REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895.

Bailvoad Cime Cables.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division Time EASTWARD

EASTWARD

100 a m.—Train s, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 622 p. m., New York, 922 p. m.; Baltimore, 615 p. m.; Washington, 729 p. m.; Baltimore, 615 p. m.; Washington, 729 p. m.; Baltimore, 615 p. m.; Washington, 720 p. m.; Baltimore, 615 p. m.; Washington, 720 p. m. Pullman Parkor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Wasset Philadelphia (200 A. M.; New York, 728 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 700 A. M.

123 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sanbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 622 A. M.; New York, 923 A. M. on week days and 10,25 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 920 A. M.; Washington, 720 A. M. Pullman cars from Erfe and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington sleeper at Hurrisburg, Passenger coaches from Erfe to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

WESTWARD

7:26 a. m.—Train I. daily except Sinday for Ridgway, DuBols, Clermont and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:30 P. M. for Eric. 3:30 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.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m. Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:33 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Deiftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Raftimore, 11:20 p. m.; daily arriving at 13-fets wood at 9:20 n. m. Polinam sheeplase cars from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Raitimore to Williamsport and through passenger conches from Philadelphia to Krie and Raitimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 1 leaves Remove at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:56

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; John-sonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:00 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EYCEPT SUNDAY. SOUTHWARD. NORTHWARD.

A.M.	STAT	ONS.	A. M.	P.M.	
9.30	Ridge	WHY	1.35	15.30	
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Train 6, 1:45 p. m.		Tini	n I, 3:00	p. to.	
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d. PREV	OST.	J.R.	WOOD.		
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BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between Dullois, Ridgway, radford, Salamanca. Buffalo, Rochester, lagara Falls and points in the upper oil gion.

On and after June 17th, 1894, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

1.20 p. m. and 5.20 p. m.—Accommodations from Funsautawacy and Big Run.

8.50 a. m.—Buffale and Rochester mail.—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffale and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train B. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

10.53 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Rig Run and Punsautawacy.

2.20 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

5.110 p. m.—Mail.—For DuRois, Sykes, Big Run Punsautawacy and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticketofice is maintained.

Thousand mile tickets at two cents per Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. H. McINTYRE, Agent, Falls creek, Pa-

R. G. MATHEWS
General Supt.
Buffalo N. Y.

E. C. LAPEY.
Gen. Pas. Agent.
Rochester N. Y.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY May 26, 1895, Low Grade Division.

STATIONS. |No.1.|No.5.|No. 9.| 101 | 100

	2 740	41 (41)			40 741
Red Bank	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	N.	E M
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Lawsonham	11 30	5 25	5 12		
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Brookville	12 25		6 67		
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Grant	2 63	8 54	8.28		
Driftwood	3 20	9 25	8.55		
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Trains daily except Sunday.

DAVID CCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT

JAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L. PASS. AQT.

ROYAL FLUSHES A LILUSION.

They Come Once In a While, but Do Not Always Win Much.

"These stories about men making big winnings by accidentally catching a straight finsh when luck seemed down on them make me very weary," said an amateur poker player, who has been "poking" off and on for about 18 years, playing, however, nothing more imposing than "penny ante."

"I always class such stories with snake stories and fishing tales," the player went on. "There may be some truth in them, but I have never had any such luck-and I have held my own very well at 'penny ante' too.

"I have had just two 'royal flushes' in my experience. So far as the accidental and surprising part of them was concerned, that was all right, but for the big winnings-I never saw them. On the contrary, on both occasions, my opponents-I was playing two handed games each time—'lay down' on me un-ceremoniously. And I don't think I gave my hand away either.

'The first royal flush I ever had the fortune to hold in my hand was about six years ago, when I was having a quiet little game with an old friend. It was a modest 'jackpot.'

"My opponent opened it for a nickel—the limit. I skinned my hand, but could not find a pair. A king and queen of hearts looked pretty, and I chipped in my nickel and drew to them.

