REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

Hailroad Cime Cables.

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

region.
On and after Nov. 19th, 1833, passenger trains 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. Accen-modations from Punxsutawney and Big

modulous from Pinksetter mailFor Run.

8:59 A. M. Ruffalo and Roe bester mailFor Brockwayville, Bidgway, Johnsonburg, M. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train & for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric,

7:45 A. M.; 1,45 b. m.; and 7,50 p. m. Accom-modution For Sykes, Big Run and Punx-

7:35 A. M., LAS B. M., ARD C. M. M. A. COMmodation For Sykes, Big Kun and Punxsurawney.
2:20 P. M. Bradford Accommo datical of
Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmoon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg. Mt. Jewett
and Bradford.
6:00 P. M. Mail For DuBols, Sykes, Big
Rom, Punxsurawney and Waiston.
9:20 A. M. Sunday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.
6:00 P. M. Sanday train For Brockwayville, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.
Passengers are requested to purchase ticketa before entering the case. 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, good for passage between all stations.
J. H. McINTYHE, Agent, Falls creek, Pa.
J. H. Harrett E. U. LAPPE,
General Supt, Gen. Pas. Agent
Buffalo, N. Y. Rochester N. Y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

9:04 A M—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Surbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 19:08 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:20 p. m.; Washington, 8:57 p. m. Pullman Parior car from Williamsport and passenger couches from kane to Philadelphia.

3:20 P. M.—Train 4, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 A. M.; New York, 7:33 A. 3t. Through coach from DuBois to Williamsport. Pullman Siceping cues from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:09 A. M.

9:35 P. M.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4:50 A. M.; Washington, 7:20 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:20 A. M.; Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD 7:32 A. M.—Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 P. M. for Eric. 9:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Eric and Inter-mediate points.

P. M. for Erie.

9:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Erie and Intermediate polots.

6:27 P. M.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH THAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 A. m.; Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:45 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 8:37 P. M. with Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:30 a. m. Pullman steeping 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 through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuBois.

TRAIN 1 leaves Renove at 8:35 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.; John sonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermon at 19:45 a. m.

TRAIN 29 leaves Clermont at 19:55 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:40 a. m. and
Ridgway at 11:55 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R. DAILY EYCEPT SUNDAY.

AILLY.	444	Ter HI W	Track.
. STATI	ONS.	A. M.	P.M.
Ridge	WBV	1 30	65.280
Island	Run	1.20	6.00
MILL H	aven	1 16	6.15
Croy	and	1 06	6.05
Shorts	Mills	12 50	6.00
Rine l	Rock	12 54	5 54
Vineyni	d Run		5.51
Carr		12 50	5 48
Brockwi	ayville	12.38	5.36
McMino	Surmmit	12 30	5-25
Harvey	s Run	12.26	5-20
Falls (reek.	72.20	5 35
DuB	ols	12 05	5 00
RAINS LEAV	ERIDGY	VAY.	
ard.		Vestwar	d.
	Trair	n 3, 11:34	a. m.
45 p. m.	Trai	n 1, 3:00	D. m.
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VOST.	J. R.	WOOD	
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HENYVA	LLEYI	KAILV	VAY
	Ridge Island Mill H Croys Shorts Blue I Vineyar Carr Brockwe McMinn Harvey Falls (DuB RAINS LEAV ard. 17 a. m. 45 p. m. 55 p. m.	Ridgway Island Run Mill Haven Croyland Shorts Mills Rite Rock Vineyard Run Carrier Brockwayville McMinn Summit Harveys Run Falls Creek DuRois RAINS LEAVE RIDGV ard. 17 a. m. Trait 55 p. m. Trait 55 p. m. Trait Construction	STATIONS

