

# REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

**VOLUME 4.** 

## Railroad Cime Cables.

## DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

EASTWARD
9:04 a m-Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate sta-tions arriving at Philadelphila 5:22 a m., Washington, 7:30 p. m. Pullman Parlet car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphila and the starter con-tron will amsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphila 4:36 A. M. New York, Washington to daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, ar-tring at Philadelphila 4:36 A. M. New York, 7:38 A. M. Pullman Steeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphila and New York, 7:38 A. M. Pullman Steeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphila and New York, 7:38 D. m. -Train 4, daily for Sunbary, Harris-hurg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 9:53 A. M. New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 10:35 A. M. on Sun-harrisburg to Philadelphila Philadelphila, 9:35 Philadelphila, S. S. A. Washington, 7:30 A. M. Willmanes from Erle and Williamsport to Balti-more. WESTWARD

## WESTWARD

7:26 a. m.-Train I. daily except Sanday for Ridgway, DuRois, Clermont and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:30 p. M. for Eric.
 9:50 a. m.-Train 3, daily for Eric and Inter-

6:50 a.m.--Train 3, daily for Erie and inter-mediate points.
 6:27 p. m.--Train 11, 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, 8:38 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sun-day, arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

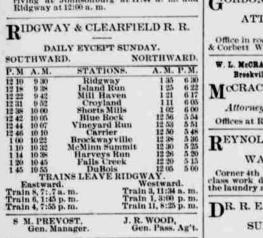
Williamsport. TRAIN aleaves New York at 8 p. m.; Phila-delphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; dally arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Ecle and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger conches from Phila-delphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williams-nort.

TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:5

## JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.: John-sonhurg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 16:40 h. m.

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.



## BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS BURGH RAILWAY.

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

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

Dotels. HOTEL MCCONNELL.

## REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

The leading hotel of the town. Headquart ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con-nections &c.

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor. First class in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town. Free has to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

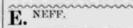
# COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

BROOKVILLE, PA., PHIL P. CARRIER, Proprietor, Sample rooms on the ground floor. House heated by natural gas. Omnibas to and from all trains.

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL,

1217-29 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, - PENN'A, PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor. 342 bed rooms. Rates \$2.00 per day Ameri-can Plan. Usblock from P. R. R. Depot and 's block from New P. &. R. R. Depot.

Miscellancons.



## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

C. MITCHELL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho-dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle-ness in operating. C. Z. GORDON JOHN W. REED. GORDON & REED, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Office in room formerly occupied by Gordor & Corbett West Main Street. W L MACRACKEN G M. MADONALD

| Brookville.  | Reynoldsville.                                  |
|--|---|
| MCCRACKEN &  | McDONALD,                                       |
| Attorneys and Co   | unsellors-at-Law,                               |
| Offices at Reynoldivi  | lle and Brookville.                             |
| REYNOLDSVILL   | E LAUNDRY,                                      |
| WAH SING   | , Proprietor,                                   |
| Corner 4th street and<br>class work done at re<br>the laundry a trial. | d Gordon alley. First-<br>asonable prices. Give |
| DR. R. E. HARB   | ISON,   |
| SURGEON  | DENTIST,  |
| Office in rooms form<br>McCreight.                                     | Reynoldsville, Pa.<br>erly occupied by I.S.     |
|  |   |
| AT TT  | A AT A TT                                       |
|  |   |

# THE TOYS. My little son, who look'd from thoughtful eyes And mov'd and spoke in quiet, grown up wise, Having my law the sevenith time disobeyed. I struck him and discuss'd With hard words and unklas'd.