'Imagine my surprise when an ace. a ten and a jack of hearts came to me. I kept mighty quiet, hoping to make a 'killing.

"My opponent threw in a nickel chip, and I saw it and raised it the nickel limit. He lay down. He had not bettered a measly pair of jacks.

"The other time I had a royal flush was about a year and a half ago. My opponent asked me if I had ever had one and said that he had not.

"The second hand after his remark I had the 'age,' and he staid in. I had a queen, jack and ten of clubs and thought would try for a straight or flush. The king and then the ace of clubs came to

"My opponent skinned his hand and then said, 'I'll give it to you.' He had

only an ace high, with king next.
"I showed him my hand, and he volubly congratulated himself that he had not 'bettered' his draw, while I-well, I never swear in company, but I felt mighty like it. "—Kansas City Star.

Prince Charlie.

He was a young Prince Charming, beautiful, brave, capable of enduring hardships and, till his misfortune soured him, not only kind, but of an uncommon and almost impolitic humanity. Well might Walton, the spy, pronounce him, with the blood of John Sobieski in his veins, "a far more dangerous enemy to the present establishment of the gov erument in England than ever his ta ther was.

In those days, when a king of some sort was a necessity, England seemed to have in Charles a king born to be But the tendency of things was invincibly against him. He appears, I own to myself, to have had better qualities than any man of his line since the fourth James fell at Flodden. There othing in his S till the fatal morrow of Culloden, that did not become a gentleman and a king. The Cameronians, a feeble, but virulent remnant of the auld leaven of the covenant, publicly blamed his "foolish lenity and pity" to the "redcoats whom Providence put into his hands."

If his courage is accused, so has that Marlborough been, and the evidence of Malcolm McLeod, "never was a man not a coward so prudent, nor a man not rash so brave," may be taken as disposing of a childishly malevolent accusation. He was gentle and considerate till misfortune taught him suspicion and hope deferred made the heart sick. exposure, which he bore so gallantly the highlands, and the habits of the country, taught him his fatal vice, which corrupted and debased a charac e mat urally noble and generous.-Scribner Magazine.

He Returned the Tip.

The Bristol (England) Mercury says that while Paderewski, the pianist, was in a nearby town recently he received a courteonsly worded letter asking to allow an invalid lady to call upon him and hear him play one piece, promising in return for "this great treat" a douceur of half a guinea, which was tendered with much apology. The letter was so worded as to be a courteous and delicate appeal to the pianist's generosity The letter had the desired effect, and he appointed a time. Punctual to the moent, the lady appeared, and Paderew ski played her a few pieces. The lady thanked him and slipped the promised half guinea in the most gracious mode of tip giving into his palm. "Ah! what is this?" blandly asked the pianist.
"The half guinea I promised you." "I really believe," he answered, with a smile. "that I shall be able to get to the next town without it," saying which he returned the proffered largesse, bowed the lady out and sat down to his interrupted breakfast.

"Professor," said the ambitious stu-dent, "I am determined to gain recognition from the world as a deep thinker. Could you give me any advice on how

to proceed? "None," replied the old gentleman oughtfully, "unless you write in a thoughtfully, 'unless you wisubcellar.' - Washington Star.

WONDERFUL GOLD LEAF.

How It Is Manufactured and Some of Its Peculiarities.

The process by which gold is made into thin leaves is called gold beating. As yet the use of machinery for this purpose is very limited, nearly all gold leaf being beaten by hand.

First the gold is cast into oblong ingots about three-fourths of an inch in width and weighing two onnees each. These ingots are passed between polished steel rollers and flattened out into ribbons of about an eight-hundredth of an inch in thickness. The ribbons are softened by heat and cut into pieces an inch square.

One hundred and fifty of these pieces are placed between vellum leaves, one piece above another, and the entire pile is inclosed in a double perchanent case and beaten with a 16 pound hammer until the inch pieces are extended to 4 inch squares. They are then taken from the case, and each square is cut into four pieces. The pieces thus obtained are then placed between gold beater's skin—a delicate membrane prepared from the large intestine of the ox—made into piles, inclosed in a parchment case and again beaten, but with a hammer of lighter weight.

