry?"
"Yes—great hurry."
"Wall, I'll hev to find somebody else

then. I want to find a feller who'll sot down with me fur about two hours and post me up. I'm comin into Detroit once a week now, and I want to find out what's got strings to it and what's lyin around loose and kin be picked up."-Detroit Free Press.

## A Countryman's Suggestion

A countryman who boarded the fire-boat New Yorker at her berth at the Battery the other day was interested to observe the completeness of her equipment for fighting fire along the river front. Her powerful pumps and ingenious arrangements for directing streams upon burning buildings or into the holds of vessels filled him with admiration. Then he asked the engineer to show him the workings of the searchlight. He took it for granted that there was one and was amazed to learn that there was no electrical plant at all on the boat. This would appear to be a curious deficiency in a boat otherwise perfectly appointed, and it is difficult to see how so obvious a need could have been overlooked in the building of the New Yorker. The countryman's discovery has led to a discussion of the need of a searchlight and may lead to its introduction on the boat. It is admitted that such a light would be of the greatest value to the New Yorker in finding its way at night about among the crowded and tangled slips. It would, moreover, make it possible to direct a powerful light upon the fronts of warehouses, to the very great assistance of the firemen. Electric lights on the boat would also be supplied in place of the old fashioned oil lamps that are now in ase. - New York Sun.

## How He Wore His Shoes.

"I'll bet any one in the party," Colo-nel Jack Gambill said to a group of ac-quaintances one day, "that I did something when a growing boy out in old Tennessee that has never been done by

"What was that, colonel?"
"I wore out my first pair of shoes without both feet being shod at the ame time.

"You see, it was this way. Shoes were a novelty to me. The shoemaker was slow, and I was impatient, as all boys are, for a new thing. He finished one of the shoes on a Saturday and told me I would have to wait another week for its fellow. I couldn't stand that, so I took the one shoe and wore it to such an extent that when I went for the other I had to leave the first one for repairs. It went on this way week after week, and somehow I never could bring that pair of shoes together on my feet. The family was too poor to think of buy-ing me an additional pair. Odd thing, wasn't it, to have one foot in leather and paddling the hoof with the other? Boys'll do queer things sometimes."-

This definition of an anthem is acpredited to a British workman. Und credited to a British workman. Under-taking to explain the meaning of the word to an inquiring friend, he began, "Well, if I said 'Bring me a pickax,' that would not be an anthem, but if I said 'Bring—bring—bring—bring me the pick—pick—pickax—bring me the pick—pickax' that would be an an-them."—New York Times.

#### THE PLANET URANUS.

Some Interesting Things a Voyage to the Gigantic World Would Disclose.

If Uranus, which is a star of about the sixth magnitude, were a planet like those little ones called asteroids, which are being discovered by the deam every year, it could not have much claim upon popular attention. But Urmans is really gigantic world, more than 69 times as large as ours. Its vast distance, now about 1,700,000,000 miles from the earth, is what causes it to look so small Uranus has four moons, which revolve backward in their orbits-that is to my, they revolve from east to west around Uranus, while Uranus goes, like all the other planets, from west to east around the sun. It is believed that Uranus rotates backward on its axis also. More over, the axis of that great, strange globe lies in such a direction that in the course of its year, which is equal to 84 of our years, the sun shines almost perpendicularly first upon one pole and then upon the other. Measured by our time standard, there are 40 years of con-stant daylight, followed by 40 years of unbroken night, around the poles of Uranus. And the sun rises in the west and sets in the east there. But the sun looks very small when viewed from Uranus-only one four-hundredth as large as it appears to us. Still it sheds upon that planet 1,500 times as much light as the full moon sends to the earth, so that daylight upon Uranus, while faint compared with the blaze of a terrestrial noonday, is nevertheless a very respectable kind of illumination.

It is a pity that the telescope is able to show us very little of the detail of the surface of Uranus. Some faint bands or belts, just visible with the most powerful instruments, are all that can be made out. If we could visit Uranus, we should probably be greatly surprised, if not greatly disappointed. Its average density is but a trifle in excess of that of water, and of course its surface density is far less.

A voyager from the earth landing on Uranus would probably sink almost as rapidly as if he had leaped upon one of those round white thunderclouds which, piled high in air, look so solid and snowy cool on a July afternoon. He could no more walk on the surface of

that world than he could walk on water. It has generally been assumed that the meaning of the slight density of Uranus is that that planet is still in a vaporous or liquid condition and ex-ceedingly hot perhaps. If so, it may in the course of future ages contract and condense and cool until it comes into a condition resembling the earth's. Will vital forces then become active upon it and produce a long succession of living species, brightening its dim daylight with the color of flowers and the ceaseless activity of animate existence? It is not likely that man will ever be able to answer that question, but who that looks upon Uranus keeping step with the earth to the music of the sun can help asking it?—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Sun.

