THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

Bailrond Cime Cabtes.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

EASTWARD

EASTWARD

2:04 a m. Train s, daily except Sunday for Sundary, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Polladelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:25 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:15 p. m.; Washington, 7:20 p. m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport and passenger concluster Kena Kana to Philadelphia.

2:28 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 A. M.; New York, 7:35 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

2:35 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:52 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and [0:35 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:29 A. M.; Washington, 7:30 A. M. Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger conclus from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger conclus from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore. WESTWARD

7:25 a. m.—Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 P. M. for Eric. 9:30 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and Inter-mediate scants. icediate points.

p. n.—Train il. daily except Sunday for lane and intermediate stations. THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. m. Washington, 7:50 A. m. Baltimore, 8:53 A. M.; Wilkesharre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sanday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:37 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman 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.

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-sonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at II:44 a. m. and Ridgway at II:00 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EYCEPT SUNDAY.

BUU	LILYVAL	3.87- 49.5	ANALYSIS A RECEIVED AND ANALYSIS			
P.M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.		
12 10	9.30	Ridgway	1.35	6.20		
12 18	9.38	Island Run	1.25	6.22		
10.00	9.42	Mill Haven	1.21	6.17		
19 31	0.52	Croyland	111	6 05		
19 98	10.00	Shorts Mills	1 02	6 00		
19 49	10.05	Blue Rock	12.50	5.54		
10 44	10.07	Vineyard Run	12.5%	5.51		
19.46	10.10	Carrier	12.50	5 48		
1.00	10.99	Brockwayville	12.38	5 36		
1.10	10.99	McMinn Summit	12.30	5 25		
1 14	10.38		19.96	5 20		
3.05	10.45	Fulls Creek	12.20	5 15		
1 45	10.55		12.05	5.00		
181,3810	TRA	INS LEAVE RIDGY	VAY.	1997,999		
	1 20 10 45 Falls Cre 1 45 10 55 DuBots		Vestwar	d.		
Tent			3, 11:34	A. m.		
1 10 1 14 1 20 1 45 Trail		McMinn Summit Harveys Run Falls Creek DuBois INS LEAVE RIDGY	12 30 12 26 12 20 12 05 VAY Vestwar 5 3, 11:34	d.		

Train 6, 1:45 p. m. Train 4, 7:55 p. m. Train 1, 3:00 p. m. Train 11, 8:25 p. m.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

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

On and after June 17th, 1894, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek 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.—Ruffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jowett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox. Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10:53 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

2:20 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

5:10 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-

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 ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

J. H. MCISTYRE. Agent, Falls creek, Pa. R. G. MATHEWS. E. C. LAPEY, General Supt. Gen. Pas. Agent Buffalo N. Y. Rochester N. Y

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

A	EAST	WARD			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
Red Bank. Lawsonham. New Bethleher Oak Ridge Maysville. Summerville. Brookville.	10 45 10 57 11 30	4 40 4 50 5 33 5 41 6 80	5 28 5 28 5 47	Р, М.	р. м
Brookville Bell Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast. Falls Creek DuBols. Sabula Winterburn Penticid Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette Grant. Driftwood.	12 31 12 43 1 00 1 08 1 26 1 35 1 48 1 50 2 15 2 43 2 43 2 53	6 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 1 5 8 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	6 13 6 25 6 44 6 52 7 100 7 23 7 40 8 18 8 28 8 55	10 55 11 05	1 36
	P. M.	WARD		А. М.	P. M
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
Driftwood	10 43 10 52 11 00 11 20	A. M. 5 60 5 32 5 42 5 59 6 10 6 20 6 26	7 06 18 18 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Р. М.	Р. М

M. A. M. P. M Trains daily except Sunday.
DAVID CCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT JAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L. PASS. AGT

ans Creek
Pancoast
Leynoldsville
Faller
Bell
Frookville
Janmerville
Jakkidge
Now Bethlohe

Botelo.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free has, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con-tections &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 bus 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. Hou
heated by natural gas. Omnibus to and fre
all trains.

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL.

1217-29 FILDERY STREET. PHILADELPHIA. - PENN'A. PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor. 342 bed rooms. Rates \$2.00 per day American Plan. 115 block from P. R. R. Depot and 15 block from New P. & R. R. Depot.

Miscellaneons.

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

C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentleness in operating.