Still the leaves are not thin enough, and once more each leaf is cut into four pieces and again beaten. This last quartering and beating produces 2,400 leaves, and the thickness of each leaf is about one two-hundred-thousandths of an inch. Gold is so malleable that it is possible to obtain a still greater degree of thin-

ness, but not profitably.

These thin leaves are taken up with wood pinchers, placed on a cushion, blown out flat and carefully ent into squares 314 inches in size. The squares are placed between the leaves of paper books, which have previously been rub bed with red chalk to prevent adhesious of the gold, each paper book containing 25 squares or leaves of gold, and in this form the leaf is sold, not by weight, but by a superficial measure.—Philadelphia Times.

WHY DOGS BARK.

A Writer Affords an Explanation as Given to Him by an Indian.

In writing of the native dogs of Central America, Frederick Boyle brings forward a theory as to how dogs form the habit of barking. He was discussing with an old resident of the country some traits of the covote, as the native wolf is called, but which more nearly resembles the dog.

Dogs will never go wild so long as they can find a master to serve, and more especially trained dogs. The coyote never barks, and only gallops when pursued.

"Why don't these coyotes bark like other dogs?" I asked an old Indian, pointing to one I was trying to reclaim. "And why do they only how! and the pups grunt?"

His answer was, "He won't learn."
"Not learn?" said L "What do you

mean? "No," he replied, "not learn, for if he were of an honest breed he would bark, to try to imitate his master, or, at all events, the other dogs, but all barking proceeds from dogs imitating their master's shout. The master shouts to drive in cattle to the corral, and the dog barks also. In fact, the dog imitates his master when he barks; he tries to speak, but cannot."

I give this curious observation as the only attempt I ever heard to account for the barking of our tame dogs. No wild breeds make any noise except howling and snarling, nor, under the best circumstances, will they learn to bark until the third or fourth generation .-Pittsburg Dispatch.

What Is an Edition?

What is an edition? Does it consist of 1,000 volumes or of 500 or 50 or 51 The word is not a technical term like "gross" or "dozen" or any like expres-sion bearing a fixed numerical significance, and there is, of course, no reason why it should not mean anything from the lowest to the highest of these num bers, according to the taste and fancy or it may be the tactics, of the particular publisher who employs it. Only now that that enterprising person shows himself so anxions to keep the public regu larly informed as to the sales of works issuing from his house it might be as well to come to some understand ing on this point. We know what is meant when we read that Miss Ahene Daring's new novel is "in its twentieth thousand," whereas the statement that it is "in its forty-fifth edition," convey to us simply no information at all. London Graphic.

Never put away for the summer a woolen garment of any kind that is spotted with grease or soiled with mud. Grease is astonishingly attractive to moths, and all the unbrushed clothes "age" rapidly. Ammonia for all black goods, and a delicate mixture of ether, ammonia and castile soap for colored ones, may be advised.-Philadelphia

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucasis, in the twelfth century.

its shores in 1592. Hundreds of patents have been issued to inventors of water gas.

The strait of Juan de Fuca was named

after an old Greek sailor who explored

"VENUS" AND "VICTORY."

Now These Treasures of the Louvre Impressed an American Woman.

A New York woman, an art lover, is spending her first season in Paris, and how some of the old world art is seen through her new world eyes she tells in

a recent letter: "To the new world comer among the art treasures of this part of the old world, it is the marbles rather than the paintings to which the soul responds. With the first headless muse, whose finsh still throbs after hundreds of years through the draperied masses of her thin Grecian robe, is established a bond which strengthens with almost every step through the marble lined Galerie of the Palais du Louvre. It is a bond that grows with the freedom and promise of the 'Winged Victory' and the fulfillment 'Winged Victory' and the fulfillment

of the 'Venus of Milo.' "No statue in all the world perhaps stands so irresistibly for the message of womanhood as does this 'Venus.' From her beautiful throat, her nobly set head and her sweet and gracious mouth to her yielding but perfectly poised body and her firmly set foot she speaks womanthe love, beauty, honor, sincerity, protection, fulfillment of true womanhood. As you look through a long vista of marble set balls and for the first time see the 'Venus' awaiting you at the end with her calm, hopeful smile, and as she draws nearer, until you have come to the salon reserved in simple entirety for her breathing self, you know that she has been waiting for you through the centuries, and that to see her is why you have come all across the miles of sea and land.

