#### REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1895.

Ratirque Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

EASTWARD

9:04 a m—Train S, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 9:29 p.m., New York, 9:25 p.m.; Baltimore, 6:15 p.m.; Washington, 7:30 p.m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:29 p.m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 a. M.; New York, 7:33 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undistanted until 7:00 a. M.; Philadelphia, 6:22 a. M.; New York, 9:33 a. M. on week days and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:22 a. M.; New York, 9:33 a. M. on week days and ing Sa M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:20 a. M.; Washington, 7:20 a. M.; Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger conches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

more.

WESTWARD

7:26 a. m.—Train i, dally except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBols, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 ps. M. for Eric.

9:56 M. m.-Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

mediate points.
6:27 p. m.-- Frain 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. Baitimore, 8:53 A. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at 10:fitwood at 6:17 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, il:20 p. m.; Washington, i0:40 a. m.; Baltimore, Il:20 p. m.; dally arriving at Driftwood at 8:50 a. m. Pullman skeeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.

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

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 10 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; John sonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermon

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

#### PIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

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12 44	10 07	Vineyn	ed Run	12.00	3.0
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1.00	10.00	Brookwayville		15.55	2.0
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Teal	4, 7:53	CALCADO C	West to	0.11.36202	110

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS BURGH RAILWAY.

The short RATLWAY.

The short line between Dullots, Bidgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil 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.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayyille, Eldgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salmanaca, 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, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

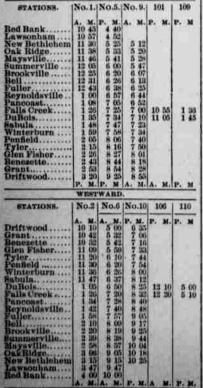
and Bradford.

5:10 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punasurtawney 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 ticket office is maintained. 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 Y. Rochester N. Y

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



ally except Sunday.

DAVID CCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT

THE PASEO.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows Of slim scacies, palms and alamos. In brave attire there walk, between, Jose, Andres and Agustin.

Andres, Jose and Agustin
Stroll down the alameda slow
Neath spreading boughs with plats between
Where rose and belled granada grow.
Tall gray sombreros, silver trimmed,
Bedeeked with spangles, ample brimmed,
Shade from bright rays by clouds undimmed
The eyes of all,

They loiter on with airy grace,
A turn of head this way and that,
White sparkling smiles light up the face
Accenting gay, theatric chat.
Their jaunty jackets reach the waist,
With rows of buttons closely placed,
And braided trousers tightly laced,
Costumes complete.

A greater charm is found by far
Than shade, bright flowers and
weather
In Juana, Inex and Leonor,
All pretty maids who drive together,
Clear clive faces, lips of red—
But back of them the warder's head,
The duena, accredited
For watchful eyes.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows Of slim acacias, paints and alamos.
In brave attire there walk between,
Jose, Andres and Agustin.

—L. W. Green in "Land of Sunshine."

#### REDHOT JOURNALISM

TRIALS OF A CONFEDERATE NEWS PAPER DURING THE WAR.

Wanderings of The Rebel In Three States. Henry Watterson Was Editor In Chief. His Meeting With General Bragg-How the Paper's Career Was Closed.

The story of The Rebel in its wanderings over the south is one of interest. Survivors of the Army of Tennessee es pecially remember the little sheet that found its way to the camps daily and hope for the cause they deemed the inspired the boys to renewed energy and Like the loved and inspiring 'Dixie," The Rebel fired the southern heart by its very name.

The Rebel first saw the light Aug. 1, 1862, in Chattanooga. It was a four column folio, published by Franc M. Paul. Thousands of copies were sent to Bragg's army at Tallahoma, Tenn., and often the supply was inadequate to the demand, owing to the fact that the publisher's press, a drum cylinder, could not print them fast enough. Often the press was kept going all day to supply

the demand from the army sutlers.
So popular did The Rebel become in a few weeks that the publisher in October, 1862, engaged the young but versa-tile and rising journalist, Henry Wat-terson, to edit the paper. Mr. Paul brought to the assistance of Mr. Watterson Mr. Albert Roberts, a vigorous writer and trained journalist of Nashville. He was a humorous writer, using the nom de plume of "John Happy."