GORDON & REED,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa-Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbett West Main Street.

G. M. MeDONALD. W. L. MeCRACKEN. Brockville. Reynoldsville.

MCCRACKEN & McDONALD, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.

REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY.

WAH SING, Proprietor, Corner 4th street and Gordon alley. First-class work done at reasonable prices. Give the laundry a trial.

DR. R. E. HARBISON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Reynoldsville, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by I. S. McCreight.

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 374; sold at 55c., now 45.

Fine line Henrietta that was sold for

Fine line of Dimity and Jaconat Duchess 10 and 12‡.

Dress Ginghams for 5c.

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

Children's ready-made Eaton Suits,

age 4 to 12 years. Fine assortment of Novelty Goods in the Ladies' 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

NATURE'S INSTRUMENT.

The brook which gurgles on its way And whirls beneath the old brush fence Makes muste in my car today: "Tis one of nature's instruments.

I seem to hear it dush along, Impatient at the hind'ring stones, Yot leaping gayly in its song Of mingled joy and monotones.

E'en when a boy if e'er I had A softened sense of worldly A softened sense of worldly pain The cadence of that brook song glad Restored my happy self again.

And now above the irksome round
To which this noisy world gives vent
I hear a sweet, relieving sound,
The strain of nature's instrument,
—Joe Cone in Boston Traveller

A CHEERFUL GIVER.

NOVELIST HOWELLS DESCRIBES HIS TRIBULATIONS.

A Maimed Beggar, a Solitary Half Dollar and the Contest Between Two Consciences Unsettled-A Usually Calm Mind, but a Compromise Was Arranged.

Mr. W. D. Howells has written for The Century two papers entitled "Tribnlations of a Cheerful Giver," giving his experiences with the begging fraternity. The following is taken from the first paper:

Some months ago, as I was passing through a down town street on my way to the elevated station, I saw a man sitting on the steps of a house. seemed to be resting his elbows on his knees and holding out both his hands. As I came nearer I perceived that he had no hands, but only stumps, where the fingers had been cut off close to the palms, and that it was these stumps he was holding out in the mute appeal which was his form of begging. Otherwise he did not ask charity. When I approached him he did not look up, and when I stopped in front of him he did not speak. I thought this rather fine in its way; except for his mutilation, which the man really could not help, there was nothing to offend the taste, and his immobile silence was certainly impressive.

I decided at once to give him something, for when I am in the presence of want or even the appearance of want, there is something that says to me, "Give to him that asketh," and I have to give or else go away with a bad con-science—a thing I hate. Of course I do not give much, for I wish to be a good citizen as well as a good Christian, and as soon as I obey that voice which I cannot disobey I hear another voice reproaching me for encouraging street beggary. I have been taught that street beggary is wrong, and when I have to unbutton two coats and go through three or four pockets before I can reach the small coin I mean to give in compliance with that imperative voice, I certainly feel it to be wrong. So I compromise, and I am never able to make sure that either of those voices is satisfied with me. I am not even satisfied with myself, but I am better satisfied than if I gave nothing. That was the selfish reason I now had for deciding to yield to my better nature and to obey the voice which bade me "Give to him that asketh," for, as I said, I hate a bad conalways choose the least, which, in a case like this, is the one that incensed political economy gives me.

I put my hand into my hip pocket,

where I keep my silver, and found nothing there but half a dollar. This at once changed the whole current of my feelings, and it was not chill penury that repressed my noble rage, but chill affluence. It was manifestly wrong to give half a dollar to a man who had no hands or to any sort of beggar. I was willing to commit a small act of incivism, but I had not the courage to flout political economy to the extent of 50 cents, and I felt that when I was bidden "Give to him that asketh" I was never meant to give so much as a half dollar, but a cent, or a half dime, or at the most a quarter. I wished I had a quarter. I would gladly have given a quarter, but there was nothing in my pocket but that fatal, that inexorably indivisible half dollar, the continent of two quarters, but not practically a quarter. I would have asked anybody in sight to change it for me, but there was I would have asked anybody in no one passing; it was a quiet street of brownstone dwellings, and not a thronged thoroughfare at any time. At that hour of the late afternoon it was deserted, except for the beggar and myself, and I am not sure that he had any business to be sitting there on the steps of another man's house, or that I had the right to encourage his invasion by giving him anything. For a moment I did not know quite what to do. To be sure, I was not bound to the man in any way. He had not asked me for charity, and I had barely paused before him. I could go on and ignore the incident. I thought of doing this, but then I thought of the bad conscience I should be certain to have, and I could not go on. I glanced across the street, and near the corner I saw a decent looking restaurant, and "Wait a minute," I said to the man, as if he were likely to go away, and I ran across to get my half dollar changed at the restaurant.