"She breathes and smiles as you look at her, and her eyes that have been talling their secret for ages look into yours and bid you read. They tell you that the hand of her fashioner, some young. hopeful enthusiast, some inspired master of his loved art, put, all unknowing perhaps, his very heart into this master creation of early Greece and of the whole world. What matters though he be unknown? To see the 'Venus' is to know that he has not lived in vain since it is his heart, speaking through time and the half century that she has dwelt among us, that has won the homage of every one coming under her spell.

From one of the grand staircases of the Louvre, where she is set as its crown, the 'Winged Victory' flings her message of promise—the promise of which this age is coming to be the forerunner. As you come face to face with the glorious and sweeping lines of this noble figure you are conscious that it is she who has set the keynote of the times which are among us, the keynote of per-sonal liberty. As the 'Venus' stands for the fullness of life, the 'Victory' stands now, as she did even in her centuries before the Christ, for the very breath of the liberty of effort which shall lead to fulfillment. She bids you hope and strive; the 'Venus' whispers of peace at the end."—New York Times.

THE CHINESE BUY OUR "SANG."

The Herb Dug by Amelle Rives-Chanler's Tanis Goes to Them.

"There is quite a trade in ginseng." said the broker. "We export it to China, for the people of that country have a profound faith in its efficacy. It seems to be a curcall with them. It is an old woman's remedy here-no one considers it as of any value, but the Chinese think differently. That which comes from Manchuria is esteemed better than ours; but, then, they take all we send gladly enough. No European nation sends any.

"The crop begins to arrive in June and keeps on coming till frost destroys the tops. We use the roots, and I believe they say the more forked they are the better. The last crop consisted of about a quarter of a million of pounds.

"Yes, it is growing scarce, for in the search the 'sang diggers' are exterminating it. Since I have been in the business -say, in 20 years-the price has risen from 80 cents per pound to \$4. The plant grows in moist woods-in leaf mold-in every state east of the Rocky mountains. You have read a good deal about the 'sang diggers' of the North Carolina mountains, but there are people just like them at work within a hundred miles of the city-men, women and children, who find their work materially helps in getting a living.

"A man up in Onondaga county, in this state, has begun cultivating it, but at present he is giving his attention more to producing seed and urging others to cultivate it than producing the roots for market. He is an enthusiast on the subject."-New York Press.

Transporting Carp.

When packing live carp for transport by post, some authorities recommend placing in their mouths a small piece of bread, well steeped in brandy, but I do not myself approve of this plan, as I believe it tends to encourage the fish in a disastrous love for ardent spirits. The eminently respectable Dutch, on the other hand, keep carp through the winter hung up in baskets, but feed them on a blameless course of bread and milk, which the sternest moralist could not fail to approve of.—Cornhill Magazine.

At the Outset.

"You say her marriage was a failure?" "Well, I don't know what else to call it. Not half the people who were invited came. "-Detroit Tribune.

Addison had regular and quite pleasing features, unmarked by finipation.

A MODERN NAVAL BATTLE.

The Spectacle Is a Grand One and the Experience Thrilling.

A layman has no conception of the awful nature of battle in modern naval vessels. Even the cruisers have steel sides, and the air of the inclosed spaces is very confined. The din made by the impact of a heavy projectile against these metal sides is awful beyond description. I were cotton in my ears, but in spite of that, am still deaf from that cause. The engineers in the Chen-Yuen stuck to their work even when the temperature of the engine room was above 200 degrees F. The skin of their hands and arms was actually roasted off, and every man was blinded for life, the sight being actually seared out.