Watterson and Roberts kept The Rebel at white heat, and the paper grew in importance and size, being made a five column paper shortly after the publication began. Well does the writer re-member the eagerness of the army for the only highly prized paper. The boys in camp could not rest until its arrival every morning on the train from Chat-

tanooga. When General Bragg began his retroto Chattanooga, The Rebel was supplied to the army with much difficulty. When the army arrived there, the paper was in still greater demand. In the summer of that year, however, it became evident that the Federals were coming to Chattaneoga for the purpose of captur-ing that important point. And then it was The Rebel began its meanderings over the south.

The paper was removed to Marietta, Ga., Messrs. Watterson and Roberts staying in Chattanooga for a few days after the plant had been shipped. The shelling of Chattanooga in that month soon convinced the editors that they, too, must go if they would avoid cap-ture by the Federal army, and they left to join the paper. Editor In Chief Wat-terson had been sharply criticising General Bragg while the paper was in Chat-tanooga. One evening he visited a gen-tleman's house in that town, and it happened that General Bragg was also a visitor. The two gentlemen had never met, and while waiting for the host to appear, after being ushered into the parlor by a servant, Watterson and Bragg began a casual conversation, which soon turned upon the war. Although he knew he was in the presence of an offi-cer of high rank, Watterson little suspected it was the commander in chief of the army. He indulged in some criticisms of General Bragg as he had been doing in The Rebel. The general listened for awhile in almost speechless won-der, but controlled himself till his fiery critic had abused him for some minutes, when he arose, and addressing Mr. Wat-

terson asked: "Do you know who I am, sir?" The editor replied that he had not that honor.

"My name is Bragg, sir," said the

now fully aroused commander.
Of course Watterson was somewhat taken aback, but in his most courtly and chivalrons manner assured General Bragg that he had not meant to be offensive, but that his criticisms were made in good faith and from motives of sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Confederacy. But apologies were not asked or given.

General Bragg, however, never forgot nor forgave his critic. After the battle of Chickamanga, while the paper was at Marietta, Watterson continued his at-

tacks on General Bragg, who informed the publisher of The Rebel that unless the irate editor were discharged the paper could not come into his lines. Mr. Watterson then realized that he must seek other friends, for he was not the man to retract a word nor to be dictated to. As editor in chief he would write his sentiments despite any one, so he made arrangements to become one of the staff of Lientenant General Leonidas Polk. After serving a short time in that capacity Watterson resigned and became editor of one of the papers published in Atlanta.

After an uneventful existence in Grif. fin for awhile the approach of the Fed eral army to Atlanta in July of that year warned the publisher that he must move on if he would keep The Rebel affoat and save his scalp, so it was taken to Selma, Ala., that fall.

Hero it was that the evential paper came to an untimely end with the Confederacy it had so long and faithfully upheld. It was in the latter part of April, 1865, that Selma was taken by General Wilson. The Federals knew of the existence of The Robel, and one of the first things they did to appease their wrath was to fire its office, which was in a building beside the river and built partly over it. The Yankees printed a small sheet, in which they announced their victory over the "rebs" and probably the "general orders from head-quarters" announcing the surrender of the armies of the southern Confederacy. general orders from head They then threw the materials in the river and burned all the files they could find. -Boston Herald.

Origin of Massage.

Dr. Forestier of Aix-les-Bains has an interesting paper in Le Progres Medical on "The Origin and Terminology of Massage." The physician of l'Hospice Evangelique is of opinion that the method of treatment now known as massage was first introduced into Europe by some of the returning members of Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition of 1709, and relies for his information upon a book entlitled "Des Eaux Thermales d'Aix en Savoie," published at Chambery in 1808.

Dr. Daquin, the author of the work in question, after a passage apropes of the douche, speaks of the manipulations and frictions which were observed by Captain Wallis among the aborigines of Otaheite, and then proceeds as follows: "Those who followed the Emporer Napoleon in Egypt inform us that this method was also in existence among the people of that country, and that it was employed after the bath. The name of massement has been given to it, and it is administered to the person whom they want to masser by rubbing successively the entire surface of his body.

"According to this account I think that this operation, which strikes me as a very salutary procedure, might with great advantage be put in practice after their bath or douche upon those who make use of our thermal waters."-London Lancet.

# Curiosities of the Sewing Needle.

Sewing needles of bone, stone, glass and bronze antedate all historic records, but those of iron, brass and steel are comparatively modern. Bone and glass needles have been found in Egyptian nbs that are known to be over 4,000 years old, and similar, domestic instruments of bronze and copper have been found in the mounds and burial caves of Europe and America which are believed to be much older than those found with the Nile mummies. The needle first appeared in its present form in European countries in the year 1410, but the art of making them was kept a secret for upward of 150 years after the date last given. In the year 1680 they were first made in the American colonies, but at what point is a mooted question among the historians.

