## Railroad Cime Cables.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between Dullois, Ridgway, Rradford, Salamanea, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

region.

On and after June 17th, 1891, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Palls
Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:
1.20 P. M. and 5.30 p. m.—Accommedations from Funsaniawaey and Big Run.
8.50 A. M.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Bidgway Johnsoniurg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Sainmanca, Buffalo and Rochester, Connecting at Johnsoniburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.
10:53 A. M.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsariawaey.
220 P. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For Becchiree, Brockwayville, Elimont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsoniburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.
5:10 P. M.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsariawaey and Waiston, Passengers are requested to purchase teksets before entering the curs. An excessionations where a tekset office is maintained. Thousand mile tekets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.
J. H. McIyyvir, Agont, Falls creek, Pa. B. G. Maxnews E. C. Lapry, General Sum.
Buffalo, N. Y. Rochester N. Y.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

5:04 A M—Train S, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:39 p. m., New York, 10:08 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:29 p. m.; Washington, 8:35 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:39 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 coach from DuBois to Williamsport. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

[3:35 P. M.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:50 A. M.; New York, 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:30 A. M.; Baltimore, ares from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Raltimore and Washington will betransferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

7:32 A. M.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Eldgway, DuBois, Clermont, and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:30 P. M. for Erle.
9:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.

mediate points.
6:27 P. M.-Train II, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations. THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m.;
Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Buitimore, 8:45 A. M.;
Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; dully except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 r. M. with
Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to
Williamsport.

Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 lenves 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 9:20 a. m. Puliman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuBois.

TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:35

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:49 a. m.; John-sonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 19:46 a. m.
TRAIN 29 leaves Clermont at 19:55 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:49 a. m. and Ridgway at 11:56 a. m.

## RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

115-45-35-11	THWAL		NO	RTHW		
P. M	A.M.	STATI	ONS.	A. M.	P.M.	
12 10	9.40	Ridge	VAV	1 30	6.20	
12 18	9.48	Island	1.20	6 22		
12 22	9.50	Milit H	1.16	6 15		
12 31	10 03	Croyl	1.00	0.05		
12 38	10 10	Shorts	12 50	6.00		
12 42	10 15	Blue I	toelc	32 54	6 00 5 54 5 51 5 48	
12 44	10:17	Vineyar	d Run	12.52	5.51	
12 46	10 20	Carr		12 50	5.45	
1.00	10 32	Brockwa	yville	12 38	.5 36	
1.10	10 42	McMinn 8	ummit	12 30 12 36	5.40	
1.14	10.48	Harvey	12 26	5 20		
1 20	10 55	Falls Creek		12 20	5 15	
1.45	11 05	Dull	ots	12 05	500	
-	TRA	INS LEAV				
	astware			Vestwar		
Trait	n 8, 7:17	a. m.	Trair	8, 11:34	n. m.	
Tran	n 6, 1:45	p. m.	Trali	1 1, 3:00	p. m.	
Tran	n 4, 7:55	p. m.	Trair	11, 8:25	p, m.	
S M. PREVOST,			J. R. WOOD			
Gen. Manager.			Gen. Pass. Ag't			

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday May 27, 1894, Low Grade Division.

	EAST	WARD	ý.		
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	109
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehem Oak Ridge Maysville Summerville Brookvilles Heil Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast Falls Creek DuBots Sabuia Winterburn Penfield Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette Grant Driftwood	11 30 11 38 11 46 12 55 12 25 12 31 12 49 1 00 1 2 55 1 2 35 1 2 35 1 2 35 2 2 55 2	4 40 4 52 5 25 5 41 6 00 6 28 6 57 7 25 7 34 7 47 7 56	5 20 5 28 5 47 6 47 6 10 6 25 6 44 6 52 7 20 7 20 7 20 7 34 8 18 8 28 8 55	P. M. 10 55 11 05	P. M
	WEST	WARE			
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
Driftwood	A. M. 10 10 10 42 10 52 11 00	5 40	6 35 7 00 7 16 7 33		Р. М

ally except Sunday.

DAVID McCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT.

