Railroad Cime Cables.

TFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-B BURGH RAILWAY The short line between Dulbots, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanen, Buffalo, Rochester, Ningara Falls and points in the upper oil

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

7.10 A M.: 1,20 p. m.: and 7.00 p. m. Acrem-pudations from Punasutawney and Hig

8:50 A. M. Buffaio and Rec Leaser mailber Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnstonburg, Mt. Jowett, Bradford, Salamanea, Roffaio and Rochester; compecting at Johnstonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Cotry and Eric. 7:45 A. M. Lib p. m.; and 7.25 p. m. Acyem-mediation For Sykes, Big Ron and Panx-sulaway.

mediation For Sykos, lig Kun and Punssilawnoy.

2:20 F. M. Bradford Accommo datical or Beochizes, Brookwayville, Ellmont, Cusmoos, Ridgenay, Johnsonborz, Mr. Jewott and Bradford.

6:00 F.M. Med For Duffola, Sckes, life Run, Panssniawney and Walston.

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

6:00 F.M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Educayana Johnsonburg.

8:00 F.M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Education Sylos.

8:00 F.M. Su

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

1:04 A M—Train's, daily except Sunday for Sanbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 10:08 p. m. : Baltimore, 7:29 p. m.: Washington, 8:55 p. m. Pullman Parior car from Williamsport and passenger conchestrom Kane to Philadelphia.

1:39 P. M.—Train's, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.; New York, 7:36 A. M. Through coach from DuBois to Williamsport. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeping quidisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M. 233 P. M.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:30 A. M.; Xew York, 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:35 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 7:32 A. M.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Edgway at 3:00 P. M. for Eric. 8:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

P. M. for Eric.

8:50 A. M.-Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.

8:27 P. M.-Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and Intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m.: Washbugton, 7:50 A. M.; daily except Sunday, priving at Driftwood at 8:27 P. M. with Pulleran Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New Yorkat 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:27 p. Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore of Williamsport and through passenger coaches 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 through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Frie and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Frie and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger suiday, arriving at Driftwood 7:82 p. m.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 10 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.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

P. M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P. M.
12 10	0.40	Ridgway	1 30	65 (8)
12.18	0.48	Island Errn	1.20	6.23
12 22	9.52	Mill Haven	1 16	6 12
12 31	10.02	Croyland	1.06	6.00
12 38	10.10	Shorts Mills	12.50	斯似
12.42	10:15	Blue Bock	12 54	3.54
12 44	10.17	Vineyard Run	12.70	40.03
32 46	10.20	Carrier	12.50	-0.48
1 00	10.32	Brockwayville	12.38	5.20
1.10	10 42	McMinn Summis	12 30	- 多彩
1.14	10.48	Harveys Run	12.20	5.20
1.20	10.55	Falls Creek	12.20	5.32
11:40	11.95	DuRois	12 05	2 (8)
10		INS LEAVE RIDG	WAY.	6
Tan I	astward	The state of the s	Westwar	G.
Tent	1 8, 7:17 1 1 6, 1:45 ;	1 111. Tree	dn 3, 11:34	
Trail	4, 7:55	D. 1115	dn 1, 3:00 dn 11, 8:25	Its His

S M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't. A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY A COMPANY commencing Sunday May 27, 1894, Low Grade Division.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehen Oak Eldge Maysville Brookville Brookville Brookville Brookville Bell Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast Falls Creek DuBols Sabula Winterburn Penfield Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette Grant Driftwood	10 45 11 30 11 30 11 38 11 46 12 25 12 43 1 00 1 08 1 18 1 18 1 2 43 1 35 1 2 43 2 43 3 30 1 3 44 1 3 45 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 7 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	5 \$331 5 400 6 288 6 576 6 587 7 7 47 58 16 57 7 7 7 7 8 8 18 3 5 5 5 9 M	5 12 5 28 5 5 477 6 6 13 6 6 45 7 7 13 7 7 3 4 0 1 8 1 8 8 2 5 5 A.	10 55	1 at 1 42
STATIONS.		WARD No.6		106	110
Driftwood Grant Benezette Glen Fisher Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabula. DuBols Fancoast Reynoldsville Fuller Bell Brookville Summerville Maysville Oak Ridge.	10 42 10 52 11 00 11 30 11 30 11 37 11 47 1 25 1 24 1 42 2 10 2 20 2 39 2 38	6 10 6 26 6 36 6 37 6 50 7 28 7 40 7 57 8 00	P. M. 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	P. M. 12 10 12 20	5 00 5 10

LIFE AND LOVE.