Late in the action, after my hair had been burned off and my eyes so impaired by injected blood that I could only see out of one of them, and then only by lifting the lid with my fingers, I was desirons of seeing how the enemy was delivering his fire. As I groped my way around the protected deck a hundred pound shell pierced the armor about 18 inches in front of my hand. In a second my hand touching the steel was so burned that part of the skin was left upon the armor. That shows how intense is the heat engendered by the impact of a shot and how rapidly the steel conducts that heat.

One shell struck an open gun shield of the Chen-Yuen early in the action, and glancing thence passed through the open port. Seven gunners were killed and 15 wounded by that shot. Early in the fight the maxim gun in our foretop was silenced. The holes pierced by a shell could be seen from the deck. After the fight we found the officer and men on duty there all dead and frightfully mangled. That one shell had wrought the havoc.

The detonations of the heavy cannon and the impact of hostile projectiles produce concussions that netually rend the clothing off. The Chinese soldiers deserve all credit for their courage and obedience in that action. No duty was too difficult or dangerous. When the Chen-Yuen's forecastle was ablaze from Jap shells, I ordered several officers to cross the shell swept place to fight the They shirked that duty, but when I called upon the men to volunteer to follow me they did it promptly, and the ship was saved. It was while on this duty that a shell passing between my legs threw me aloft and let me down upon the deek with such violence that I became unconscious and was cut of the fight. All of the officers, however, were not cowards. On my ship were several who had been educated in this country, and they were as brave and devoted as men could be. Others, however, were in the safest place they could find amidships.—Captain McGiffin in Mail and Express.

Incandescent Lamp Cleaner. Many people blame the central sta-

tion for the poor light from their incandescent lamps, when the fault is really their own. They allow their lamps to be dirty. It has been shown that one day's accumulation of dust on incandescent bulbs cuts off 5 per cent of the light, so the result of a few days' neglect can easily be guessed. As a means of removing to a great extent the freement plaints of poorness of light a central station recommends the use of a lamp cleaner which greatly facilitates the process of dusting the bulbs. To a 3 foot handle is attached a strong wire framework, which carries a number of felt mittens. By forcing the frame over each lamp and giving the handle a few turns the dust on the glass is removed, leaving the bulb as clean as when it left the

story. Each cleaner is provided with set of rubber friction pads that will, when suitably placed on the mittens, remove and replace burned out lamps. The handle can be extended so as to reach lamps at any distance. This device makes the cleaning of lamps a very quick and easy task .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tourists' Gold In Italy. At the British embassy to the king of

Italy a calculation was made some time ago of the amount of gold brought by travelers into Italy every year. By far the largest number of these travelers come from England and the United States. The calculations made it evident that no less than £20,000,000, or \$100, 000,000, are brought into this country and left here by these travelers. In the scantiest years that sum has not been less than £14,000,000, while on other occasions it has risen to £22,000,000. Mr. Stamer, a writer on Italy, relates that an old woman in Sorrento once told him that the people in England had no sun, because the English had told her time and again that it was not for society they had come to Italy, but to see the sun. Besides all the English were fair and ruddy. If they had had a sun, why were they not all sunburnt? If they do get sunshine in Italy, as they do, they pay very sweetly for it.-Rome Letter in Baltimore Sun.

Advice From the Gallery.

Of the Dublin gallery boys a famous baritone, in his reminiscences, tells some facetious tales, one of "Faust." in which he played Valentine: "After the duel. Martha, who rushed in at the head of the crowd, raised my head and held me in her arms during the first part of the scene. There was a deathlike stillness in the house, which was interrupted by a voice from the gallery calling out, 'Unbutton his weskit!' "-Dublin Herald.

A THEOLY.

Why do the violine shudder so When across than is drawn the bow, Sob for anguish and wild despair? Human souls are imprisoned there.

