## ANTICIPATING FAME.

### BESANT'S PATHETIC STORY OF "PAUL THE WANDERER."

### The Quiet Dignity of a Man Who Was Living For Posterity-A Pretty Little Skit Written In the English Novelist's Inimitable Style.

I know him for myoral yours before his death. When I first made his acquaintance, he was already an old man. He was also, as was evident from the first, a very poor man. He went about shabbily dressed. He carried biscuits in his pocket to the reading room on which he lunched or took snacks at intervals during the day. Perhaps he had dinner afterward, but I always suspected his dinner to be an uncertain and a It was understood that movable feast. he was something in the literary way. I got to know him by sitting next to him day after day. We exchanged the amenities of the reading room, apologized for crowding each other with books, abused the talkers, remarked on the impudence of those who go to the room in order to flirt and so forth. When I got to know him better, 1 made little discoveries about him, as, for instance, that he liked a glass of beer in the middle of the day and that he could not afford the twopence. I may say, not boastfully, that I was able to offer him this little luxury. We used to go out together for the purpose. He was good enough to take an interest in my work. He proved to have a considerable knowledge of books and gave me considerable help in this way.

One Sunday I met him in the street. We stopped to speak. He lamented the closing of the museum on Sunday. For his own part, he said, he would have the reading room open every day in the week. Why close the avenues of knowledge? Why damn the fountains and springs of wisdom? So we walked and talked. He was perfectly dignified in his manner, though his great coat waso thin and shabby that one might be ashamed to be seen with him. He stopped presently at the door of a house in High street, Holborn.

"I lodge here," he said. "Will you come up stairs and see my hermitage?" I remember that he called it grandly his hermitage. He led the way; the stairs were dark and dirty; he took me to the fifth, or fifty-fifth, floor. He lived in the back attic.

"This," he said, "is the cell of the recluse. I live here quite retired. There are other lodgers, I believe, but I do I live here with my not know them. library in simplicity. The air is whole-some at this height."

He threw open the window and sniffed the fragrance of the neighboring chimneys. The room was clean; the furniture was scanty; there was no fire in the grate; on a shelf were about 25 books-his library. The man looked per-fectly contented with his hermitage. There were no papers on the table, nothing to show that he was a writer. I do not know how he lived-certainly he did no work at the museum-but he never borrowed. In one corner stood a wooden chest. He lifted the lid and nodded and laughed.

"Aha!" he said, "now I am going to reveal a secret. You didn't know, nobody at the museum knows, the people in the house don't know, that I amwhat do you think?-a poet. It is 39 years since I paid for the publication of my collected poetical works. Yes, sir, and I am going not only to communicate this secret to your honor-in safe keeping-but to present you with a copy. There, my young friend!" He proluced a thin am Paul the Wanderer." In fact, the title page bore the legend, "Collected Poetical Work of Paul the Wanderer." "Thirty years," he repeated. "There were 500 copies. The press received 50, the public bought four; there remained 446. I have now given you one. There now remain 445. I have bequeathed these to the public libraries of the nation. Sir, you are young. You will yourself perhaps publish your poems. Remember for your comfort that it takes 50 years, or two generations, for the noblest poets to take their proner place. Grastness, true at the for the noblest ports to take their proper place. Greatness—true, stable, solid greatness, not the empty applause given to an ephemeral favorite—re-quires 50 years at least. Go, sir! Take the book I have given you, and in after years, when I am gone, tell the world that you knew—Paul the Wanderer!'' I wrung his hand in silence and left him. More than 50 years have passed since he published that work. No one has yet spoken to me of Paul the Wanderer. But I now understood his digni-ty, his self respect and his content. He was anticipating and enjoying his future fame. He was living for posterity. Present poverty and neglect were noth-ing.—Walter Besant in London Queen.

## HE WAS A DAISY.

### But as a Reporter He Made an Awful Blus der on a Big Scoop.

"As funny a thing as I ever knew of in the newspaper business, " said the reformed reporter, "was the way Sandy McLean gave the Chicago Tribune a scoop. Now, Sandy, to my way of thinking, is the best reporter in Chicago. He was a lawyer once, and a mighty good one, but he saw that the law had no such opportunities as the newspaper business, and he came to Chicago from the Iowa town where he was practicing and began work on one of the big dailies. He hadn't been there a week be fore the managing editor realized that he had a star, and Sandy was given every opportunity to make himself a name. "He made it too. He was put on big

story after big story and beat every other reporter in the city. After a time he got to The Tribune and kept up his bril-liant work. He was with The Tribune for a long time. The Herald and other papers wanted him, but Sandy stuck to The Tribune. He got a bit free and gay, but the old man put up with him. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue, and day Sandy drifted into the office ome only to be told that they thought they might be able to get out a paper without him if they hustled.

"He went out whistling gayly and walked over to The Herald office. He told them The Tribune people had fired him and asked for a job. The Herald was too glad to get him. They snapped him up right away. The next day Sandy reported for an assignment. The city editor of The Herald put him on a big story he had been keeping on the ice for awhile and told Sandy that it was exclusive.