Let us live while the heart is lightest, Let us love while the heart is strong.

And laugh while the day is brightest

And quicken the mern with song. Let us mourn to be joy unitasted,
Let us envy no belong one by.
The pleasure ungrasped is wasted.
Tomorrow we die, we die!

Let us qualf from the crystal showing. The wine on the beaded rim.
Let us nather the fruiting showing. Full rips on the builted simb.
Tomorrow the howl is chattered.
The court has shards be dry.
The fruit is withered and scattered.
Tomorrow we die, we die!

Today is for love and hisses,
With life as its golden prime.
A century's wealth of bileses
We read in a moment's time.
The heart keeps time to the measure,
While the harp of love rings high.
Today is for love and pleasure.
Tomorrow we die, we die!
—Robert Carkson Tongue.

TRAPS AND SNARES.

CONTRIVANCES THAT SHOW WHAT A GENIUS THE YANKEE IS.

You Would Call Most of the Inventions Absurdities, and Yet They Are Useful-Devices For Poisoning Pests-Rattraps of Many Kinds.

American invention has given birth to no end of freaks, which have been Times. embalmed at the patent office in order that they may not perish. Some of the queerest of them are devices for entrapping beasts, bugs, fishes and even human beings.

What, for example, could be funnier that the notion of using imitation flowers with poisoned honey to attract noxious insects? The artificial blossoms, each containing a small quantity of sugary liquid properly prepared, are to be fastened to twigs. Months of destructive species sip the deadly nectar and die. A more elaborate device of a simi-lar description is intended for the protection of apple trees. It is a tin can covered as to its upper half with luminous paint. On the outside of the lower half apple blossoms are represented with the same sort of paint. Inside of the receptacle is a small quantity of eider. The can is to be hung on a branch of an apple tree at night. Insects, attracted by the pictured flowers, light upon the can. The smell of the cider induces them to enter through holes provided for that purpose. They then drop down into the cider and are drowned.

Yet it is not always easy to distinguish between a crank idea and a useful discovery. The poisoned counterfeits of flowers above described are said to work very well. Many years ago a man got a patent for a method of killing bugs on trees by inclosing the whole tree in a sort of balloon of canvas, into which an asphyxiating gas was to be poured for the purpose of suffocating the insects. Everybody thought he was a lunatic. But now that his patent has run out the merits of the plan have suddenly obtained appreciation, and its adoption is alleged to have saved the orange growing industry in California. Several kinds of luminous baits for fish have been patented. One of these is a minnow of hollow glass coated on the inside partly with a solution of gold or alver, and partly with luminous paint. The result is a very brilliant object in the water, calculated to attract any predacious creature with fins. Another interesting contrivance is for making frog bait more seductive. The jerking of the line equipped with this device causes the frog's legs to move as if he were

Contrivances for catching insects are more numerous than any others. One of them is a furnace for slaughtering potato bugs. To begin with, a deep and wide furrow is to be plowed all around an infested field. Through this trench smooth log is dragged to make the surface hard and smooth. The bugs in migrating to other grounds are unable scale the trench, and the furnace, which is a cylinder of iron filled with fuel, is drawn along the furrow and destroys them. Other odd devices are cartridges intended to be inserted in the months of ant holes and to be fired, thus communicating stifling vapors to the subterranean chambers, also many kinds of lamps for attracting and burn ing up the moths of various worms in cotton fields. There is a toy pistol for insects, which sucks them in when he

trigger is pulled. An ingenious westerner has invented a trap for catching the hornfly which is such an enemy to cattle in some parts of the country. It consists most importantly of a great frame to which brush is attached in such a manner that when the beasts walk through, eager as they always are to scratch themselves, the flies will be scraped from their bodies by the branches. Finally the frame is closed up by means of doors, and the captured insects are destroyed. Nearly everybody has heard of the gold tapeworm trap, which the patient swallows. Bedbug traps are of several varieties, all of them being intended to afford attractive hiding places for these blood suckers and to be burned or scalded out

