REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

Mailrond Cime Cables.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division Time

EASTWARD St a m-Train s, daily except Sunday for Sundary, Harrisburg and intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia et 2 p. m., New York, 5:25 p. m.; Ballmare 6:15 p. m.; Washington, 7:50 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger conclus from Kame to Philadelphia.

from Kame to Philadelphia.

120 p. m.—Train 6, dally except Sunday for
Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:0 A. M.; New York,
723 A. Philadelphia and New York,
Philadelphia passengers can remain in
sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

sleeper undisturbed until 7:39 A. M.

6:35 p. m.—Train 4, dully for Sunitary, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at
Philadelphia, 6:52 A. M.; New York, 9:53
A. M. on week days and 19:35 A. M. on Sonday; Baltimore, 6:59 A. M.; Washington, 1:30
A.M. Puffman cars from Eric and Williamsport for Philadelphia, Passengers in Seeper
for Baltimore and Washington will be
transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrighing. Passenger coaches from Eric to
Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

7:26 a. m.-Train I, daily except Sanday for Ridgway, DuRole, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 5:0 mediate stations. Leaves Eldgerry at #39 P. M. for Eric. 9:50 a. m.--Train 3, daily for Eric 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 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:37 A. m.
Washington, 7:50 A. M.; dintimore, 8:53 A. M.;
Wilkesharre, 16:15 A. M.; dintimore, 8:53 A. M.;
Wilkesharre, 16:15 A. M.; dinty except Sunday, striving at briftwood at 8:27 P. M. with
Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to
Williamstort.

Pallman Partor car from Pationerphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN a leaves New York at s. p. m.; Patindelphia, Iti20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 a. m.; Batimore, Iti20 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9.20 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 7:35

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Dally except Sunday.)
THAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:40 a. m.

at 10:40 a, 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. RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

BOD.	CHWAR	ID. NO	NORTHWARD.		
P. M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P. M.	
12 10	9 30	Ridgway	1.35	6.38	
12 18	9.38	Island Ron	1.25	6.25	
12 22	9.42	Mill Haven	1.21	6.33	
12:31	9.52	Croyland	1.11	6.00	
12 38	10 00	Shorts Mills	1.02	6.0	
12 42	10 05	Blue Rock	12 56	5.5	
12 44	10.07	Vineyard Run	12.53	5.5	
12 46	10-10	Carrier	12 50	5.4	
1.00	1022	Brockwayville	12.38	5.38	
1 10	10 33	McMinn Summit	12 30	- 5/3	
1.14	10/38	Harveys Run	12.26	5.25	
1 20	10 45	Falls Creek	12 20	5.1	
1.45	10 55	DuBols	12 05	5.0	

TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.
tward. Westward.
(7:7a. m. Train 3, 11:34 a. m.
(145 p. m. Train 1, 2:00 p. m.
(7:55 p. m. Train 11, 8:25 p. m.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't. M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

BURGH RAILWAY. The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Vlagara Falls and points in the upper oil

On and after Nov. 10th, 1805, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

125 a. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.

1:35 p. m.—Accommodation from Punxsu-tawney and Big Run. 10:00 a.m. Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and

Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie. 27 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.

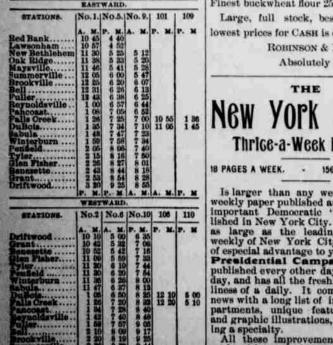
and Bradford.

4:37 p. m.—Mail—For DuRois, Sykes, Big
Run Punxsutawney 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. E. C. LAPEY, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester N. Y.

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



motele.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

DEVNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections &c.

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor. Virsa chass in every particular. Located i the very centre of the business part of town Free bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commodulat travelers.

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL.

1217-29 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, - PENN'A,
PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor.
32 bed rooms, Bares \$5.00 per day American Plan. Usiback from P. R. R. Depot. and
by block from New P. &. R. R. Depot.

Miscellaneous.

E. NEFF.

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

C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the 'connected Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident doubtst. In building near Metho Est-church, opposite Arnold black. Gentle ress in operating.

JOHN W. REED. GORDON & REED.

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

W. L. MCCRACKEN.

G. M. MeDONALD Reynoldsville. Breckville. MCCRACKEN & McDONALD.

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville

PRANCIS J. WEAKLEY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street leynoldsville, Pa.

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.