Jangling Plane Strings. Another case occurred in a house where I was once stopping in Nova van, and all the mysterious power of Scotia. A piano with a bad note was fixed by simply opening an inside shutter of a bay window at the opposite side of a parlor from the piano. The latch of one shutter was lightly resting against the edge of another and caused the jangle when one particular note was struck. The lady player had previously declared that she would send for a tuner the next day and laughed at my attempt to fix it by hunting about the room while she pounded. However, she did not conceal r surprise when the trouble was removed and admitted that there was something about this sound business that she did not quite understand.

In regard to locating these jangles, however, I will say that it is not always so easy. It requires some practice before the ear becomes capable of locating with any degree of success the direction of sounds of this kind. This was my experience with the first piano jangle, that of the cracked globe, which was quite difficult. That of the window hutter was easier as well as many others which I have located since. A correct musical ear is also an important adjunct in the case.—A. A. Knudson in Popular Science Monthly.

## Birch Bark Shoes

Shoes and other articles besides haskets and cabinets are manufactured from birch bark by the Russian peasantry. The bark from which these articles are made is from the inner skin of the Russian birch tree, common in almost all parts of the empire. It is gathered spring and fall, and the process is a very simple one. An incision is first made around the trunk of the tree, and the peasants have a knack of tearing or unwinding the bark from the starting which gives them a strip of even width that they wind into a hall and keep through the winter until it is dry snough to use. It is then made into baskets and other useful articles. The barks shoes are universally worn by the Russian peasantry. Other shoes used in winter are made of sheeps' wool. These are manufactured by itinerant cobblers who travel from house to house, using the peasants' own materials.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Patient-Well, doctor, how's my Doctor-Pretty fair-it will last long as you live .- Hallo.

HOME OF THE ORANG.

Scenes Witnessed In Borneo, Where Thesa

Animals Are Most Plentiful. The great island of Borneo is the home of the orang, and one of the most noticeable features of the landsqupe is the nests of the orang, which are muttered about thickly among the tall trace. From their number one might get a greatly exaggerated impression of the plentifulness of the species unless it were understood how and for what purpose these roosting places were constructed. The apes are greatly annoyed by flies, from which they are able to protect the front part of their bodies with their hands, but they cannot keep the vicious insects from biting them in the rear, and so they gather a quantity of leaves and branches and make them into couches to repose against among

the boughs. A protection of this sort serves very well for awhile, but presently its material begins to decompose, and the decay-ing leaves attract the flies which the orang is so anxious to get rid of. Then he is obliged to make another nest of fresh stuff, and so he may require a dozen of them in the course of the year. Inasmuch as he does not take the trouble to remove the old one they remain to adorn the tree top in which he swings about. Orangs have a curious method of fighting. In their conflict among themselves, which are frequent, their effort is always to seize the fingers of their adversaries and bite them.

It is owing to this method of battle that it is almost impossible to procure a skin which does not lack some of the fingers. If defending itself against a man, the orang will always attempt to grasp the arms of his human opponent, so as to chew off his fingers. For this purpose its jaws are excellently adapted, being enormously powerful and equipped with huge incisors.

To protect itself from the rain the orang crooks its arms over its head. The hair on the orang's upper arm points downward, the apparent purpose being to shed the rain like a thatch when the attitude thus described is assumed .-Pittsburg Dispatch.

### The Moose Made Quick Time.

"Any one who thinks a moose can't travel at a pretty lively gait is very much mistaken," remarked George T. Horton of St. Paul. "I used to be a locomotive engineer up in the northern part of my state, and one day I had an opportunity to test the speed of this animal. I was running a light freight train, and in coming around a curve saw a big moose standing directly on the track. As soon as the animal saw the engine he took to his heels right down the path between the rails. For about four miles we had a perfectly straight track, and as I had heard of the great speed of this animal I determined to test its ability. The gait of the moose was a sort of trot, such only as a moose can exhibit, his paces being about two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to gain speed the moose let himself out. Faster and faster sped the engine, but still the frightened moose trotted in the steam could not prevail upon this monarch of the forest. At last after we had covered the four miles, turning a curve, we came upon a gang of section hands who were fixing the track. The sight of these men frightened the moose from the track, and he was soon lost to view in the forest."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Quaint Old White Meeting Houses In the midst of the prevailing craze

for odd and bizarre styles of architecture it is pleasing to come across a plea for the simple and homely buildings such as contented our forefathers. William Henry Bishop, in an article in The Century, in which he gives his ex-perience while searching for a summer home in upper New England in the form of an abandoned farm, says: "Two small white meeting houses show their Christopher Wren steeples complacent-ly. Time has been when all these white country meeting houses alike seemed to freeze the imagination with their cold-ness, but times change, and we with them. The charming grace and light The charming grace and lightness of design that many of them pos-sess have been recognized. Their whiteness is a refreshing spot amid the greenery—in short, they are coming back in-to favor again, with the many other nice old fashioned things of the period, and the invasion of gothic chapels that suc-ceeded them had better look well to the security of its domination."