Much ingenuity has been expended in rattraps. Some of them are so elab-orate that no full witted rodent would go near them. One requires Mr. Rat to come in through a door, which drops behind and makes him a prisoner. See-ing a bright light above, he ascends a flight of little steps and trots across a small plank that is so nicely adjusted as to balance that his weight causes it to tip and throw him into a tank of

water. Another contrivance consists of a double chamber. One chamber has a glass end, through which Mr. Rat sees two or three imitation rats having a nice time with a bit of cheese. Wish-

ing to join them, be runs around the box, gets into the other chamber and is caught.

There are a number of devices which employ mirrors for the purpose of lur-ing the rat to his fate. He mounts on top of a barrel and sees a toothsome piece of cheese. As he approaches it he beholds another redent—in reality his own reflection in a piece of looking glass-coming for the cheese from the opposite direction. He makes a dash to get there first, and a pivoted board drops him into the cask, which is half full of water. Rats will swim for a long time, so one humanitarian has patented a water trap with little shelves around the edge and just above the surface. On the shelves are placed small lead weights, with fishhooks banging from them. The captured rat in trying to escape grasps one of the hooks, gets it fastened in his mouth, dislodges the piece of lead and is carried to the bottom by the latter.

Sparrow traps are of many different kinds. Most of them invite the birds to walk in through a door which drops beland them, making them prisoners. When next seen in the restaura 'ts, they are reedbirds on toast.-Philadelphia

THEY SWORE OFF.

When He Resumed His Little Vice, She Took Up With Her Own.

A prominent young man of this city has been an inveterate cigarette smoker for several years past, and he indulged in the habit to such an extent that it was injuring his health. He has a girl of whom he thinks all the world, and it's a case of vice versa. This young lady has a very good complexion, but has an inordinate love for the use of powder, which habit the young man detests as heartily as she does his cigarette habit. They finally agreed that each would swear off, the one from using powder and the other from smoking

cigarettes. It was hard work for the young man, but every time he hungered for a wad of nicotine his mind pictured the form of his fair one parading down street with her face looking like a pan of dough, and he desisted. This went on for several weeks, and each was remarking how much better the other was looking, but the old craving for the coffin nail came upon the young man once more, and one day last week he broke He thought no one would ever find it out, but he was seen, the news was carried to the girl, and she prepared to get even.

They were to go to see a certain popu lar comedian the last night be was here. and the young man called with a cab. The young lady was at the door, her face closely muffled, and in her hand the bouquet that cost him \$5. Arrived at the opera house, they were entering the door when the young man turned to speak to the fair one by his side. Oh, that face! She had smeared it with powder until it had been necessary to cut eyeholes. It was frightful. stopped. "Are you going in looking like

"Just as you say," was the response. "Well, I say no. I'm not traveling with freaks now. We'll go back home." And they did. It cost him \$10, there were two vacant seats at the opera house, but the young man has not smoked any cigarettes since.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

He Knew His Employer.

It is said that Charles S. Scanlan of the Cincinnati Enquirer-John R. Me-Lean's paper—was once sent into a small town in the southwest to get the story of a woman evangelist who had been greatly talked about Scanlan attended one of her meetings and occu pied a front seat. When those who wished to be saved were asked to rise, Scanlan kept his seat and used his note book. The woman approached, and taking him by the hand said, "Come to Jesus." "Madam," said the newspaper man, "I am here solely on business to report your work." "Brother," said 'there is no business so important "Well, maybe not, as God's." Scanlan, "but you don't know John R. McLean."—Atchison Globe.