May 27 1894 Low Grade Division

	HAST	WARD			
STATIONS.	No.1.		The second second	2,000	11.00
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehem Oak Ridge Maysville. Benokville. Bell Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast. Falls Creek DuBois Sabula Winterburn Penfield Tyler Glen Fisher Hemezette Grant Driftwood.	A. M. 10 45 10 57 11 30 11 38 11 48 12 05 12 25 12 43 1 20 1 26 1 2	P. M. 402 4 402 4 402 4 52 5 25 5 33 5 44 6 600 6 206 6 38 6 57 7 25 8 6 8 27 7 34 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A. M. 5 12 5 20 6 25 47 6 13 5 44 6 6 52 6 7 7 10 7 7 34 7 40 7 7 50 8 18 8 8 55 A. M.	P. M. 10 55 11 05	P. M
STATIONS.	No.2	PERSONAL PROPERTY NAMED IN COLUMN 1	F0000000000000	106	110
Driftwood Graut Benezette Gien Fisher Tyler Penfield Winterbarn Sabula DuBois Falls Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller Berlie Summerville Maysville Jakidge Nawonham Lawsonham Lawsonham Lawsonham Led Hank	A. M. 10 10 10 10 42 11 09 11 30 11 36 11 47 1 26 1 34 1 48 1 158 2 10 2 20 2 58 3 06 3 47	A. M. 5 000 5 322 5 5 500 6 100 6 206 6 37 7 206 7 7 206 7 7 507 8 109 8 38 8 507 9 15 9 47	P. M. 6 355 7 066 7 163 7 444 7 544 8 125 8 122 8 488 9 177 9 256 9 17 9 256 10 044 10 18 10 25	12 16 12 20	

THE LADY BARBER.

Before this newer age began We thought the art tonsorial
Belonged by right of birth to man
From ages immemorial.
But she has come, with fixed intent,
To prove to all the nations
That man is not pre-ominent
In barker, our overstillors.

In barber-ous operations.

Oh, shaving is a sweet delight. Since she the recor w leided!
My heart unto her charms so bright. Has altogether; I joided.
And, though she thinks 'tis only gush, My cestasies amaze her.
I hall her vicen of comb and brush. And goddess of the rezor.

Some day, with lather on my cheek

Some day, with lather on my cheek (Such is the pian I harbor).

I shall courageously seek
The hand of my fair barbor.
But if she has already found
Some man to love and praise her
Her "No" would "cut" me, I'll be bound,
More deeply than her razor.

National Barber.

GAMBLING DEVICES.

ELECTRICITY EMPLOYED BY SCIEN-TIFIC SHARPERS.

Interesting Descriptions of Two "Sure Things"-By Manipulating the Current the Dealer Can Select the Winner Every Time-But the Fools Still Bet.

It is a time worn motto that a man is a fool who attempts to beat another at his own game. Nevertheless there is a perpetual and rich crop of gullibles who insist upon throwing their hard earned money away in the vain and elusive hope that a fortune is within their easy grasp.

The method is to them of no couse quence. They sincerely believe that the means deserve the end, and with this harmful and foolish idea in view they state on their downward career, fully believing themselves competent to get the best of the sharper. But the sharper is proud of his name, and he does his best to deserve his title. He generally succeeds and then lies in wait for another victm. The shar, x is a cute one, and it seems almost a pity that his energies are not put in more useful directions. His inventive ability is far above the average, and he contrives devices which are marvels in their way; but as Josh Billings tersely puts it, "It iz n darned poor way."

Fresh in our minds are the developments which resulted from a raid by the police on one of the most prominent gambing establishments.

Extraordinary devices were found, and everything was conducted on a scale of magnificence and ingenuity that was marvelous to behold. Electricity played a prominent part. In fact, everything that could be done to further the aims of the gamblers in a dishonest way was carried out to a point bordering on per-

There was one device for stopping the passage of a marble at a certain point, which could be changed at the will and discretion of the operator in charge. Each compartment was regularly numbered and had underneath it a small secreted electro magnet, the wires from which were so connected with spring contact points placed under a footboard, which in turn was situated and hidden on the floor, that the ball could be arrested in its progress at any point.

Here, though, was apparently a difficulty in connection with its successful operation. While it is true that the ball could be stopped, the suddenness of the stop would immediately attract the suspicions of the players. It was evident that the stoppage must be per-formed gradually, so as to appear natural. A quick glance at the wheel show ed the operator which compartment was the most profitable one for him. The ball slowed up, stopped, and he gathered in his ill gotten gains.