At present there are no needle factories in America, except those which make sewing machine needles, it being considered much cheaper and more economical to import them from the great Redditch and other English needle tories than to make them at home. Our great National Needle company at Springfield, Mass., makes about 80, 000,000 machine needles every year, and the great Redditch (English) company makes three times that many, or 90, 000,000, of the hand variety annually. -St. Louis Republic.

# Love's Prodigality.

A Michigan avenue youth was dilating to a friend upon the charms of his adored one. His friend was disposed to distrust somewhat the accuracy of the young man's vision.

'She is beautiful, you say?"

"As a star!"

"And rish?" "Bah! I know not nor care." "True, that is a secondary considera-

tion. But is she very wise? "Wiser than Solomon!"

"Excellent. I suppose she is also of fine family?" "Family, my boy? Family? Why, that girl has a family tree that would shade Lincoln park!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

True courage is cool and calm. The bravest of men have the lenst of a brutal, bullying insolence, and in the very time of danger are found the most screne, leasant and free. Rage, we know, car make a coward forget himself and fight. But what is done in fury and anger can never be placed to the account of courage.—Lord Shaftenbury.

LINCOLN'S LOVEMAKING.

Abe Encountered His Political Rival While Addressing Miss Todd.

In 1839 Miss Mary Todd of Kentucky arrived in Springfield to visit a married sister, Mrs. Edwards. At the instance of his friend Speed, who was also a Kentuckian, Lincoln became a visitor at the Edwards', and before long it was apparent to the observant among those in Springfield that the lively young lady held him captive. Engagements at that time and in that neighborhood were not announced as soon as they were made, and it is not at all impossible that Miss Todd and Mr. Lincoln were betrothed many months before any other than Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Speed knew of it, writes John Gilmer Speed in The Ladies' Home Journal.

At this time, as was the case till Lincoln was elected to the presidency, his one special rival in Illinois was Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas had more of the social graces than Mr. Lincoln, and it appeared to him that nothing would be more interesting than to cut out his political rival in the affections of the entertaining and lively Miss Todd, and so he paid her court.

A spirited young lady from Kentucky at that time in Illinois would have been almost less than human if she had refused to accept the attentions of the two leading men of the locality. Therefore Miss Todd, being quite human, encouraged Douglas, and again there was what nowadays would have been called a flirtation. This course of action did not spur Lincoln on in his devotion, but made him less ardeut, and he concluded, after much self worriment, to break off the engagement, which be did, but at the same interview there were a recon ciliation and a renewal of the engage-

#### THE REGENT DIAMOND.

The One Precious Sto. That Comes Near-est to Being Awless.

The Regent diamond, while surpassed

in size by the Great Mogul and several other well known stones, is really the finest of all, being nearly faultiess in form and purity and the most brilliant diamond in the world today.

Its French history dates back to 1717. In that year it was purchased from its English owner, for the French regalia, by the Duke of Orleans, then regent of France, whence its present name. had previously been known by a name almost as famous.

In 1717 French finances were in a desperate strait. The people were starying, the treasury was nearly exhausted, credit even was lost, yet under the persuasions of the Scotch financier Law and the French Duke of St. Simon the regent of France, hesitating where every monarch of Europe had refused, finally agreed to the price of \$675,000.

Greatly to the relief of the duke, his act appealed to the pride of the French people, and instead of condemnation for his extravagance he received their applause. In the light of subsequent events their approval has a touch of the prophetic.

The first prominent appearance of the diamond in the French regalia was in the circlet of the crown made for the coronation of the boy Louis XV, in 1722. center of a new crown, that which in 1775 weighed heavy on the head of the young Louis XVI till he cried out in discomfort, "It hurts me!"

Then come 1789 and the fire and blood and fury of the French revolution. -Charles Stuart Pratt in Lippincott's.

# Battle of the Buckles.

In a petty war carried on between the rival cites of Athens and Egene a small body of soldiers entered the latter town. They were met by an angry mob of women who unclasped their girdles, which were fastened with metal buckles, and attacked the foe furiously. The soldiers hesitated, not wishing to injure the women, but the affray became so serious that they fied down the streets. The women pursued them, using their long sashes as lassos and striking the enemy without mercy.