'Sandy went out and got the facts, He found that he was the first and only newspaper man who knew anything about the tale, and it was a corker. He started back to the office to write it up. He had been so used to going to The Tribune office that he mechanically got off the car there and walked up into the local room. He sat down at his old desk, wrote the story and handed it to the city editor. The city editor saw that the story was sensational, put a scare head on it and ran it on the first page. The Tribune was the only paper that had it, and Sandy did not wake up to what he had done until he had got a note from The Herald city editor next morning calling him all sorts of names and discharging him. He got back on The Tritune, though, and he's there yet." -Buffalo Express.

### FINISHED POETRY

### Patient Labor as Much as Fine Frenzy **Factor In Its Production**

There are yet some persons left who fancy that poetry is the product of a fine frenzy; that the poet genius awakes from a sublimated cataleptic trance to fill page after page with effortless beatitudes. A number of manuscript sheets of Longfellow's "Excelsior," which may be found in Harvard, should not only explode this theory, but give hope to many a discouraged amateur. As Longfellow first constructed the first verse of this poem it ran:

The shades of night were failing fast As through an Alpine village passed A youth who, as the peasants sung, Responded in an unknown tongue, Excelsior.

This was manifestly weak, as the only obvious reason why the Alpine peasar's sung was that they might afford a rhyme for the youth's response in an unknown tongue. A second trial at the verse, however, not only failed to improve it, but arranged it in such form that it is difficult to believe Longfellow guilty of the fault. The last two

### THE OX CART.

Some Facts Concerning That Lumbering but Picturesque Vehicle. One would scarcely expect to find ox

carts made in this city, but they are made here by one manufacturer as a part of a general wagon making business.

The sale of ox carts in this country is decreasing. Here the use of them has always in large measure been confined to the rough and hilly farms of the New England and middle states, and even in those states they are now giving way to carts and wagons drawn by horses. Old farmers brought up to use ox carts con-tinue to use them, but their sons do not. The younger men buy not oxen, but horses, not on carts, but wagons and horse carts. How much of this change is due to the fact that the stony, hilly lands are now pretty well cleared and that oxen are less needed for plowing, how much is due to the spirit of the age with its quicker movement in all the fields of labor, how much to a great er inclination toward luxury, it might be difficult to say, but the ox cart is passing away. It is still used, however, to some extent. It may be met perhaps in the having field, perhaps under the spreading elms at the village blacksmith's shop. The cart met amid such surroundings is quite as likely to have been made in the city as in the country, for they are all substantially alike

The only important changes that have been made in ox carts in many years have been the substitution of iron for wooden axles and the broadening of the face of the wheel. All ox carts are now built with iron axles and 4 inch tires. New York city built ox carts are sold in western Connecticut, in western Massachusetts and in New York, and occasionally in remoter parts of this country. There is a steady domand for them from the planters of the West Indies and of Central and South America. An ox cart costs about \$100 .- New York Sun.

### Dental Electricity.

Electricity is employed nowadays for bulling teeth. To the battery are attached three wires. Two of them have handles at the end, while the third is attached to the forceps. The patient grasps the handles, the electricity is turned on suddenly, and the dentist simultaneously applies his forceps to the tooth. The instant the tooth is touched it, as well as the surrounding parts, becomes insensible to pain. A jerk, and it is out.-Electricity.

### The Beginning of Rnewledge.

Calloe-Women have mighty queer ways, don't you think. Uncle Sil





### fotele. HOTEL MCCONNELL,

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The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil rotion

on and after June 17th, 1994, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-lows:

ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-tows:
1.20 P. M. and 5.39 p. m. - Accommodations from Funxeurawney and Big Run.
8:50 A. M. --Burdalo and Rochestrer mail-For Breekwayville, Ridgway Johnsonhurz, Mr. Jesett, Brackni, Stalmanner, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonhurg with P. & E. train & for Wilsox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.
10:53 A. M. --Accommodation-For Sykes, Big Run and Porssatiwarey.
2:20 P. M. --Brailford Accommodation-For Beschtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonhurz, Mt. Jewett and Rundford.
510 P. M. --Mail-For DuRois, Sykes, Big Run, Percekwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonhurz, Mt. Jewett and Rundford.
510 P. M. --Mail-For DuRois, Sykes, Big Run, Perxsuitawney and Waiston.
Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cubic ted by con-ductors when fures are paid on trains, from all duations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile telects at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations, A. H. MCNTYRE, Agent, Falls creek, Fa.
R. O. Martiews E. C. Larger, General Sopt. Gon Pas, Agent Buffalo, N. Y. Roghester, N. Y.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

### IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

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

EASTWARD

Table. Traine leave Driftwood. EASTWARD
Proft A. M.-Train S. disily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 p.m., New York, 0908 p.m.: Baltimore, 7:39 p.m.; Washington, 8:37 p.m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia.
3:39 P. M.-Train 6. daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 1.50 A. M.; New York, 7:33 A. M. Through cosch from Duikols to Williamsport. Pullman Pheping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia Basengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.
9:35 P. M.-Train 4. daily for Sunbury Harris-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia. 5:30 A. M.; Washington, 7:30 A. M. Haltimore, 6:39 A. M.; Washington, 7:30 A. M. Haltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Har-risburg. Passenger conches from Erie to Philadelphia. Passengers to Balti-traburg. Passenger conches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Balti-more. WESTWARD

### WESTWARD

(22 A. M.-Train I, daily except Senday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 P. M. for Eric. (30 A. M.-Train 3, daily for Eric and Inter-mediate relats.)