I struck him and disniks'd, With hard words and unkiss'd, His mother, who was patient, being dead Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sheep. I visited his bed, But found him skumhering deep. With darkened eysilds and their inshes yet From his late sobbing wet, And I, with mom, Klesing away his thars, left others of my own. For on a table drawn beside his head He had put, within his reach. A box of counters and a red win'd stone. A piece of glass abraded by the beach And six or seven shells. A bottle with himchells And two Freich copper coins, rang'd there with careful art To comfort his sut heart. So when that hight I prayed To God and wept and sud: "Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath. Not vexing thes in desth. And the remembersist of what toys We make our joys. We make our joys, How weakly understood Thy great commanded good, How weakly understood Thy great commanded good, Then, fatherly not less Than I whem thou hast molded from the clay. Thou'lt leave thy wrath and say. 'I will be sorry for their childishness.'' —Coventry Fatmore in Church Standard

# NOT APPRECIATED.

JOHN BULL'S MEANNESS TOWARD A FOREMOST INVENTOR.

All Things British Tried Hard to Crush the Discoverer of the "Beasomer Process"-The Great Change Wrought by the Invention-Bessemer's Safety Stamp

The inventor of the celebrated "Bes semer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentions abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neckcloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British gov ernment and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder, but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column 161/2 times the height of St. Paul's ca-thedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer-about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals and other reliefs could be repro duced in any numbers on cardboard. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices. This led him indirectly to a more important invention. He discovered that the government of the time was robbed to the tune of £100,000 per annum by unscrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents and using the same again. Young Bessemer invented the useful little contrivance by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted it to the then chief of the stamp department at Somerset House. The potentate in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance, and soon afterward the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was comleted, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment upon it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said : "Yes, I understand this, but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them, they could not at a future time be used again without detection." This proved a very valuable sugges-tion, for Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a steel die with a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received a solitary farthing from the government for his services or the use of his invention? Such is nevertheless the fact, and when he hinted mildly at legal remedies he was told by the solicitor to the stamp department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the government gratis! This was at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when in-deed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping with the clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping ma-N. Hanau.

after another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form.

A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles of that period of his life with comparative indifference, though he has since had more ample reason to cherish a dislike for all British governments and politicians. But his disappointment in this instance taught him a very salutary lesson. When he made the great discovery of his life-that by which it is possible to convert pig iron into steel by a simple and inexpensive process-he kept his discovery a secret. To some extent it is a secret to this day. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated.

Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in numberless departments of indus-try where it is now considered essential. At that time, too, only 51,000 tons of cast steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were manufactured in the world every day according to the Bessemer proces the selling price per ton averaging £8 perhaps. It is chiefly due to Sir Henry ssemer that one is almost as safe on a modern ocean steamship as on land, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the Pyramids. Such a discovery, it might be supposed, would be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain. Not a bit of it. Bes semer met with every possible discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheflield were dead against him from the first, and the government ignored him.-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

## General Greely's Pun.

General Greely of arctic fame is as distinguished in the social circles where he is known as in the field of polar ex ploration. Brave and gallant, he is a great favorite in society, but it is doubtful if he has anywhere a more ardent admirer than one small maiden to whom he stands as a knight "sans reproche." She was the host's daughter at an aft ernoon reception when General Greely was the lion of the occasion. The belles

of the town were directing all their volley of superlative and bewitching glances at the hero, who, however, ig nored these enticements and asked to accompany the 12-year-old miss to the dining room. Delighted beyond measure at this unexpected attention, the child accepted and went proudly off, scarcely knowing whether the salad he brought her were chicken or sawdust. The crowning joy came, however, when, talking to her as if she "had been Mrs. Cleveland, " to quote her own words, her companion asked how many brothers and sisters she had.

She replied, "One brother and one sister, the boy between." and added, 'Some persons call us a sandwich, but I think that is rather hard on us girls, because everybody likes meat so much better than bread."

"Ah, my dear," said the general, with a bow, "not when it is so well bred."

Can any sneerer at puns drive from the maid's memory her exclusive pleas-ure in this one?--New York Times.

## FRENCH BARBARITY AT YAFA. Thousands of Prisoners Were Shot Down After the Surrender.

Star.