The case was afterward brought into the courts, and, sorrowful to relate, was decided against the Egeans, for the judges decreed that henceforth no Egean voman should wear a buckle. Athenians thereupon took special pride in this ornament, which they flaunted before the eyes of their rivals. - Current Literature

# New Use For Love Letters.

An ingenious bride, so the story goes, has evolved a happy scheme for keeping her husband true to the protestations of his wooing. The engagement was a long one, the love letters exchanged, legion. With these letters she has papered her boudoir. No man could in the face of such evidence of eternal devotion object to the price of a new bonnet or be stingy in the matter of pin money. How could he scold about the butcher's bill, or be sulky even if she did give his pet loung-ing coat to the old clothes man or put her pug to sleep in his Sunday hat or cry because he staid at the club and forgot to come in until midnight as in his bachelor days?-Philadelphia Call.

# A Sulu Diver-

It appears the most gifted native diver—a Sulu islander of the finest physique and in perfect training—cannot stay longer under water than about 214 minutes. The greatest depth such divers are known to attain is 17½ fathoms.— Chambers' Journal.

THE DESTRUCTIVE TEREDO.

Piling of Wharves and Railroad Treatles Ruined by It.

The teredo is the most destructive marine animal we have. It enters the submerged part of the piling of wharves or railroad trestles and bores into the interior. When it penetrates the surface of the wood it is about the size of a pin, but increases in size, always lengthening, but never leaving any part of the hole it bores until its full mission is accomplished. In this way it stretches from the original pin hole entrance far Into the interior of the wood and swells in size to the diameter of a large lead pencil. At the big end are the cutters, two clam shells that rotate from side to side and cut a smooth, round hole. The worm sometimes attains the length of ten inches.

Hundreds of such worms attack the exposed wood at the same time, and in a short time honeycomb it. However numerous they are, they never interfere with one another, and no instance is found where one borer has cut into or crossed the boring of his neighbor, though the partitions left between the borings are sometimes so thicker than a sheet of paper. Another peculiarity is that as the places of entrance are no larger than pin heads and the worms re-main and do their growing inside, the wood may be almost entirely consumed inside, yet the surface appears sound and unaffected. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the wooden pile gives way and its fellows follow in short order, and the wharf which appeared substantial is wholly ruined.

To combat the teredo many expedients have been resorted to. One is to sheathe the piling in copper. Another is to cover the surface of the wood with broad headed tacks-the rust from which spreads so as to discourage the teredo's operations. Still another method is to boil the wood in creosote under heavy steam pressure, so that the creosote saturates the fibers of the wood.

All these methods are efficacious, and the creosote process is used with perfect success in wharf and trestle building all along the gulf coast. Its cost is the chief drawback, a single stick of creosote timber costing sometimes as much as \$50 -Mobile Register.

#### Cost of French Opera Boxes.

When the old Marquis de Casa Riera, who had for many years the great Entre Colonnes box on the right side—for which he paid, if I remember rightly, £1,200 a year, and which, though he was blind, he filled every night with pretty women-died some 15 years ago, there was a hot flutter of excitement in the Paris of the opera as to what would become of the succession to the box.

After a palpitating struggle of influences, efforts and diplomacy, equal in emotion to the contest between Ulysses and the Telamonian Ajax for the armor of Achilles, the nephew and heir of the old marquis managed to keep the box for one night a week-he could not obtain more-and it was won for each of the other nights by persons of the highest place, who had been longing for it impatiently for years. An ordinary box for one night a week costs from £240 to £320 a year, according to its size and situation. The combat for boxes is unceasing. It is one of the features of the know the people and the circumstances the combat is diverting to watch.— Blackwood's Magazine.

# Monday Is Washday.

I don't see why it isn't just as well to hang out the family wash on Wednesday as upon Monday. Yet I have known wo-men who wouldn't have a flat unless they could wash on Monday. As five floors of two families each can't dry in the back yard and on the roof on the same day, and the Monday prejudice is very strong, landlords have had to erect huge telegraph poles in the rear of flat houses, from which pole lines are operated on a level of each floor. This sys-tem also affords the additional pleasure of a near view of the number and character of your neighbors' family wash. There must be some substantial reason for a woman doing just as her neighbors do and what all women in the civilized world do and have been doing for hundreds of years.—New York Herald.

# The Luxurious Romans

The Romans had no flower shows. There were "bread and circuses," but not bread and flowers. The luxurious Roman used roses in enormous quantities at his banquets. It was a fine joke to have roses fall from above on guests, reclining at their tables, and the flowers in such quantities as to smother them. A writer in The Quarterly recalls a picture of Alma Tadema's "The Rose Feast of Elagabalus," which shows the superabundance of roses. To spend on a banquet in roses 4,000,000 sesterces, equiv alent to about \$160,000, is recorded by Suetonius, but possibly Suetonius exag-

Must Be So.