12 10 5 00 12 20 5 10

### DORRIS' SHOE STRINGS.

On Dorris' feet
Are the smallest of twos,
But surely some off
Has enchanted her shoes,
For, wherever we go,
Walk, row or ride,
In church or at tennis,
Her shoes come untied,

At times it is trying.
But what can I do
When poor Dorris murmurs,
"Oh, bother that shoe!"
So down I must flop
In the dust and dirt

To tie up the shoe Of that dear little flirt, These precious girl tyrants!

These precious girt tyrantal
We cannot robel,
For even their ribbons
Are filled with their spell.
Since old fashioned agrens
No longer they use,
They tie a poor man
To the strings of their shoes.
—Vassar Miscellany.

## MADEHIMACRIMINAL

AN OPERATION THAT HAD AN UNFOR-TUNATE EFFECT.

A Boy's Bump of Acquisitiveness Grew Abnormally After He Was Trephined-But the Surgeon Stood All the Blame and Corrected the Error.

"Do you think criminality is a disease?" asked the drummer of the hotel clerk.

"Course not," said the clerk. "It is an acquired habit, and there wouldn't be any criminals if children were trained right."

"That's what you think, but sit down there where you will be comfortable, and I'll tell you something."

It was after midnight, and as the clerk hadn't anything else to do he accepted the invitation and sat down.

"Not a great while ago," went on the drummer, "I was in an eastern city, and it happened that I had a package of samples stolen by a boy on the street. I caught him in the act, and a policeman being on the spot, for a wonder, I turned the thief over to him and agreed to appear against the boy, just to teach him a lesson. The next morning I was in the police court on time, and there I was met by a physician, who told me something which led me to leave the case to him. When the boy was called, the physician appeared with him and desired to make a statement to the court. It was granted, and he said:

" 'May it please the court, I want to assume responsibility for this offense and for a number of others of a similar character, which I understand the accused has committed within the past "'Your honor,' he said, 'until some-

thing more than a year ago this boy was as correct a boy as any I ever knew. Of good parentage and excellent training, there is no reason why he should not have been so. Two years ago he sus-tained a severe accident by being thrown from a bicycle, in which his skull was fractured directly on that spot which phrenologists have designated as the bump of acquisitiveness. I was called in to treat the case, and upon examination discovered that the only thing to be done was to remove a part of the skull and trephine the fracture. This I quite successful, and I had the pleasure in a few weeks of seeing my patient once more on his feet, and to all intents and purposes as well as ever, or very likely to be soon. At this time, and until several months later, nothing unusual was noticed about the boy, but after several months it was observed that he began to purloin small things about the house. He was not suspected at first, but one day his mother caught him in the act, and he was punished. I may add that at this time he was perhaps 13 years old. His parents were greatly grieved over this discovery and afterward kept a close watch on him. The habit, however, seemed to be grow-ing on him, and all their efforts to eck it were in vain. They even went so far as to have their pastor talk to him, but that did no good. One day they were painfully shocked by his arfor a theft of trifling character. The matter was settled as quietly as possible, and it was hoped that this would be a lesson to him. It made ab-solutely no difference, and the boy went from bad to worse. What he has stolen no one can tell, for he is as cunning as a fox in his work, as a rule, nor is it known what he does with his stealings unless he has hidden them somewhere. Ten days ago the case came directly to my notice by a theft from my own house. I had heard, of course, of what the boy had been doing, but it did not occur to me to think I had anything to

do with it. " 'The parents came to me when the theft occurred at my house, and in the talk about their boy the suggestion struck me that perhaps I could offer an explanation. I said nothing to them, but sent for the boy and made an examination of the trephined fracture and discovered that while I had saved the boy's life I had also given his bump of acquisitiveness an opportunity to devel-op abnormally, and that it was growing greater every day. I did not reach this conclusion definitely until a day or two ago, and this is the first opportunity I have had to make an explanation of what, to those who knew the boy previously, is a remarkable case of moral retrogression. Having made this exretrogression. Having made planation, I wish to assume the responsibility for the boy's acts, and as the

prosecuting witness is willing not to appear against my patient I would ask have him discharged. His parents have agreed to let me perform another operation on him, and I feel assured that I can render him a service which will make an honest man of him. As he now is he will continue to grow worse, and there is nothing before him except a prison, for steal he will until his offense becomes such that he will go to the penitentiary, where his opportunities may be minimized, but his desire