Wondrous Evolution

"In the slow evolution of the race, mused the elephant, looking with languid interest at the throng of curious gazers that stood on the outside of the ropes and fed him with cakes, peanuts and candy, "how many millions of years it must require to evolve from the shapeless and rudimentary projection on the face of the creature called man the full and perfect proboscis!"-Chicago Trib-

His Narrow Escape

It was in the far west.
"Darling!" he whispered. "After I oft you last evening I walked on air! She met his words with a look of

wonder and amaze "Well, I declare!" she exclaimed. "Who cut you down, Hank?"-Town

Bad as the Disease. "I understand you've bought a dog

to keep burglars away?"
"Yes." "You are not troubled any more at

night, then, I suppose?"
"Only by the dog."—London Tit-

COLOR HEARING.

Dr. Colman's Interesting Theory About the Relation of Sounds to Color.

John Locke's blind man, who hazarded the guess that the color searlet was probably something like the sound of a trumpet, is generally thought to have simply spoken according to his lights, or rather lack of lights, but it appears from Dr. W. S. Colman's articles on this subject that we have now laid the foundation of a science of color hearing. The term is defined by him as applying to the special case in which a color sennation is excited by some auditory stim ulus—as, for example, by the pronun-ciation of the vowel sounds. It is not a matter of association, as in the case of the "shrill squeak" evoked by the filing of a saw or the drawing of a slate pencil down a slate. Dr. Colman estimates the number of people who possess the faculty of color hearing as under 12 per cent and mentions a case described by Flournoy, in which the vowel "i" awakened the impression of an orange circle with an "i" in black in the cen-

Theophile Gautier, under the influence of hasheesh, heard the sound equivalents (whatever they may have been) of various colors. The notion is, at all events, of respectable antiquity. Dr. Colman cites as believers in color hearing Hoffman, Gosthe and Hans Sachs and refers to the case of St. Catharine of Siena, who had a "bright red color sensation whenever she saw or thought of the host," The Lancet, which comments learnedly on Dr. Colman's theo ries, feels disposed to think that the red ribbon which adorns the dark blue bonnet of the female members of the Salvation Army is a parallel case and not difficult to explain on the principles of conventional metaphor. - London News.

Matrimonial Separations In Egypt

The liveliest divorce centers of the west have to take second place when compared with matrimonial separations in Egypt, according to the accounts of the American consul to the land of the Nile. He tells of an altercation that took place between one of his most trusted servants and a veiled lady, his wife, which squabble resulted in a divorce in less than five minutes. The scene opened with reproaches emanating from the woman. "Take care," warned the man. "I put you from me!" Nothing daunted, the virago continued until the exasperated man again repeated, "I put you from me." Still the torrent of abuse flowed incessantly. Worried beyond endurance, the servant entered the house and secured 30 shillings out of his year's salary of £10, and returning to the woman said: "Here is your dowry. Now for the third and last time I repeat, 'I put you from me.' '' At these words the woman went her way, and the astonished American learned that he had witnessed divorce proceedings, for in Egypt the assertion, "I put you from me," made three times to a wife by her husband, constitutes a solemn divorce without alimony, and once the words are said the woman has no right to any further support from the

man. - Chicago Tribune. Catching a Thief.

Saindo, one of the cleverest of the Paris detectives, was one day making his round of the Quartier du Temple when he found himself in a group listening to a man selling silver watches francs each. Saindo bought one, and having assured himself that it was genuine came to the not unnatural conclusion that these watches could not have been come by honestly.

The vender was, however, a giant, and Saindo is by no means blessed with large proportions. He furthermore argued that there were confederates among the group. In a minute or two he had formed a plan. He asked the man to take a glass of wine, saying that he meant to purchase another watch. The offer was accepted, and a second watch was tendered, which Saindo pretended to examine. He, however, suddenly took to his beels, watch in hand. Thereupon the vender pursued, crying:

"Stop, thief!" When Saindo got him as far as the police station, he turned around, clutched the other by the throat, and to the great astonishment of every one led his captive inside.—Paris Journal.

Winks That Pass In the Night.

An ingenious Brooklyn statistician estimates that united Brooklyn has over 100,000 cats, of which more than onehalf are unsheltered. He considers it as conservative estimate that 10 per cent of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of ter city are kept awake at night by the howling of the 100,000. This makes one case of insomnia per cat and leads one to the conclusion that Brooklyn is a very sleepless city. If cats and insomnia prevail with equal virulence in other cities, it would follow that there are 6,000,000 cats and 6,000,000 cases of insomnia in America. Yet no notice is taken of this pathogenic factor by systematic writers on sleep. —Medical Record.