No French victory was ever marked by such unbridled license as that which the victorious troops practiced at Yafa. But what followed was worse, for the prisoners of war were too numerous for the ordinary usage. For some days they were treated according to the terms of quarter they had exacted. On the 17th a council of war unanimously voted that the old rule under which no quarter is given to defenders in an assault should be applied to them. For three days Bo-naparte hesitated, but on the 20th his decision was taken. A few Egyptians were sent home and the remainder of the prisoners, together with the 800 militia from El Arish, were marched to the beach and shot. In the report to the directory the number was put at 1,200. Two eyewitnesses estimated it-one at 8,000, the other at 4,000.

"I have been severe with those of your troops who violated the laws of war,' wrote the author of the deed to Jezzar. No mention of the fact or excuse for it was made in any of his other corre-spondence at the time. All winter long he had been dealing as an oriental with orientals, and this was but a piece of the same conduct. The code of Christian morality was far from his mind. In January, for instance, he had ordered Murat to kill all the prisoners of a hostile tribe in the desert whom he could not bring away, and in the same month identical orders were issued to Berthier concerning another existing horde.

The plea which is made by the eulogists of Napoleon and by some recent military writers for this wholesale execution is that among these slaughtered men the garrison of El Arish, which had surrendered, had been found again with arms in their hands: that they were deserving of death according to all the laws of war, and that, as to the rest, there were no French prisoners for whom to exchange them and no provisions to support them, consequently their presence with the army would jeopardize its success, and it was therefore justifiable to diminish the enemy's resisting power by their execution. Those who believe that war, whether just or unjust, justifies any barbarity which will lead to speedy victory will agree with that opinion.—Professor W. M. Sloane's 'Life of Napoleon'' in Century.

## Iron Tonic For Orange Trees.

G. W. Prescott of Highland, who took the medal for the best box of packed oranges at the late California State Citrus fair, has been experimenting with iron filings in his young orchard. Being master mechanic of the Santa Fe system in southern California at San Bernardino, he knew more about iron filings than he did about guano or any other fertilizer, and knowing that a certain amount of iron in the soil was essential to a healthy growth of the tree and the production of fruit he put five pounds of this material around each tree, and as a result he has a highly colored orange where before he had a pale colored fruit. The cost is insignificant. A thousand trees on ten acres will require 5,000 pounds of filings, which costs \$4 per ton -\$10 for the ten acre orchard. Of course this application of iron is not intended

to supersede all other fertilizers, but

NUMBER 11.

## BIRDS LIKE TO TRAVEL.

The Reason They Annually Leave North-ern Climes and Fly South.

Why do the birds flit southward each autumn and return again with every spring? No one knows, but science, in the person of Professor Wang, the eminent Austrian ornithologist, has just disclosed that the usual flippant answer to this question, "Because they like to travel," is not far out of the way, after all

In a lecture that Professor Wang recently delivered at Vienna he gave some extremely interesting details regarding the migrations of birds, all of which migrations resemble one another in two respects: They follow the most direct line southward, and are made with almost incredible rapidity. Numerous observations have been made at Helgo-land, which is the principal halting place of birds of passage from northern countries, and of Egypt, which is the winter home of many, and these obser-vations have established some facts hitherto unknown. The bluebirds traverse the 400 nautical miles which separate Egypt from Helgoland in a single night, which is at the rate of more than 40 geographical miles per hour. The swal-low's speed is over 2½ miles per min-ute, or nearly three times that of the fastest railway train. Even the younger birds, 6 or 8 weeks old, accompany the others in their journey. Professor Wang asks himself what is

the impulse which causes the birds, after the brooding and molting season is over, to quit our nothern climate. He does not think it is fear of cold--for many species quite as delicate as those which migrate southward easily withstand the rigors of the winter-out that they have an irresistible humor for traveling. This is his idea of the fact, but he can give no explanation.

FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

## Fired by the Cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy.

The first shot in the late war was fired by the cadets of the South Carolina Military academy, which occupies a spacious and formidable looking building called the Citadel, which was originally constructed for an arsenal. The organization and curriculum are similar to those of the United States academy at West Point. After the ordinance of secession was adopted the cadets were ordered to report for guard duty and were manning a battery on Morris island, when, on Jan. 9, 1861, the Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor with supplies and re-enforcements for Fort Sumter. The impulsive boys took the responsibility of driving her back, firing a shot across her bows to give warning

The steamer immediately ran up the United States flag and increased her speed. The shots fell thick and fast around her, and when one struck her in the stern the commander thought it prudent to retreat and turned his vessel seaward. The cadets of this institution believe that act entitles them to the homage of the south, and the prestige thus acquired has made them the objects of envy throughout that whole section. -Charleston Letter in Chicago Record.