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

FIRM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
 FIRM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
 TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m.; Wilkesharre, 10:15 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:45 A. S.; Wilkesharre, 10:15 A. M.; adily except Sun-day, arriving at Driftwood at 6:37 P. M. with Pullmansport.
 TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Phila-delphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; Vashington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 p. m.; Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Britimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport TRAIN 11 leaves Encoro at 6:55 a. m. daily

TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:33

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 leaves Bidgway at 9:40 a. m.: John-sonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:45 a.m. TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:55 a.m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at II:40 a.m. and Ridgway at II:55 a.m. RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

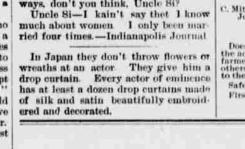
M	A. M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P. M.
10151	9.40	Ridgway	1.30	6.00
18	9.45	Island Run	1.20	- 16 22
99	19.52	Mill Haven	1 16	6 15
81	10.02	Croyland Shorts Mills	1.06	6.65
28	10.10	Shorts Mills	12.59	: 6.00
42.	10 15 10 17	Biue Rock	12.54	5.54
14	10.17	Vineyard Run	12.52	5.51
40	10.20	Carplan	12.50	- 15 AN
66 i	10.32	Brockwayville	12:35	5.34
10	10.42	MCMUDD SUBBIL	12 30	15:25
44 46 10 19	10.48	Harveys Rom	12:06	5 20
201	30.55	Falls Creek	12.20	5 15
45	11.05	DuBols	12.05	5.00
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J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't

M. A. M. P. M. P. M

PITTSBURG, P.

3810 FIFTH AVENUE,



### Another Mammoth Statue.

The sculptor Nikolaus Geiger is put ting the last touches to his statue of Barbarossa, which is to symbolize the Barbarossa, which is to symbolize the ancient kingdom in the Kyffhanser monument, to be unveiled in 1806. The Barbarossa appears at the end of a ves-tibule in the style of an ancient castle, on the steps of the throne upon which he is sitting like the sleeping figures of the courtiers, with fabulous animals of the old mythic world. Barbarossa is rep-mended at the moment of waking from resented at the moment of waking from his long sleep. In his right hand is his sword; his left hand strokes his long sword; his left hand strokes his long waving beard. Contrary to all other figures of the old here, he is here repre-sented as an actual emperor, with the features of a noble man. The whole monument, hewed from the rock, will be about 80 feet high. The figure of the seated monarch is about 30 feet high. —London San.

The following is a list of the dates of founding of the oldest colleges in the United States: Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1693; Yale, 1700; Princeton, 1746; University of Pensylvania, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown university, 1754: Dartmouth, 1769; Butgers, 1770.

es of the verse were ini to read: A youth who bore a pearl of price, A banner with the strange device.

There are not many, even among the magazine poets of today, who would consent to refer to a banner as "a pearl of price." But the poet had by this time three lines to his liking, and the substitution of "a youth who bore 'mid snow and ice" completed the verse as it has been read and spoken throughout the length and breadth of the land, all of which goes to show that the genius of the poet is in the conception, and that the production of the poem, being quite another matter, lies solely in the direction of patient labor. -Chicago Herald.

### Charmed by a Snake

Snakes travel a good deal on their reputation. They scare birds and small reputation. They scare birds and small animals so they become helpless. We all know this to be a fact. And then when they get in a tight place with a man they try to run a bluff on him. A lawyer in our town once met a rattlesnake down in the Ozarks and began to experi-ment, or rather to let the snake experiment, to see if there was anything in the snake charming theory. He said that the snake's eyes got brighter and brighter, and his scales became glistening, and his body seemed to swell up a little thicker, and the whole outfit be-came so engrossing that he finally ran away from the snake in a dead scare and didn't get over it for a good while after. He told me that it was his belief that if he had kept company with that snake much longer he would have lost his wits. -Forest and Stream.

### Changing Colors of Glass.

In lecturing on the ruby at the Royal institution, London, recently Professor John W. Judd, the well known English ologist, alluded to the changes in color which certain kinds of glass undergo when exposed to light. The green glass in the conservatories at Kew gradually change through shades of yel-low to a purplish hue under the action of light. Rubies change color in a curious way under the action of heat. Bluish rubles turn green and on cooling regain their original tint. The blue sapphire turns which, and the yellow corundum crystal becomes green.

In Paris it is gravely told that boxes provided with slits are attached to tomb-stones. Into them are dropped the cards of remembering friends who make the of remembering friends who make pilgrimage to the graves of the dead.