to steal will continue to grow.'
"Well," concluded the drummer,
"this sort of thing knocked out the court and everybody else, but the prisoner was turned over to the physician as his patient, and he took him away with him to a hospital, where he said the oppration was to be performed at once. That was a year ago. Today I met the physician on the street here, and the first thing I asked him about was the boy. He smiled all over and told me that ever since the operation the boy had been steadily improving, and for two months past he had stolen nothing, although the temptation was constantly put in his way by his orders.

'I think,' he said as we parted, 'that the boy is entirly cured, and here-after when I have any trephining to do I shall keep an eye on the bumps and not make a patient either better or worse than nature intended.' "-Detroit Free

### HE WAS A HUSTLER.

## The Opportunity Was a Golden One, and He Hastened to Grasp It.

When Major General Schofield went to Keokuk, Ia., and married one of the belles of that town, Miss Kilbourne, an amusing incident occurred which Arthur Clarke, business manager of John Drew, the comedian, enjoys telling about. It appears that Mr. Clarke's father is editor and proprietor of Keo-kuk's leading paper, The Gate City, and in his counting room he has a particu-larly energetic Hebrew, by name Joe Klein. Joseph is a hustler in every sense of the word, and the day is bleak indeed when he gets left. He heard of the approaching wedding of Miss Kilbourne with the distinguished officer and early on the morning of the date set for the happy event he called at the Kilbourne homestead, rang the doorbell and inquired for Mrs. Kilbourne, mother of the bride. He was informed by the servant who answered his ring that Mrs. Kilbourne was very much engaged at the time, but he insisted that he must see her on very important business. In a moment she came half way down the front stairs. She knew Mr. Klein very well, as people always know each other in small towns, and when she saw him at the door she said:

"I can't see you now, Joe. I'm dress ing for the wedding. Call another time.

"But I can't," said Mr. Klein, "I want you to present me to Major General Schofield. I must meet him.

"That is impossible, Joe," said Mrs. Kilbourne. "The general is dressing for the church." But the soldier had overheard the controversy from an upper landing, and rather than create trouble he came down and was duly

presented. "General Schofield," began Klein did, exposing a considerable area of the impressively, "do you realize that you brain. The trephining, however, was fairest flowers we have in Keokuk? Do you know that when she goes hence with you she will long for news of her old neighbors? In order that she may be really made happy by these tidings I ask you now to place your honored name upon the subscription list of The Gate City, which is the best paper in Iowa. Our rates are \$8 for the daily per annum and \$1.50 for the weekly. Think of your young bride." And there were tears in Klein's voice as he pleaded for recognition.

"Mr. Klein," said the general after garding the business manager with undisguised admiration for several min-utes: "I do not hesitate to proclaim that you are a wonder. You deserve success. Come in, and we will have a bottle of wine together. I will not subscribe for your daily, but you may put me down for your \$1.50 weekly," and The Weekly Gate City now finds its way from Keokuk to General Schofield's household with great regularity.—Chicago Times.

## A Campaign Relie

A relie of the presidential campaign of 1884, consisting of a copper coin is sued by the opponents of Andrew Jack-son, is in the possession of Ira H. Benjamin of Romeo, Mich. On one side, encircling the center, are the words: "Perish Credit. Perish Commercu. 1834." In the center is the figure of a hog running, with the words, "My Third Heat" on it. Above the hog, "My Victory." Below it, "Down With the Bank." On the other side, encir eling the center, are the words, "My Substitute For the U. S. Bank." In the center is a medallion of Jackson, and below it the words: "Experiment. My Currency. My Glory."—Chicago Her-

Many cases of catarrh might be avoided and others greatly relieved if at the first sign of any trouble in the "early snuffles" period the none snuffles" period the nose and throat were thoroughly sprayed at least once a day with one part of listerine mixed with two parts of water. A throat specialist thinks this treatment as much a part of the good and cleanly toilet as brushing the teeth or hair or bathing.

—New York Post.