The gradual slowing up was by a sucessive number of weak impulses sent through the adjoining electro magnets, thus retarding the progress of the ball, which was completed by an inner phere of soft iron surrounded by highly polished celluloid coating. Great skill on the part of the operator was of course required to avoid detection. But the men who worked this scheme felt so sure that discovery was impossible that their very boldness and audacity furthered their work. Murder, howev er, will out, and the secret was finally

laid bare to a curious crowd. Another device that attracted considerable attention was planned to deceive the most inquiring. A table was de-vised the top of which contained a number of squares laid off similar to a chessboard. Immediately above the center of the board was suspended a light metallic board by means of a slender silken thread. A compond mechan-ical motion at the top of a triangular framework placed immediately over the center of the board caused the silk thread to take a rather erratic course On the boards were placed a number of statuettes somewhat similar to chessmen, but all of approximately the same height. The suspended ball was started on its creatic course while the table was

slowly revolved. Bets were then made as to which parcular piece would remain erect when all othe rs were knocked down. Piece by piece they dropped until but one re-mained, and this one of course was de-clared the prize winner. The game was even more audacious than the one above mentioned, but if anything it was more

The way in which it was made "a sure thing" for its possessors was as follows: Underneath each individual

square was a rather strong electro magnet, all the north poles pointing upward. Each magnet was separately controlled in an adjoining room, a signal being communicated to the operator by any of the well known systems common with so called "second sight" performers. Inside of the light suspended ball was a compound permanent magnet with the north pole pointing downward. Each marker, which I described as somewhat similar to a chessman, was loaded with a piece of soft iron passing through its axis. The pieces for as many players as were present were placed upon the The operator then, according to his discretion, selected the piece which he desired to remain till the last. The signal was given, and the ball was started. Of course the piece left to the last was the one selected, and time after time were his wages of cheating gathered in. Nor did the crowd of fools

diminish. Currents from a few cells of battery being sent through the electro magnet energized it, north pole uppermost. The piece was held rather securely against the board, and even if the light ball did knock against it the force of the blow was not sufficient to dislodge it from its position. - Electrical Review.

Shall Only the Few Be Saved?

Down on Madison street, between La Salle and Clark streets, a sermon is preached every day and at all hours of the day. Not a sound is uttered, but the words carry a force and effect that are seldom excelled in any of the Chicago pulpits.

The busy surge of humanity often pauses for a moment to hear the mute but eloquent appeal. Men with business suits sometimes drop out of the crowd linger an instant and calculate with their wonted rapidity the marvelous lesson of a chart. Religiously inclined people hang for minutes muing on the figures, and at times a sign escapes their lips for the condition of this world. Some take notes.

The text, as it is a sermon, is, "Ge forth into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." It is a plea for missions at the top of a chart with 1,424 squares. Each square is about an inch and represents a million people, all of them together the population of the world. Each religious organization is characterized by a different color. The Protestants number 116,000,000; the Greek church, 84,000,000; the Roman Catholics, 190,000,000; the Jews, 8,000,000; the Mohammedans, 170, 000,000, and the heathens the enormous number of 856,000,000. The heathen world is painted suggestively in black.

Right in the center are three white squares. They look lonely and endangered as a little white skiff tossed on the heaving bosom of the dark and stormy sea. Only three small squares out of that vast number to represent the Christian element in this world! And this only the nominal Christians, for three fourths of one of these squares is red, representing 750,000 professed Christians. All kinds of remarks are made by the people who look.-Chicago News.

The Sole Woman Delegate.

Miss Annie Lincedd was the sole woman delegate among the 50 who attended the fourth annual convention of the National Textile union recently held in Philadelphia. Miss Lincedd is pres dent of the Providence union, No. 42, and master workman of the Knights of Labor assembly, No. 4,047, of Provi-She is a cousin of Miss Mary O'Reilly, one of the deputy factory inspectors of Pennsylvania, and like her is a student of the labor question and a bright speaker. The National Textile union embraces in its membership all branches of the textile industry, including workers in cotton and gingham-mills, lace curtain operatives and square weavers and dyers, and the delegates attending the convention repre-sented 40,000 workers. Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston was one of the speakers.—Philadelphia Item.