It was a woman of the world who said: "Kissing is like any other intoxi-cant; once you cultivate a taste for it there is no such thing as getting enough of it." And it was a young matron with a heart full of love for her firstborn who declared in the very face of the crusty old doctor's learned objections to kissing that as long as there were mothers and babies in the world there would he kissing ad libitum.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SHE CAME TO HER LOVER'S RESCUE.

A Schoolteacher Executes the Pire Drill to Accept a Proposal of Marriage.

Miss Isabel McGallon was a teacher in a public school. She had a young man friend who was nervous and diffident. She knew that he was in love with her, but every time he started to propose he stammered and stuttered and became so embarrassed that she felt obliged to change the subject,

The young man realized his failing and was much humiliated thereby. Night after night he went up to Miss McGallon's house, determined to ask her if she would not consent to give up teaching school and become his wife, and night after night he made .. frost of the operation. One day he was passing along the street on which the school in which Miss McGallon teaches is situated, and he felt that if he could see the object of his adoration at that time he would have nerve enough to ask the momentons question. He thought the matter over and became firmly convinced that he was equal to the emergency. There was nothing to do then but try the experiment, and he walked voldly into the school and asked to see Miss Me-Gallon.

The janitor escorted him to her room. She had a lot of youngsters in front of her, deep in the mysteries of decimals, when the young man came into the She came graciously forward to room. meet him. He blushed a bit, but his tongue did not go back on him.

'How do you do?" she said, with a charming smile. "To what am I indebted for the great pleasure of this visit?" The young man grasped her hand. "Miss McGallon—Isabel," he said fervently, "I have called here this morning because I have something very important to say to you. It is something on which depends my happiness for all my future days. I want to ask''--"But," interrupted Miss McGallon,

"if it is so important as that, would it not be better if we were alone?"
"Yes, but I beg of you not to turn a

deaf ear to me because these children are here." Miss McGallon smiled again. Then

she walked to the desk and rang a big gong three times. At the sound of it the children all rose and marched out of the room. "That," she said as she turned to the astonished young man, "is the fire drill.

Now, if you hustle, you will have time to say what you want to say before they And he had just received the be-trothal kiss as the children came trooping through the hall on their return .-

Buffalo Express. A Story With a Resonant Moral.

Young men ought not to play pokeror old men, for that mater-at any time, and when poker is played in business hours the heinousness of the act is flagrant. So when President Warren Elliott of the Wilmington and Weldon railway came unexpectedly upon a group of his young men playing poker, with coffee beans for chips, the other day, he accepted their explanation that there was no work on hand and the game was "just for amusement." At some remote period of his existence Mr. Elliott had been initiated into the intricacies of the game, and so he drew up a chair and watched it with interest. Each young man had in front of him a pile of coffe beans, which, as they were careful to explain to the president, were of no value whatever. As a matter of fact, they had been bought of the banker for 25 cents each. The president of the road watched the game with mild in terest and from time to time absently helped himself to a pinch of beans from the different piles on the table, masti cating them with the indifferent air of a man who knew that unground coffee was only 40 cents a pound. The an guish of the young men, who saw their chips melt away, was poignant, but no-body dared to explain. When the president had consumed all the beans in sight, he said good night in the mos affable way and went off with an inno cent smile on his rosy, cheerful face The gentleman who kept the bank and had no chips to redeem is now a warm admirer of the president.—New York

The Duse Turban

Besides the prim, straight brimmed plainly trimmed sailor hat which has nothing the least fancy about it but its name—the hat which so many women, matrons included, wear so comfortably and becomingly when they would per-haps look and feel absurd in most other shapes—is the neat little Duse turban, a model not unlike a modified English walking hat, with a low round crown and a pretty rolling brim that is unlike the English walking hat proper, in that the Duse brim does not roll up close to the crown, but broadens more on each side, making it particularly becoming to slender faces. A veil fastens over it gracefully and comfortably, and it is just the shape to accompany a tailor cos-tume for shopping and walking, and for traveling it is most admirable. The shape described is easily recognized, but different milliners give it a different name. It was, however, called originally after the actress.—Milliner.