### MODERN SURGERY.

### The Large Part That Absolute Cleanliness Plays In Its Operations.

There are three locations, so to speak, the absolute cleanliness of which must be above suspicion before the operator is justified in proceeding to his work. These are the surgeon's hands, his in-struments and the integument covering the part of the patient's body at which the operation is about to be performed. How is the requisite cleanliness in each case secured? So far as the hands are concerned, by profuse scrubbing with a nailbrush in soap and hot water, followed by a thorough drenching in some antiseptic solution, as that of 1 in 2,000 of perchloride of mercury. So far as instruments are concerned, by sterilizing them—that is, by boiling them in water, or by passing them through the flame of a spirit lamp, or placing them in a steam sterilizer, and then, when the operator is ready to begin, by putting them into a receptacle containing an antiseptic solution-as, for example, that of carbolic acid. Lastly, so far as the patient's integument is concerned, by washing the part first thoroughly with soap and water, having previously shaved it, if necessary, and afterward with a perchloride of mercury solution, or, if the part be greasy, by removing all the greasy material by scrubbing it with ether.

Without going into further details these are the cardinal precepts of the science of operating in the present day. Of course each wound which in this manner is made under aseptic conditions, as it is called, is kept aseptic by the use of antiseptic dressings until healing has taken place. The result of this method of treatment of wounds are nothing less than wonderful in comparison with those which the earlier sur-geons were able to obtain. What happens after, say, the amputation of a limb nowadays? The rule is, nothing nothing, that is to say, beyond the un-

eventful convalescence of the patient.

The dressings are not touched unless the temperature and the pulse of the patient indicate, by some disturbance, that it would be expedient to examine the wound. The temperature and the pulse are the surgeon's guide. He takes his cue from them. Nothing can be amiss in the wound if these remain normal, and thus it follows that a large wound, such as that following an amputation, heals soundly from first to last without any suppuration. What a contrast with that which obtained in former days Suppuration was then thought to be an indispensable part of the healthy process of healing. In the present time, on the contrary, a surgeon is held to have failed in his practice of the principles of surgical cleanliness if, in wounds originally aseptic, suppuration occurs .-Nineteenth Century.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

### The Interesting Results of the Study of a Frog's Tiny Muscle.

The young man who has had the priceless experience of self abandonment to some happily chosen point was well illustrated in a man I knew, writes G. Stanley Hall in The Forum. With the Stanley Hall in The Forum. dignity and sense of finality of the American senior year quick within him his first teacher in Germany told him to study experimentally one of the 17 muscles of a frog's leg. The mild dissipation of a somewhat too prolonged general culture, aided by some taste for breezy philosophic speculation, almost diverted him from so mean an object. But as he progressed he found that h must know in a more minute and prac tical way than before-in a way that made previous knowledge seem unreal -certain definite points in electricity, chemistry, mechanics, physiology, etc. and bring them to bear in fruitful relation to each other. As the winter proceeded the history of previous views was studied and broader biological relations seen, and as the summer waned and a second year was begun in the study of this tiny muscle it was seen that its laws are the same in frogs and men; that just such contractile tissue had done all that man had accomplished in the world, and that muscles are the only organs of the will. As the work went on many of the mysteries of the universe seemed to enter in his theme. In the study of this minute ob ject he gradually passed from the atti-tude of Peter Bell, of whom the poet says:

# A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more—

up to the standpoint of the seer who plucked a flower from the crannied wall" and realized that could he but understand what it was, "root and all, and all in all, he would know what God and man is." Even if my friend had contributed nothing in discovery to the temple of science, he had felt the profound and religious conviction that the world is lawful to the core and had experienced what a truly liberal and higher education-in the modern as distinct from the mediaval sense—really is.

### A Discovery. Little Girl-It's all nonsense 'bout

de maids never tellin their age.

Little Boy—Why?
"Queen Elizabeth was an old maid,
wasn't she?"

"Well, the paper says Professor Dry-asdust is goin to lecture on "The Age of Elizabeth,' so there."—Pearson's Week-

Life savers on the French coast are creafter to be aided by trained dogs.