Possibilities of Surgery. The extent to which the human body can be mutilated without causing death is beyond what most people think. Of course the removal of the largest limb is a familiar fact, but the successive re-moval of all the limbs would in most cases result in nothing worse than inconvenience. In the same way the in ternal organs may be extirpated. This is facilitated by their quality. One kidney may be removed, and the other will make up for the loss by doing double work. One eye may be taken out and the sight remain practically unimpaired. Large portions of the brain may removed with no injury to life or intel-lect. A portion of the intestines has been cut out and the ends sewed togeth er, and their normal action and func-tion have not been interfered with.—St.

Popes and Their Beards

If we are to believe the old proverb rophets have always had beards for the faithful to swear by. Not so with the popes. From the time of St. Peter dow to the year 1153 the popes all wore fu beards, but for the next four centuri they were cleanly shaven. Then came period of two centuries in which they again wore the beard, but from the year 1700 until the present time the smooth face alone has been seen in the papal line.—St. Louis Republic.

An English judge has decided that at a marriage ceremony, if the church doors are closed or one witness absent, the marriage is void.

LOU PARKS' SCALF.

Taken by an Indian, Then Grafted Back In

A tall old man, with hair rapidly changing from gray to white, sanutered into the Arlington. A peculiar feature about his head attracted the attention of an observer. Shining through his thin locks and forming a semicircle on the back of the scalp was a bright red irregular line. The card that he twirled pervously in his fingers bore the name of Louis Parks, and an old gentleman in the lobby greeted him affectionately as Lou. When he went out his friend talked about him to a circle of interested loungers "That was old Lou Parks, he remarked, with an inflection of admiration. "He was one of us when we went up into the Bitter Root country, away back in 1853. Did you notice that red ring on his head? Well, gentlemen, the ragged edge of a Blackfoot's knife made that scar, and all the skin and hair inside of it were torn from the skull by a red scoundrel's muscular arm. The event occurred just about where Pocatello, Ida., now is

"Lon Parks and three other white men had gone over in that neighborhood to search for something or other, I forget what, and one day Lou went out from camp to kill some meat. The other fellows heard him shoot once, and after awhile wondered why he didn't bring his game into camp or shoot again, as the country just swarmed with game. Then they concluded to go out and find

out what was the matter. "About half or three-quarters of a mile away they saw a man lying in some bushes and rode up to find Lou. He was unconscious, and his head was covered with blood pouring from a hole about as big as a tin cup. It was easy to see he had been scalped. No Indians had been seen in the neighborhood, and the boys couldn't understand where they had gone, because Lou's gun and knife were still with him. They looked around for signs, and deeper in the chaparral, about 20 yards away, found the dead body of a Blackfoot Indian. He was shot in the spine, and in his clinched hand was a bunch of hair. It was Lou's

scalp.
"The boys loosened the Indian's grasp and released the thing, and one of them suggested the bright idea of sticking it back on Lou's head. They washed it in water from one fellow's leather bottle and washed their partner's head. Then they fitted the scalp back in place and tied it on with strips of horse blanket. When Lou came to his senses, he said that he was kneeling down waiting for an elk, which he thought he heard below him, to come along, when he suddenly felt something grab his hair from behind and then pull the whole top of his head off. He said that before he went off he saw something black go in front of him and pulled his rifle's trigger as he himself fell forward on his

"For months he lingered between life and death, but finally recovered. When the blanket strip bandage was taken off, some time after the attack, by an army surgeon at a post 400 or 500 miles away, where Lou was taken, it was found that the scalp had begun to grow on again, and after several years' treatment it became as you see it now. Lou would give a cow any time to find out what that Inhe took the chances on scalping him alive when he had a dead einch on getting his hair by sticking the knife in his neck first. Lou is here from Missouri, where he is now living, but he ain't after any postoffice, you can bet." -Washington Star.

Artificial Petroleum

It is not perhaps generally known that petroleum can now be produced artificially. The process is very simple, being the distillation, in a strong iron vessel, under a pressure of 25 atmos-pheres, of the animal fats and oils at a emperature of 800 degrees C. Under favorable conditions 70 per cent of the fat-ty oils are transformed into petroleum, which is 90 per cent of the theoretical yield. The product thus obtained has been found to be in every particular iden-tical with natural petroleum. It is suggsted that, with modifications of condi-tions in the process, oils of different grades may be produced.