"What do you think of this previous

existence theory?"

"I know it to be supported by facts. For instance, I know a woman only 27 years old who often thoughtlessly tells about things that happened 35 years ago. "-Indianapolis Journal.

# Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents are always sent to the prospective bride whether the acquaintance has been only with the bridegroom or not.—Ladies' Home THE CIRCUS RING.

It Is Always Exactly Forty-two Feet Nine Inches In Diameter.

In various ways the circus of the present day differs from that of the past, but the ring remains unchanged. It is always 42 feet 9 inches in diameter. Go where you will, search the world from China to Peru, with diverging trips to the frosty Caucasos and the desert of Sahara, and never a circus will you find without a ring 42 feet 9 inches in di-

There is a reason for this remarkable uniformity. Circus riders and circus horses are nomadic. Wherever their wanderings bring them they must find the ring always the same, else they will be disturbed in their performance, if not really rendered incapable. Trained to the 42 feet 9 inch ring, the horse and his rider have grown used-worn, one might say-to the exact angle of declivity toward the center of the ring which the radius of 21 feet and a given speed produce.

The mound on the circumference of the ring always has on the inside a level, so to speak, of earth, at the same angle as that into which radius and speed throw the driver. As for speed, that, after the borse has gone round two or three times and is warmed to his work, is the same through the act. In fact, a strap generally holds his head so that he cannot get beyond a certain

The ringmaster snaps his whip, the clown shouts, the band plays louder and louder, but the horse knows just how much this empty show means and jogs on at the same old pace until, with the last jump through a tissue balloon, the act is ended. - Exchange.

#### The Roman Legionary.

The Roman legionary is a personage of remarkable interest. He is indeed the first soldier whom we seem to recognize as such-a disciplined man of the highest training, with pride in himself, confidence in his leaders and considerable esprit de corps; in fact, a warrior whom the modern soldier can take to his heart. There were legions and legions, of course, as in modern armies there are regiments and regiments. Some indeed, like the famous Tenth, enjoyed even a nickname, "The Larks" (Alanda). The men, if we are to believe Vegetina, suffering from the same weaknesses, could be raised by the same means to be same excellence as the veterans of the peninsula war. As to the lighter moods of the Roman legionary, are they not immortalized in the name of a Roman emperor?

Tacitus tell us how Germanicus, always a popular general, having had a son born to him in the camp, dressed the lad like a little soldier, complete even to his boots (caliga), in the hope of pleasing his men. The men of course made a pet of him and called him Caligula, or Little Boots, and it is by his camp nickname of Little Boots Claudius, son of Germanicus, lives in history to this day. It is a curious example of the persistence in the nature of fighting men. Cochrane's rough Chilean sailors dressed up his 5-year-old son as a tiny midshipman and made a pet of him in the same way .- Macmillan's Magazine.

Roses In a Tomb Five Thousand Years Old.

Flinders Petrie, the archeologist, while excavating among some ancient Egyptian tombs, found a wreath of roses which had been bound into a garland and buried with the dead thousands of years ago. M. Crepin, the botanist and microscopist, made a careful examination of this queer find and prepared a paper on it, which he read before the Royal society of Belgium. From this paper it appears that in places where the flowers were matted together they still retained their color as well as a very faint odor. The species to which they belong is now extinct, but a rose resembling them in several particulars is still grown in Egypt and Abyssinia. -St. Louis Republic.

# Napoleon's Mother.

Napoleon's mother was as much of a oldier as her great son. On one occasion, when he wanted his own way, she gave him to understand that the first duty of a soldier was obedience and that if he wished to be a soldier he must, first of all things, learn to obey. He had, to the end of his life, the highest regard for his mother. At his court she was styled "Mme. Mere." Speaking of the influence of the mother on the character of the child, he said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

# Have You a Shoe Tree?

The fashionable woman who does not own a shoe tree in these days is far behind the times. These "trees" are rather expensive. They must be carefully made from the last of the shoes they are to hold. They cost \$5 a pair, and one must have one less pair than she has slippers and shoes. With ordinary usage they are indestructible. They keep the footgear in excellent shape and condition for the longest possible term of usefulness.

I have also seen the world, and after long experience have discovered that ennui is our greatest enemy and remunerative labor our most lasting friend. -Justus Moser.

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