Effic-Mummy, why do they hunt lions and tigers? se they kill the poor

Mamma-

little sheep, Effie.

Effie (after a pause)—Then why don't they hunt the butchers, mummy?-

The Photograph of the Future,

"A photograph that flatters will soon be a thing of the past," said a photographer the other day. "It will be impossible to make our faces appear to the most advantage by a clever pose, for the latest innovation in photography, the multiphotograph, which is destined to become the photographic portrait of the future, will reveal all our defects and erndities. The great study which young women give their faces, to find out in which position-side, three-quarter or full face-they look the best, will all be put to maught, for the multiphotograph will take them in all these positions and others as well.

"The process makes it possible to obtain a perfect likeness of a person, as one is able to see the face and head in all possible positions and can thus got all the characteristics. This new effect is obtained by mirrors being placed at certain angles. When a person stands in front of the glasses, his likeness is reflected from 6 to 12 times, according to the arrangement of the mirrors, each image being in a different position, so that the same effect is obtained that would be secured if you were to walk around a person, viewing him from all sides and points.

"The operator photographs the subject and the reflections in the mirrors. The result is the multiphotograph. I think it is destined to become the photograph of the future, as it is the only thing that will give you a likeness of a person as seen from all sides. Art in this case must succumb to nature, and the instruction that is too frequently given the photographer, 'Make me as pretty as you can,' will have to be done away with."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Question of Medical Ethics.

A question of medical ethics is raised in The Woman's Medical Journal of Cleveland by Dr. Anita Newcomb Mc-Gee. It is a well established principle in the American Medical association that "all practioners of medicine, their wives and their children, while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them whose assistance may be desired." The question is whether women physicians benefit by the rule or whether it is ignored when the relative of a woman physician requires treatment by a medical man. Instances have come to Dr. McGee's knowledge in Washington where bills were sent to women physicians and paid, and she is of the opinion that "if this is a common experience it may be considered wise to maintain the principle of sexual equality in the profession asking medical associations for an interpretation of this rule."

Chemical Perfumes.

Chemistry seems to furnish substitutes for the expensive perfumes now made from flowers. It has long been known that the exact odor of the banana is produced in the laboratory. There seems a possibility, however, that even when some fragrant plants cease to be cultivated for the perfumes many may become of importance in surgery. It has been discovered that some such plants are free from the attacks of insects and from fungous growths, and this may be due to the fact that their essential oils have antiseptic properties. The encalyptus yields an antiseptic, and so do other familiar plants. — Chicago Herald.

A recipe for cheerfulness which Mrs. Edmund Gooss gives in a monthly is worth repeating: To two parts of anselfishness add as much fresh air as can easily be obtained. Stir in two hours of beauty sleep, a silver tongue (from the tip of which all spite has been removed) and an eye that looks out on the brighter side of life. Into this mixture throw a pinch of humor and a-sprinkle of the essence of romance. And there you are.

Be cheerful. It is better to live in sunshine than in gloom. If a cloud rests upon your heart, turn its silver lining to your friends, and the glow of cheer it will cast upon them will be reflected on you, and the cloud will give way be-fore the brightness and joy its own light has begotten.—New York Ledger.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flesh side of a sheepskin. The skins are soaked in limewater and in a solution of sulphuric acid. Fish oil is poured over them, and they are carefully washed in a solution of potash.

Lovell, the naturalist, in 1661, published a book at Oxford entitled "Panzoologico Mineralogia," a title which recalls that proposed by Rabelais, who intended to call one of his books "Antipericatametapa rahengedamphicribra-

Little Ruth and the rest of the family were at the table when suddenly her finger is raised as a signal for silence, and she whispers: "S-h-h, my foot's gone to sleep. Listen, and see if it BII-ores. "

So many people ah like de firecrack-er. Dey can only make a big splurge an noise in de wurld at de expense ob bein hopelessly busted. — Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

A boy's conscience is that part of him which prompts him to eat all the sweets to keep them from making his little brother ill.