ď	Hard Times Prices	
	this weak on some articles:	
	Arbuckles and Lion coffee	20
1	5 lbs. Carolina head rice	25
ŝ	9 " rolled oats 25c., 40 lbs	1 00
	7 " navy beans	25
	5 " lima beans	25
	5 " fine raisins	25
	15 cans fine tomatoes	1.00
	17 " " sweet corn	1 00
į,	6 boxes sardines	25
	Fine large pickles, per doz.	5
	6 bars Lenox or Gloss soap	25
	Ginger snaps per lb.	5
	Loose soda " "	5
	" starch, lump per lb.	5
i	Fine sweet coffee cakes	5
	30 lb. pail fine jelly	85
	Honey, fine large glass	10
	California yellow table peaches	15
d	Fine pie peaches per can 9c., 3 cans	25
	Very finest flour, cloth sack	1 00
	Extra fine spring wheat, patent	95
	Finest buckwheat flour 25 lbs	45
	Large, full stock, best goods	and

lowest prices for CASH is our motto. ROBINSON & MUNDORFF,

Absolutely Cash Grocers

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Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" pub-lished in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sun-day, and has all the freshness and time-liness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting de-partments, unique features, cartoons

news with a long list of interesting de-partments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter be-ing a specialty.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remains at one dollar per year. We offer this unequaled newspaper and

The Star

per one year for \$1.70. The regu-peription price of the two papers

A CYNICAL SUMMARY.

This world is but a fleeting show, And little joy be gleans Who curiously undertakes To look behind the scenes.

It is not what the player does That in the long run tells In rounding out his baseball fame, But what the umpire yells.

The fleetest racer conclines falls
The victory to claim;
'Tis not the horse that gets in first,
But the one the judges name.

And so it is with all success

That human life may see;
The not the man that counts, but what
The man is thought to be.

-Washington Star.

WHY THE SEA IS SALT

IT HAS BEEN SO EVER SINCE THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

Of Great Benefit to Mankind-Continents Produced by the Sheletons of Animals That Could Not Have Lived In Fresh Water Moses' Short Account.

The sea at present contains 90,000, 000,000,000,000 tons of salt. If this salt could be gathered in a solid form and compressed into the shape of a cube, it would contain 10,173,000 cubic miles. Each edge of such a cube would meas ure somewhat more than 200 miles. This is enough to cover all the land on this globe with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet.

This statement as to the saltiness of the sea is interesting enough in itself, but it is also suggestive. The questions may well be asked, Where did all this salt come from, and what is the use of it? Several scientific gentlemen have attempted to answer this first question. and their efforts are not entirely satisfactory. The second question is not so difficult.

According to the history of the creation of the world, as told by Moses in the Genesis, it is implied that the ocean existed before the land, for, on the "third day" the "water under the heavens" was gathered together and the dry land appeared.

This statement has bothered a great number of able philosophers, who, in their effort to stick to the letter of the Scripture and at the same time to reason out everything on perfectly natural principles, have been puzzled to know how such a grand transformation could be accomplished in one day. And their perplexity was not relieved when learned geologists announced that it must have required ages for the waters that enveloped the earth to subside and reveal this land that lay beneath.

But when it was suggested that the word "day" as used by Moses meant, not a period of 24 hours, but an era of thousands of years, the difficulty was removed. This meaning of the word "day" is at present generally accepted by devout scientists, who now declare that there is nothing impossible in Moses' account of the creation.

This description, to be sure, is lamentably brief. It was hardly adequate to pass over such a huge event as the creation of a world in a few lines. That was a big story from a newspaper point of view, and all thoughtful persons must acknowledge that Moses did not

take advantage of his opportunity Accepting the Mosaic account, Dr. T. S. Hunt, a learned writer on the physical history of the globe, supplies what Moses left out, and in so doing he gives a very good reason for the presence of the salt in the sea. Having arrived at the point of Moses' meager narrative where the earth was in a molten state and surrounded by an envelope of gases and of water vapor, Dr. Hunt says:

"The carbonates, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitro-gen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy).

"The surface of the earth was covered with lumps of molten rock (probably resembling furnace slag). The depressed parts of the surface were filled with highly heated solutions of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which are into the surface and decomposed it. In this way the silicates were changed to pure silica, taking the form of quartz as the atmos-phere cooled, and the condensation of the vaporous atmosphere produced sea water, holding in solution salts of sodium, calcium, magnesium and ammoni-um. The atmosphere, thus freed of its noxious elements, became pure and fit

It is therefore evident that the sea has been salty from the creation of the world. The salt does not come, as is generally supposed, from friction of the water against salt "rocks" in the bed of the ocean. This, then, answers the first question. Where did the salt come from? The second question is pretty well answered by Mr. G. W. Littlein Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Monthly.

"It seems," he says, "that the sea was made salt in the beginning as a part of the grand design of the Creator to provide for the system of evolution which has been going on since the creation. Many distinct species of living organisms exist in the sea as a result of its salinity, and their remains have largely contributed to the growth of continents."