A Polar City.

Numbers of explorers who have sought have told of a mysterious city mirrored against the northern sky-stately buildings in choice architecture, tall and imposing spires, but such as differ from anything we know about. Whether the foundation of this mirage is a reality and only unrecognizable because of transposition as to directions, whether it is a work of some mysterious remnant of our race that once occupied the pole, or whether this is some fanciful feature of the frost, as the peculiar shrubbery we see on the window pane-whatever this is, it must be consigned to the perplexing enigmas of the unknown region. Who knows but some spot, once the theater of busy and advanced human life, may have escaped the general cataclys-mal wreck, and this city may be the silent and as yet undiscovered witness of prepolar times, standing alone in the dead desolation, in the rigid shroud of now polar death. If we must be barred from entering this undiscovered country, we may add to our equipment by a care-ful noting of its mixture, and then give to the base of these phenomena a most thorough study.-Philadelphia Press.

creex station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:
1.20 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.—Accommodations from Punxsutawney and Big Run.
8:50 a. m.—Burlalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 2. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.
10:53 a. m.—Burdford Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.
2:20 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Resechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jeweit and Bradford.
5:10 p. m.—Mail—For DuRois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney Waith, Sykes, Big Run and Walston,

Bun Punxsutawney and Walston<sub>g</sub> Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-ductors 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. McINTUR, Agont Falls

J. H. MCINTVRE, Agent, Falls creek, Pa.

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

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

|   | EAST  | WARD   | ÷                          |                         |              |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| STATIONS.   | No.1.   | No.5.  | No. 9.                     | 101                     | 109          |
| Red Bank<br>Lawsonham<br>Dak Ridge<br>Maysville<br>Summerville<br>Brookville<br>Brookville<br>Brookville<br>Brookville<br>Parcoast.<br>Faller<br>Faller<br>Faller<br>Faller<br>Sabula<br>Winterburn<br>Penfeld<br>Jen Fisher<br>Benezotte<br>Brant<br>Driftwood.  |   | 445556666666777777888886   | 12254451234428022344281555 | р. м.<br>10 55<br>11 05 | 1 36<br>1 45 |
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| Driftwood<br>Grant<br>Benezette<br>Glen Fisher<br>Tyler<br>Penfield<br>Winterburn<br>Sabula<br>DuBols<br>Falls Creek<br>Pancoast<br>Bell<br>Brook ville<br>Summerville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville<br>Maysville | A. M.<br>10 102<br>10 062<br>11 200<br>11 200<br>10 200<br>11 200 | A. M.<br>5502255522<br>5510055005500<br>6530550057777500<br>850057777500<br>8835 | P. 07777778888899999       | р. м.<br>12 10<br>12 20 | 5 00         |

DAVID CCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT JAS. P. ANDERSON .GRN'L. PASS. AGT

Has brought the

# Best and Lowest Prices

ever seen in this town. Come and see for yourself.

A Fine Line of Summer Silks

plain and figured. Silk that was sold at 40c., now 25; sold at 50c., now 37<sup>‡</sup>; sold at 55c., now 45.

Fine line Henrietta that was sold for Oc., now 2

Fine line of Dimity and Jaconat Duchess 10 and 12<sup>‡</sup>.

## Dress Ginghams for 5c.

A fine line of Ladies' Capes from #2 to \$18.

Children's ready-made Eaton Suits, age 4 to 12 years.

Fine assortment of Novelty Goods in the Ladics' Department.

# Clothing - Department!

Suits that were sold for \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$12, now for \$5 and \$6.

Children's Suits for 90c.

Cheviot Shirts for 24c.

You will save money by calling and examining our stock before purchasing alsewhere.