Souls are shut in the violins, They are the souls of Philistines, But the Philistines, row on row, Soulless sit and they do not know.

But they brandish their eyeglasses, Stare at each other's evening dre Scrutinize form or brilliant hue, Say, "Is it rouge or is it true?"

"Some one was flat a semitone. And how steat the soprano's grown! Isn't the bass a dear? And, oh, Do look at Mrs. So-and-so!"

Still the musicians play serons, As though Philistines had not been, But their souls in the violins Mourn on bitterly for their sins.

Call them wildly and call in pain, Call them with longing deep and vain, And with infinite tenderness, Since they can give them no redress.

Since not one of them is aware Here is he and his soul is there, In the music's divinest chord, Making melody to the Lord. So how often in life and art

Soul and body must dwell spart— Great is the master's soul, no doubt— Twenty Philistines go without.

Are we body or are we sold.

Little matter upon the whole.

Human soal in the victin,

Bave me at last, a Philistine!

—May Kendall.

AN ELEPHANT'S TENDER CARE.

When Left to Watch Children He Will Faithfully Protect Them.

The whole family of the mahout become, as it were, parasites to the ele-phant, by whom they earn their living. I have seen a baby placed by its mother systematically under the elephant's care and within reach of its trunk, while the mother went to fetch water or to get wood or material to cook the family dinner. No jackal or wolf would be likely to pick up and carry off a baby who was thus confided to the care of an elephant, but most people who have lived a life in the jungle know how very possible it is for a jackal or wolf to carry off a baby when lying in a hut when the mother's back is turned.

The children thus brought up in the companionship of an elephant become familiar with him and take all kinds of liberties with him, which the elephant seems to endure on the principle that it does not hurt him, while it amuses the child. You see a little naked black child about 2 feet high standing on the elephant's bare back and taking it down to the water to bathe, shouting all the time in the most unbecoming terms of native abusive language.

On arriving at the water the elephant, ostensibly in obedience to the child's command, lies down and enjoys himself, just leaving a part of his body, like a small island, above the water, on which the small child stands and valls and yells all the more if he has several companions of his own age, also in charge of their elephants, all wallowing in the water around him. If the child slips off his island, the elephant's trunk promptly replaces him in safety. The little urchins as they grow up become first mates to mahouts and eventually arrive at the dignity of being mahouts themselves. - Omaha World-Herald.

An Electro-Magnetic Cana

This recent invention is dependent for its action upon the principle of the force of attraction and repulsion as caused by magnetism. A brass tube, 5 feet long, 214 inches in diameter and 1 inch bore. was wrapped with insulated wire along its entire length, the current flowing through different sections of the wind ings in such a manner as to cause the bullets to become temporary magnets, which were attracted by the magnet lines of force ahead of them and repelled by those behind them, thus giving the projectiles an increasing impetus as they pass along the gun. The bullets are thrown forward in much the same manner as the armature of an electric motor. is turned on its axis. The cannon is int, inexpensive, and its capacity for throwing projectiles depends on the rapidity of loading the same. It is estimated that a five foot gun, requiring 500 volts and 100 amperes, will throw a one pound ball 1,000 feet, with a striking velocity of 100 pounds.-Boston Journal of Commerce.

"Which reaches you the quicker," asked the teacher, "sight or sound?"

"No. William, that's not the right answer. Sight reaches us first. If you watch a band playing a good way off, you'll see the drummer hit the drum a second or so before you hear the sound

"Yes'm. But sometimes sight don't

reach you first." "Can you give me an example?"
"Yes'm. The new postoffice. Pa said this morning that we had been hearing about the new postoffice for the last ten years and wouldn't see it for the next

20. "-Washington Star.

The Smaller the Costlier. Mrs. Hayson-What is the price of that bonnet over there?

The Milliner—Just \$18.

Mrs. Hayson—What will it be if you cut that ugly piece of ribbon off the side? The Milliner-Only \$30. -Chicago

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that will do me any good." Price

Record. 50c. Sold by J. C. King & Co.