I was now quite resolved to give him a quarter, and be done with it; the thing was getting to be a bore. But when I entered the restaurant I saw no one there but a young man quite at the end of a long room, and when he had N. Hanau. come all the way forward to find what I wanted I was ashamed to ask him to change my half dollar, and I pretended

that I wanted a package of Sweet Ca-poral cigarottes, which I did not want, and which it was a pure waste for me to buy, since I do not smoke, though doubtless it was better to buy them and encourage commerce than to give the half dollar and encourage beggary. At any rate, I instinctively felt that I had political economy on my side in the transaction, and I made haste to go back to the man on the steps and secure my-relf with Christian charity too. On the way over to him, however, I decided that I would not give him a quarter, and I ended by poising 15 cents on one of his outstretched stumps.

THE NEBULAR THEORY.

How, According to It, the Sun and the Planets Were Formed.

The finite mind can hardly conceive of a time when there was neither sun nor planets, yet both the Bible and science teach us that such a state of affairs once actually existed. We have all read the Biblical account of creation, and not a few of us have spent valuable time reading learned essays on the condition of things in the time of "the beginning. " It is not the object of this 'note' to discuss the origin of the sun and the planets from a Biblical standpoint, nor do we mean to give a resume of scientific opinions on the subject. On the contrary, we shall confine our remarks to what is known as the "nebu lar hypothesis," or nebular theory of the origin of worlds and suns.

According to the opinion of the most learned astronomers, the "beginning" is ushered in with the existence throughout all space of an undefinable matter of substance called "nebula." This nebula was of such wonderful thinness that it is believed that millions of miles of it could have easily been compressed into a common thimble. The heavier portions gradually gathered around common centers after the lapse of ages and formed planets, suns and stars, the light and heat of the two latter being due to the clashing of their compo nent atoms as they gravitate continually toward the center of the mass.

The nebula origin of the sun and incidentally of the planets also is thus finely set forth in a recent article by a well known British writer: The matter, or rather the gas which composes on sun, was once spread out to the farthest orbit of the outermost planets of our system—that is, to the planet Neptune. From the orbit of Neptune this inconceivably thin mass began to converge, growing denser and denser and smalle and smaller as it gradually approached its existing dimensions. As it con-densed, revolving upon its axis, the solar mist left behind it at intervals portions of cloudlike matter cast off from its equator.

These masses of gas, undergoing a similar evolution to that of the sun, or central mass, have, with great slowness hardened into what is now Jupiter, Saturn, the earth and the other planets Meanwhile the main central mass, al ways retreating, eventually formed the sun itself, the present chief luminary of our system of worlds. -St. Louis Republic.

SHE WAS AFRAID.

And Took Particular Care to Outwit Those Wicked Night Doctors

Mme. Kirkholder's servant was getting ready to go home for the night. was about 9 o'clock in the evening. Just as her bonnet was on her head and her hand on the door to depart, Mme. Kirkholder noticed that the face was aglow with grease-a liberal coat-from ear to

"Tut, tut, Katie!" remonstrated Mme. Kirkholder. "Wash your face before you go. You mustn't go home with such a looking face as that."

Katie muttered something, and taking off her bonnet turned to the sink, as if about to make the improvements suggested. It chanced that just as Katie was again about to depart Mme. Kirkholder was amazed to find her counte nance even more tremendous in grease than before.

"What on earth is the matter with your face, Katie?" asked Mme. K.
"Why don't you wash away that

grease?"
"I'ze afeard of dem yar night doc-

tabs," said Katie faintly.
"What's that?" queried Mme. K.
"The night doctors. What in the name

of goodness is a night doctor, and what have they to do with you?"
"Why de night doctahs done cotch yo'," replied Katie in a horrified whisper, "an dey takes yo' an bleeds yo' to def. 'Deed dey does. Dey cotches yo' an puts a plastah over yo' mouf so yo' can't squall, an lngs a pusson off som'res an bleeds'em till dey's daid. An dat's why I done greases all roun my mouf. Dat's so no plastah won't stick, an ef day teches me I'll holler like a wildcat, an yo' bet dey'll done drap me an mosey off. 'Deed I'ze 'feared, Mis Kukholdah, to go outen de dark onless my mouf is greased." Mme. K. said no more, and when Katie slammed the back gate her face was like unto a pan of lard. -Wash-Ington Star.