## PICKETT AND THE ARCHIVES.

### The Light Turned on a Hidden Chapter of Wartime History.

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous banker and his father's successor in the financial circles at Washington, tells me an interesting story that corrects a false impression which many good people have carried for years. During the second term of President Gravt a man of the name of Pickett sold to the government of the United States the records of the executive departments of the southern confederacy. From these documents was obtained much evidence that prevented the payment of claims of southern citizens who pretended loyalty for losses growing out of the war. In a single instance they saved several millions by showing that mail contractors throughout the south had been paid from the Confederate treasury for services performed by them for the postoffice department of the United States before the outbreak of the rebellion. They proved to be of great value in many oth er directions, and the price paid Mr. Pickett for them, which was something like \$60,000, proved to be one of the most profitable investments ever made by the government.

Pickett had been the chief clerk of

the Confederate state department or held some similar office which made him custodian of the archives. President Davis and his cabinet fled from Richmond, Mr. Pickett carted the records away and hid them in some place that escaped the searchers of the Union army, and the manner of their disappearance was a mystery until they were delivered to Secretary Fish. It was always believed that Mr. Pickett pocketed the money, and he was universally condemned by southern people for betraying the secrets of the lost cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told," said Mr. Riggs, "for Mr. Pickett exacted the strictest pledges of secrecy from my father in regard to the disposition of the money. But both of them are dead now, and there is no reason why the truth should not be known. Mr. Pickett never had the benefit of one penny of the money he received from the government for those records. He deposited the entire amount as soon as he received it in our bank to the credit of 'George W. Riggs, trustee for,' and it was distributed in small amounts among the widows of Confederate officers. Mr. Pickett made out the list of the people to whom he wished it sent. The checks were all signed by my father. Each one was accompanied by a letter, which he prepared and which my father signed, saying that the inclosure was forwarded at the request of a gen-tleman who felt an interest in their welfare, but for reasons of his own desired that his identity should not be disclosed. The account was carried for several years, and all the checks and vouchers are now packed away in our bank."—Chicago Record.

## Stopped Smoking to Save.

Xerxes Jones determined to quit smoking, not, you know, that it had any baneful influence upon his health, but solely for the reason that he didn't feel instified in spending 25 cents a day for the weedy luxury. Jones had a good disposition and began his new scheme on Sunday. "Seeing I've quit smoking, I'll put an extra quarter in the collection box today," he mused, and in the money went.

On Monday, just to please his little wife, good Jones bought a 40 cent box of mixtures and handed it over with the remark: "No, my dear, it's no extravagance. Just about what I saved on cigars today, and we both can enjoy this after tea." Tuesday Jones bought a 50 cent toy for his little boy out of the cash saved by abstinence from tobacco. Wednesday he changed his dining place down town from a 25 cent to a 50 cent table d'hote, feeling justified in spending the extra quarter saved on cigars.

Apparently forgetting this on Thurs

day, the reformer remarked to himself: There's that new umbrella my wife's been talking about. I'll buy that and charge it up to two weeks' savings on 'smoke.' " On Friday a new dinner set was purchased to please the wife of his heart and set over against 20 weeks' savings from tobacco, and on Saturday Xerxes Jones spent 25 cents for cigars, having lost six days of his luxury, and figured up that he had "saved" on the wrong side of his books just about \$38.90.—Philadelphia Call.

## Eskimos and Tobacco

"There are many interesting features about the Eskimos of Alaska," said A. C. Bruce, who is in charge of Lake Charles Reindeer station, at the Gibson. 'One of the most interesting features of this peculiar people to me has been their habit of smoking. They are inveterate smokers without regard to sex. Their pipes are made of walrus tusks and are hollowed out in such a manner that a great deal of the tobacco as well as the smoke is inhaled. They will meet every whaling or other vessel, and al-most any kind of a trade can be made for smoking tobacco. They will deliver up the ivory of the walrus at very much than its value and take in exchange smoking tobacco at several times its real worth. The greatest punishment you can inflict upon an Eskimo is to deprive him of his tobacco."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

There are over 3,000 ancient towers in Sardinia, the object of which no one, from Aristotle down, has ever been able to determine.