It is premature to predict the changes in the petroleum industry or to say what bearing this discovery may have At present it certainly appears to be of little practical importance, yet it is not the less an interesting fact, and one perhaps not to be lost sight of. The discovery will doubtlessly be further developed, and it is not improbable that it

may become of commercial importance. If, as is claimed, 70 per cent of the animal oil is convertible into a good petroleum, it would appear that Degras oil, which sells at 2 cents per gallon, could profitably be converted into a su-perior grade of petroleum, selling, say, at 12 cents. It would be no more re-markable than many other transmutations if at some future time this dis-covery should find an important place in the production of lubricants and illuminating oils.—China, Glass and Lamps.

Posed as Hismarck.

A barber in Berlin, whose features bore a marked resemblance to those of Bismarck, created quite a new profession by sitting for photographs, which were afterward sold as portraits of the prince. Like the milkmaid of our story books, his face was his fortune until one fine day the police made it his mis-fortune and cast him, face and all, into a dungeon deep.—Berlin Letter.

TELESCOPES.

Points of Difference Between the Reflecting

and the Refracting Instruments. A very pretty little experiment, which illustrates the two methods of forming an optical image and by way of cor-ollary illustrates the essential differ-ance between refracting and reflecting telescopes, may be performed by any one who possesses a reading glass and a magnifying hand mirror. In a room that is not too brightly illuminated pin a sheet of white paper on the wall oppo-site to a window that by preference should face the north or away from the position of the sun. Taking first the reading glass, hold it between the win-dow and the wall parallel to the sheet of paper and a foot or more distant from the latter. By moving it to and fro a little you will be able to find a distance corresponding to the focal length of the lens, at which a picture of the window is formed on the paper. This picture, or image, will be upside down because the rays of light cross at the focus. By moving the glass a little closer to the wall you will cause the picture of the window to become indistinct, while a beautiful image of the houses, trees or other objects of the outdoor world beyond will be formed upon the paper. We thus learn that the distance of the image from the lens varies with the distance of the object whose image is formed. In precisely a similar manner an image is formed at the focus of the object glass of a refracting telescope.

Take next your magnifying or concave mirror, and detaching the sheet of paper from the wall hold it nearly in front of the mirror between the latter and the window. When you have adjusted the distance to the focal length of the mirror, you will see an image of the window projected on the paper. By varying the distance as before you will be able to produce at will pictures of nearer or more remote objects. It is in this way that images are formed at the focus of the mirror of a reflecting telescope.—Garrett P. Serviss in Popular Science Monthly.

Mules Delirious With Pleasure.

"I saw an odd sight in Luzerne county," said Eckley B. Coxe. "Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of a coal shaft to and from the foot of the shaft had to be brought up, owing to the flooding of the mine on account of fire. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface, and the atmosphere was a clear as crystal. "The astonished creatures closed their

eyes to shut out the flood of strong light and kept them closed while they were being driven to a pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling, as if they were afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in open mouthed amazement. It was clear they couldn't understand it.

"When they had become accustomed to the sunlight, they elevated their heads and slowly swept their gaze over culm piles, sky mountains and horizon again and again. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays, the like of which was never heard from mules before.

"After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around like teetotums and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. For four days they spent their time gazing at the new sights of field and sky, refusing food and water, not even nibbling at the grass and not as much as blinking an eye in sleep."— Philadelphia Times.

A Problem In Wizardry. We want to know why persons who

believe in wizards, or, at all events, consult wizards, nearly always prefer to believe in men or women who are of a race inferior to their own or in circumstances which prove that their occult powers are of no use to themselves. The rule is not invariable, for there have been great wizards like Paracelsus, Roger Bacon, Michael Scott or Cagliostro. who were acknowledged by those who consulted or feared them to be in all ways their superiors, but it is seldom broken. In all the letters on country superstitions which we have published, and the much greater number for which we could find no room, the "wise" man or woman has always gypsy blood or some peculiarity of appearance marking out him or her unfavorably from their kind. The wizard of India is usually a naked savage, while those who resort to him are civilized beings clothed carefully in muslin. The reverence of the whites for the black Obeah man or woman in the West Indies is the subject of countless narratives, especially in the French islands.—London Specta-

The Dream That Didn't Come True.