## The Acme of Forensic Force,

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," shouted the young lawyer, running his long fingers through his flowing locks, "now, gentlemen of the jury, I ask you as men and as citizens of this great and glorious republic if the spotless charcter of my client is to be permitted to suffer from the words uttered by thatby that—by that vermiform appendix who sits in the witness box with perjury stamped all over him!"—Indianapolis

## "Where Ignorance," Etc.

Bridegroom Elect (who has given ev-Bridegroom Elect (who has given every reason he can find to justify his marriage)—Besides, old man, it will improve my position. Now, you were well off before you married, weren't you?

Henpecked Husband—Yes, I was But I didn't know it.—London Judy.

Statistics show that mild winters are much more conducive to health than

#### Wine In Bottles.

The increase of the strength of wine by keeping depends upon whether it is kept in cask or bottle. If stored in cask, there is a constant increase of alcohol. The ancients knew that wine improved if kept in leathern bottles, and the same result is obtained by keeping it in wood on vessels, for both leather and wood are more easily penetrated by water than by alcohol. Evaporation encoss from both, but more freely from water, and the wine consequently becomes richer in alcohol. On the other hand, the opin ion that wine has grown old in bottles and therefore become stronger is thoroughly false. Evaporation is very much hindered by the cork, even when this is not covered with rosin and scaling wax. The simple explanation of our finding old bottled wine rich in alcohol is that only the stronger wines can be preseryed and the weaker ones cannot resist the effects of time. At the same time, although all wine must eventually be spoiled and weakened by keeping it in bottles, yet some kinds acquire, as a first consequence of that cause which afterward destroys them, and which is neither more nor less than the chemical alteration in their constituents, properties which render them more agreeable both to smell and taste.—Brooklyn Ea-

#### Uniforms to Scare the Enemy.

According to the report prepared by the war department, red uniforms were first adapted by the Emperor Valerius Maximus in order that the Roman sol diers might not be frightened by the sight of their own blood. To this day the children of England are told that this is the reason why French troops wear red trousers, and French children are taught the same notion respecting the red coats of the British. The legionaries of ancient Rome wore the skins of bears on the field of battle to make them look fierce. For the same reason they put figures of frightful beasts on their shields and helmets. From this odd custom springs modern crests and armorial bearings. The idea of scaring the enemy by such devices has been perpetuated up to quite recent times. Tall bearskin hats were originally adopted to make them look taller by the French cuirassiers, each of whom carried a handful of grenades for scattering among the ranks of their foe.—Troy Times.

## Sun Spots.

It has been observed that after the sun spots have been at a minimum the summers are hotter, just as though there was more heat coming from the sun at such periods, and the fact has been accounted for by supposing that sun spots are caused by vast clouds of matter erupted from the sun and condensed in the surrounding space. These act as screens and prevent the sun's heat from radiating freely through them. From an examination of statistics A. B. McDowall, M. A., has found that in England during the hot summers, following the minima of sun spots, the month of August is hotter than July, an effect due, in all likelihood, to accumulation of the heat. - American Register.

The distinction of having the greatest number of tall men in one company belongs to the First battalion of the Scots guards. The "A" or right flank company of that battalion has over 90 men on its roll, and their average height is 6 feet 21/4 inches. There are 12 men in the company over 6 feet 4 inches, and one stands slightly over 6 feet 7 inches. No individual member of the company is less than 6 feet in height. -London Court Journal.

## Workman's Tools of Moses' Time

A collection of tools used by workmen in building the pyramids of Egypt that is owned by a famous Egyptologist indicate that many tools credited to modern ingenuity were in use when Moses-was troubling the pharaohs. It is also-announced that a furnace has been unearthed somewhere along the Nile in which hot blast was used centuries be-fore the modern Neilson formulated the ame idea.—Age of Steel.

It is put forward as one proof of the change of climate in England within the past centuries that fig trees bore fruit. In the Deanery garden, at Win-chester, is a fine old fig tree from which James I picked fruit in 1628. At West Tarring, in Sussex, a large fig tree still stands, said to have been planted by Thomas a Becket.

An impure condition of the blood and an irritated state of the nerves which arises from it are common causes of sleeplessness. Thus it is that in disorders of the liver want of sleep and bad dreams are very common.

Louis Kossuth did not like the name by which Faneuil hall is known. Said he, "I do not like the idea that you call this place 'the cradle of liberty,' for cradle scents of mortality, and liberty is immortal."

Newton abandoned the idea of pub-lishing several of his works for fear of criticism. They were left in manuscript and were published after his death.

Neither Gray, Fielding nor Akenside ever sat for a portrait, and their features are known to later times by pictures nainted from memory.

Hardi, the great French dramatist, wrote 800 dramatic pieces between the years 1600 and 1687.