Repudiated.

"Go!" The form of the young and beautiful girl was drawn up to its full height, and quivering with rage she pointed to the door. "You told me it would be"-With a commanding gesture she hand-ed him back the ring he had just ten-

dered her. -"at least three carats."-Detroit Free Press.

HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Philadelphia Gentlemen Drank In a Way

Among Americans up to 1855 the use and abuse of strong drink were almost universal, but it certainly affected their health less injuriously than at the present time. The worry and strain of modern business and social life shatter nerves now and lead to dram drinking to repair them. On the contrary, most of the excesses in the old times came after a solid dinner, and three or four hours were spent in rest and convivial ity, but the amount drank was enor-When the exchange was completed, in 1832, a dinner was given, and there was some apprehension that the wine would run out, and a well known broker on the committee expressed his surprise, as the company had not averaged more than three bottles apiece. This would be thought a very large allowance of strong Madeira in these

In 1853 the final audit of the accounts of the United States bank was completed, and on behalf of the government James A. Bayard of Delaware, John M. Mason and a Kentucky gentleman named Dukes appeared. It was a mere formality, as the matter had been settled ten years before. John Young acted as clerk. The party met in the northwest chamber of the bank building—now the custom house-at 11 o'clock. A bottle of brandy and six of Madeira were on the table, and after a short inspection of papers the wine was opened, and by 1 o'clock was drank. The day was warm, and a bowl of bishop was order ed, and this was made by the servant with the brandy and a flask of Curacoa.

This was drank, and the three committeemen went to dine with Charles J. Ingersoll about 5 o'clock. They returned, bringing a friend. A dozen Madeira were at hand, and smoking, drinking and whist were in order until 12, when the last bottle was drank, and then Prosser, the cook, brought in cold ducks and a mighty lobster salad. A gallon bowl of brandy punch was made as conducive to digestion. A tumbler of this finished the clerk, who went to sleep and was aroused at daybreak to drink a cup of coffee, and then all went down the steps and walked away in the fresh morning air, none the worse in appear-

ance from the night's potations.

It is apparent that in a life like this it was the survival of the fittest. The steady ones carried off the honors, but gont, gravel and dropsy played havoc with the others, and these complaints were charged to port and Madeira by the doctors, and so the habit of drinking claret and light wines came into fashion.

Gambling was almost universal, and many fortunes of old Philadelphians dis appeared in this way.—Philadelphia Times.

Financial Affairs of France The financial speech of the ex-Prime

Minister M. Loubet, in the senate, is to be posted, by order of that house, all over France. There are some statements in it worthy of consideration. Thus, the national debt is set down at £1,200,000,-000. It also appears that the difficulty of making both ends meet has greatly increased since M. Meline secured the triumph of his system. The court of audits has discovered 211 irregularities in the last budgetary account of money paid. By irregularities it means embezzlements, set down under the head of "vire-Among them figures the £800 spent

on behalf of a minister for "cabs," and £640 a month for little "dejeuners" at Voisin's, where a minister of justice entertained his friends. The "virements" at the home office are set down at £650, those of the war office at £1,830, those of the colonial office at £2,090, those of the public works of-fice at £2,375. When M. de Freycinet was war minister, the "virements" of his department amounted to about £6,-000 a year. He, as minister of public works and war, swelled the national debt more than any one else in power since Thiers' retirement. The redeemable loans were an expedient of M. de Freycinet to give employment to the public works department.—London News.

Some Points About Wills.

Do you know that you cannot will away your body; that a clause in your will giving your body after death to any person or institution is not legally binding? Your executors cannot be forced to carry out your wishes, though they may do so through deference to your expressed preferences. It is also important to remember that three witnesses are needed in devising real estate instead of two, as in bequeathing personal property. "When a woman will, she will, depend on't," says the proverb. But there are so many sharp turns and short curves in the course of the law that though a woman wills to will what she will, how she will in nine cases out of ten she cannot make her will so that she wills what she will as she wills to will. -New York Press.