### HIS FIRST ATTEMPT.

### A Bachelor's Highly Interesting Experience In the Tribulations of Housekeeping

"I am passing through a novel and exceedingly interesting, even if not highly agreeable, experience just now," said a young newspaper man at one of the down town offices this morning. "I am going through the tribulations of the housekeeping side of marital life, although I have never yet led a bride to the chancel rail. Yesterday all my folks went away to the seashore, leaving only myself, the youngest of the family, and my sister, who is next older than me, assume the cares of the household. Neither of us has had any experience in this line, and the results bid fair to be amusing, if nothing more, especially in the matter of preparing for breakfast, as both of us are late sleepers. This morning the first break occurred, and thus it happened. The servant is due at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and as I am a sound sleeper I instructed her to ring the bell vigorously and not to go away if she was not very promptly admitted, and I also told my sister, if she heard the bell, to awaken me, and I would let the girl in. Last night I was up till 2 o'clock writing, and consequently four hours later was in the soundest of my slumbers when the iceman came and left a cube of his wares on the steps. Just afterward the servant came and applied for admission. At first her vigorous rings on the loud gong, which is only one flight of stairs away from my room, produced no impression on my morning slumbers, but she followed my instructions and continued conscientionsly to make that bell startle the whole neighborhood except myself and sister, whose alarm clock also did not have the slightest effect of driving away unconsciousness.

"At last I was partially aroused so that the ringing of the bell caused me to dream of fire engines, and in a few seconds all the horrors of a destructive fire passed through my reviving brain, and I saw myself running and shouting, and the engine steaming, and the firemen pursuing their heroic work of rescue. Then—I suppose her arm was tired the faithful servant pulled slow, steady strokes, and instantly my dream changed, and I found myself on a railway station going to join the family at the seaside. Suddenly these visions were dispelled, and the stern reality of the occasion was forced upon my unwilling mind as I reluctantly jumped up and removed the bars that hindered the servant's entrance. She was quite cheerful over the affair and said she had not been kept waiting for more than 15 minutes. Truly, the way of the head of the house is pleasant."—Washington

## Roman Standards.

In the Roman army there was a very highly developed system of military ensigns, which, just as among modern nations, were regarded not merely as a rallying point for a given body of men, but as an emblem of the state, and were therefore surrounded with a veneration which degenerated into idolatry. From a tactical point of view, the Roman standards were of more importance than the flag at the present day, for the movements of the troops were entirely regulated by them.

According as they were raised and carried forward, planted in the ground or turned toward the rear, in obedience to the sounds of the horns of the "cor-nicines," the army broke up its camp and marched or retreated and halted. In the camp the standards were planted before the general's tent, where their presence sanctified the spot as though it were a temple and rendered it a safe depository for the booty collected by the legion. It was to the standards the soldiers swore allegiance, and the first step of a pretender who sought to be come emperor was to seize the standards, as he thereby secured the fidelity of the legion.—All the Year Round.

## She'd Had Enough of Them.

"Don't you say a word to me about them life insurance companies," said old Mrs. Redhot the other day. "They old Mrs. Redhot the other day. aren't any good for poor, common folks. Only rich folks and big bugs can do anything with 'em. Why, when my husband lay here with fever two years ago, I sent for the agent of an assurance company to come and insure him for \$2,000 right away, and, do you know, that there agent never came near me, and my poor husband up and died. Don't talk to me about life insurance! It's all a fraud!"-Pomona Progress.

### Ibsen and Tolstol. Blumenthal, the great theater man-

ager of Berlin, was once talking with Tolstoi about Ibsen and said: "I have put a good many of his plays on the stage, but I can't say that I quite understand them. Do you understand them?" "Ibsen doesn't understand them himself," Tolstoi replied. writes them and then sits down and waits. After awhile his expounders and explainers come and tell him what he ant."-San Francisco Argonaut.

The most wonderful cliff dwellers of the United States are those of the Man-cos, in a southern Colorado canyon. Some of these caves are 500 or 600 feet from the bottom of the perpendicular sides of the canyon wall, and how their occupants gained ingress is a mystery.

A wedding in the Flowery Kingdom is managed by Ho and Hob, who super-intend the operations of 349 separato deities that look after the details of the