In the interests of common sense it is well to occasionally relate of the dreams which didn't come true. One of the contesting heirs of an aged Bath lady dreamed three nights in succession that there was a will and that it had been buried with the woman. On the strength of this the grave was reopened and the casket searched carefully, only to learn that the dreams amounted to nothing. -Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Many poems of Gray were lost after his death. They fell into the hands of careless persons who knew nothing of their value.

He Needed Their Prayers.

An aged man in a town adjoining Lewiston tells a story of the old days when every minister was not a college educated man and when churches and parishes often had no other meeting house than schoolhouses at the three corners. The congregation of the town where the story teller lived had been much shocked upon learning that their preacher had departed under most discreditable circumstances. On the follow-ing Sunday it seemed to be the aim of nearly every one to hush up the scandal, and under great restraint many interesting conversations were held, merely to show that the members of the church could rise above sensational gossip. Just before the services were closed one elder brother arose and said: "Brethren and sisters, since we last met in this house something which seems to have east a gloom over this congregation has oc-We were all much attached to our minister. In fact, we loved him, and I now propose that we offer up a prayer for the wanderer." A sensational wave went over the audience, and another brother, the senior even of the other, arose and said: "I'm astonished that you should desire the congregation to pray for our erring minister—you, above all others." "Why?" "Because he ran away with your young wife." "Yes, I know, and that is the reason why I think he will need our prayers." -Lewiston Journal.

Marriage In Urban and Rural Regions. In the north Atlantic division, which

constitutes the principal manufacturing cection of the country, a section made up largely of urban populations, the single are found in smaller proportion than in any part of the country and the married and widowed in larger proportions. Conversely the south Atlantic and south central divisions, which are almost purely agricultural and rural, contain the largest proportion of single persons and the smallest proportion of the married. These results are directly opposed to popular belief. It is assumed that the development of urban popula-tion diminishes the number of the married. The explanation which naturally suggests itself is that the larger proportion of marriages in the manufacturing sections of the country is due not only to the fact that the native white population married young and in large pro-portion at all ages, but also to the fact that the foreign whites, who have settled in large numbers in the north Atlantic division, were either married or of a marriageable age at the time of their immigration. —Forum.

The natural death is no utopian tream. Both longevity and enthanasia are within the reach of mankind. Not a few have already secured both, while many more may find them. I have seen the man. He was old. He had neither pain, anger nor sorrow. Finally his intellect began to lose its power. His ambition changed to a desire for repose. His ideas of space, time and duty lingered for a moment, then passed away. Step by step his powers waned. Happily, painlessly, carelessly the moments flew. The merry sounds of youth at play and the hum of the busy world only rocked him gently to sleep. On and on consciousness was no more. This is the true euthanasia. It suggests no terror; it inflicts no pain; it brings no agony. -Dr. J. Hobart Egbert in Dietic and Hygienic Gazette.

Jewelry In a Grave.

The largest amount of jewelry known to be in a single grave was buried in Greenwood cemetery several years ago. The undertaker who had charge of the funeral protested against it, but was severely snubbed for his interference. The family had its way and in that grave is buried fully \$5,000 worth of diamonds, with which the body was decked when prepared for burial. Some-times families who desire to bury their dead in the clothing worn in life-in evening or wedding dresses, for instance—substitute less costly imitations for the jewelry worn in life, partly from motives of thrift and partly from a superstitious fear that anything taken off a body when it is ready for the tomb will bring ill luck to future wearers .-Philadelphia Times.

Ready to Accommodate.

An exchange tells a story connected with a strike on the North British railway, during which much difficulty was experienced in finding engineers to keep

the necessary trains running.

One of the substitutes, a young fellow, ran some distance past a station. and then, putting back, ran as much too far the other way.

He was preparing to make a third at-tempt when the station agent shouted, to the great amusement of the passen-gers: "Never mind, Tammas. Stay there you are. We'll shift the station. -Youth's Companion.

The richest of civilized people are the English, with \$1,266 per capita. France follows with \$1,102, while the United States has \$1,029, while by the sale of their lands to the government some of the Indian tribes are worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per capita.

He who expects from mankind that they give up established customs in com-pliance with his single will and exacts that deference which he does not pay may be endured, but can never be ap-proved.—Dr. Johnson.