In 1402 the cold was so severe in Russia that the Baltic sea was frozen over. In 1460 this occurred again, and horse-men rode from Denmark to Sweden.

A mean landlord raised the rent of one of his houses because the walls have bulged out, and therefore made the

The total immigration from France to this country has slightly exceeded 113,000.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

How Some Persons Make Pastoral Work a Burden to Their Pastors.

Several well known clergymen of this city were chatting together at the close of a ministerial gathering a few days ago, when one of them remarked that one of the hardest things he had to contend with in his work as a paster was the disposition of many members of his church to borrow trouble.

"I can nearly always find some way to comfort persons suffering from present troubles," said the minister, "but I am always discouraged when I find a parishioner worrying over some antici-pated trouble that will probably never materialize."

"That is my experience, too," remarked another of the group, "and I had an amusing example of it in my own house not long ago. I went into my study after breakfast one morning and was as tonished to find one of the servants sitting on the floor in front of the grate fire, crying and moaning as if her heart

would break. "'Why, Mary,' said I, 'what in the world is the matter with you?'

"'Oh, sir,' she answered, 'I got to thinking, sir-boohoo!-that suppose I should get married, sir—boohoo!—and should have a fine baby boy, sir—boohoo!-and he should grow big enough to walk, sir-boohoo-and he should get in front of a fire like this, sir-boohoohoo!-and should fall into it and be burned to death, sir, whatever would I do, sir, and how would I feel, sir,' and then the tears and wails came so fast she couldn't speak at all.

"Now," continued the minister, "how could I comfort a person who berrowed trouble like that? I certainly couldn't do it trying to convince the girl she would never be married, and so I simply made no effort to console her. but told her to go to her room and stay there until she had recovered her lost wits. "-New York Herald.

BROOM HANDLES.

Interesting Information About an Indus-try of Considerable Magnitude.

There is but a small amount of wood in a broom, but so many millions of these implements are used every year that the consumption of wood for broom handles is a considerable item. While it would have been almost impossible to sell a broom handle made of heavy hard wood a few years ago, at present the reverse is true.

The manufacturer prefers hard wood because it does not require so large a bolt, can be turned down smaller and yet retain sufficient strength and can be ornamented more cheaply and artistically. Broom swith hard wood handles sell more readily and do not deteriorate in appearance like the soft wood handles. Any kind of inexpensive hard wood, such as beech, birch, maple or ash, makes acceptable handles, while springy woods like elms are not salable, be cause one essential of a good broom is a

straight handle. The manufacture of broom handles can only be made profitable when the timber runs largely clear. In the eastern states the timber waste in making broom handles exceeds 50 per cent, while in the southwest it is usually less than 25 per cent. There are four factories in Amsterdam, N. Y., one of which has a capacity of 1,200 finished brooms a day They use hard wood handles from the south and west and get them for less than the bolts ready for the lathe can be

furnished from native hardwood. The handles are turned green and dried afterward. The large end on which the brush is wired must be thoroughly dry, or the broom will work loose. The drying of the upper part of the handle is of less consequence, except in the saving of freight. -Southern Lumberman.

Ingalls on His Defeat.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, speaking of his defeat at Topeka in 1890 when he was a candidate for re-election, said: "When the returns came in and I saw how overwhelming my defeat was and what it meant to me-the end of 18 years' service in the American senate, possibly the end of my public life—I confess that agony was in my soul. It was a beautiful day. Everybody was watching me to see how I was going to take it—all my family. It was a tragic hour. I went over to my pasture and walked through the withered wood. There in a little grassy glade, sheltered from the autumnal breeze, the sun shining coldly down, I opened the windows of my spirit and let that whole thing in on me, and commanded my fortitude. sat there in that little dell until the struggle was over, until I was master of myself."

A Proverb Revised. We are frequently reminded of the inutility of locking the barn door after the horse is stolen, but we are now told of a case where a man's stable has been stolen. The adage might be revised, however, so as to read, "Don't put your horse in his stall after your stable is stolen."-Boston Transcript.

Hops were used as a medicine and as a basis for an intoxicating beverage in Egypt as early as 2000 B. C. The plant is represented on the Egyptian monu-ments of that date.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee It cures inciplent consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose, 25ets., 50ets. and 81.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co