## When Tears Are Dangero

M. S. Gregory, sheriff of Amador, was telling some friends the other evening about a plucky deputy and wound up by saying: "When you find a man as cool and steady as a rock in the face of danger, you can bet on him. But the most dangerous men are those who laugh or cry when they have a dispute on hand. I knew a man named Drew, down in Texas, who was noted as a very bad man. When he was doing any shooting, he would laugh loudly-a hard, demoniacal laugh, without any merriment in it. Up at Indian Diggings, many years ago, two men named Archer and Pawson had a dispute with a German about a claim. When they claimed the property, he broke down and cried, and they, supposing they would have no trouble in taking possession, marched on the ground. The German took up a broken pick and laid them both out. Archer was badly hurt and was a long time getting over his injuries. After that whenever he saw a man start to cry he got out of the way."-San Francisco Call.

## He Could.

A well known and busy actress has a little daughter who is a precocious young pagan, and the other night, as the nurse was away, she was put to bed by a friend of her mother's.

"Do you not say your prayers, dear?" "Nop!" responded the infantile hea-hen. "I don't know any, and mamma is always away when I go to bed."

"Perhaps you would like to learn prayer," suggested she of the mission-ary tendencies. "Do you think you could?"

"Could I learn a prayer?" repeated the younger in derisive tones. "I should say I could. I'm very quick study."-New York Mercury.

## The Man He Wanted.

"I beg your pardon," said one man to another in a railroad train, "but I am the manager of a museum, and I have a vacancy now for a strong man." "Well, what of it?"

"Why, sir, I saw you open the car window with no apparent effort, and I thought perhaps we could agree on the terms and you could begin your en-gagement immediately."—Detroit Free Press.

simply to supplement them in order to give a good color to the fruit and enable the grower to put an attractive orange on the market, and incidentally to assist him occasionally in winning a gold medal. The railroad shops at San Bernardino can furnish one ton per day of this material, and other shops can also assist in supplying the demand.—Producer.

## Cost of Living In Europe's Capitals.

An investigation into the comparative cost of living at the various European capitals results in the following interesting facts : At Vienna the prices of most articles of food are lowest. At Madrid they are dearer than in any other capi-tal, and such things as bread, meat, sugar and coal are very expensive. At St. Petersburg also the price of bread is so high that white bread is still considered a luxury above the means of the working classes. Next to Vienna, Brussels an inexpensive city. Paris is a little higher in the scale, but London is "ter-ribly expensive."—Westminster Gazette.

## The Pleisdes

Those timekeepers the Pleiades have been used to mark the days from the most remote periods. Mr. T. W. Fewkes, describing the fire ceremonies of the Pueblo Indians of Tusayan, says that, having been present on two such occasions in 1892 and 1893, he found that the error of time made by the Indians as to the 13th of November in those two years was insignificant. It was the enhuina tion of the Pleiades which told the Indians the proper time for the beginning of their rites.-New York Times

### Overeating.

Overeating is generally condemned on the ground that by stuffing the digestive organs or by giving them too much to do the food taken is prevented from properly nourishing him who takes it. It is possible, however, that one may suffer from too much untriment as well as from too little, even when it is properly assimilated.

The Alleghany river was called by the Delaware Indians the Welikhanne, "fair water." Several other names were given to this stream by the early exorers.

## Time and Step.

"Sometimes," said an old soldier, "one sees the captain of a company marching proudly along, in time with the music, but out of step, the company right, the captain wrong. Distressing. But then I have seen a musician marching out of step to the music of his own band, and there is now and then a soldier who never really learns to keep step. The familiar order is, 'Left, left, left, left, the left foot down at the heavy tap of the drum.' "--New York Sun.

## Thin as the Mist.

Scene, a town in the north on a very

misty day. Sandy McKay (coming out of a pub-lic house and meeting his minister face to face)—Losh, sir, it's an awful deceivin thing, this mist. D'ye ken (impressively), I wandered in there the noo, thinkin it was the grocer's?-London Globe.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose, 25cts., 50cts. and \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.