The minute creatures that have lived

in the sea for ages past have left enduring monuments in the shape of islands, rocks and continents. If the sea had not been salty, these marine animals could not have existed and secreted the hard substance known as a "calcareous skeleton," which has largely contributed to the growth of continents. Among these

crinoids, sea urchins and starfishes.

The saltiness of the sea has also much to do with the ocean currents, which distribute the heat of the tropics over the colder regions of the earth. Currents are largely due to the difference between the specific gravity of sea water and the fresh water of rains. Thus, when rain falls on a certain part of the ocean, the effort of the heavier salt wa-

ter of the ocean to establish an equilib

rium causes a current. - New York

early inhabitants of the sea were corals,

World. ECCLESIASTICAL ROME.

An Always Present Power That Gives the City Its Importance.

"Ecclesiastic" Rome is the stronghold of a most tremendous fact from whatever point of view Christianity may be considered. If one could in imagination detach the head of the Catholie church from the church, one would be obliged to admit that no single living man possesses the farreaching and lasting power which in each succeeding papal reign belongs to the pope. Behind the pope stands the fact which confers, maintains and extends that power from century to century-a power which is one of the hugest elements of the world's moral activity, both in its own direct action and in the counteraction and antagonism which it calls forth continually.

It is the all pervading presence of this greatest fact, literally, in Christendom which has carried on Rome's importance from the days of the Cæsars across the chasm of the dark ages to the days of modern popes, and it is this really enormous importance which continually throws forward into cruel relief the puerilities and inanities of the daily outward world. It is the consciousness of that importance which makes old Ro man society what it is, with its virtues, its vices, its prejudices and its strange, old fashioned, close fisted kindliness. which makes the contrast between the saturnalia of Shrove Tuesday night and the cross signed with ashes upon the forehead of Ash Wednesday morning, between the careless laughter of the Roman beauty in carnival and the tragic earnestness of the same lovely face when the great lady kneels in Lent before the confessional to receive upon her bent head the light touch of the penitentiary's wand, taking her turn perhaps with a score of women of the people. It is the knowledge of an always present power, active throughout the whole world, which throws deep, straight shadows, as it were, through the Roman character, just as in certain ancient families there is a secret that makes grave the lives of those who know it.—Marion Crawford in Century.

HER BARN STORMING TOUR.

Mary Anderson de Navarro Recounts an

Incident of Her Early Stage Career. Mary Anderson de Navarro looks back with evident enjoyment upon what she calls the "barnstorming" period of her stage career, which, however, in her case was short, beneficial and pecuniarily profitable. Of her experiences in Owensboro, a small Kentucky town, where she and her little band of actors played for a week, Mrs. de Navarro writes in The Ladies' Home Journal:

"I was a tall, slender Juliet and my Romeo proved to be a plump, pleasant little woman, probably the mother of several would be Romeos and Juliets. The moon she (Romeo) swore by we found to be the headlight of a railway engine hired for the occasion. This was held by a small negro boy perched upon a ladder, who was so amused by the play that he laughed until he shook over the most tragic scenes. His mirth, as may be imagined, was not conducive to the moon's steadiness. At one time she was shining in an upper box, at another on the head of a bald musician, often blinding the unfortunates in the front stalls, here, there, everywhere save on the face of her ('Verona's lovely flower') she had been especially hired to illuminate. The conductor of the orchestra was a carpenter by trade, and sawed away as lustily during the day at the boards he was converting into profile statues of 'Evadne's' noble ancestors as he sawed upon his violin at night."

Smart Boy.

Mr. Arthur Roberts once had a lad in his service not overladen with aptitude. One day his master said to the page:

"Did you tell that awful bore who called that I had gone to Calcutta?"
"Yes, sir," replied the boy. "I said you started this morning." "Good boy. What did he say?"

The boy's reply was charming.
"He wished to know when you'd return, and I told him I didn't think you'd be back till after lunch, sir!"— London Tit-Bits.

George Eliot's portrait represents her as having a remarkably unpreposessing face, with heavy nose and chin and thick, badly shaped lips. She would be prenounced positively ugly.

In 1880 the amount of capital invested in cotton factories was \$208,000,000; ten years later it had risen to \$884,000,-000.

PRESERVE THE HAIR.

Useful Suggestions to Those Whe Value What Is Invaluable.

Avoid tight fitting bats and collars, also close fitting caps, unless these be of some porous material. The two former prevent a due supply of blood to the parts; hence the hair papille are put, as it were, on short commons all the time the hats and collars are worn. The caps engender caloric, which sets up irritation and ultimately that most stubborn form of dandruff-namely. pityriasis (i. e., branny scales). Note that all the headgear which is not porons should be ventilated at top and sides to allow a free current of air.

Never sit or stand with the top of the head near a gas light or lamp light. The heat thrown out is apt to paralyze the scalp tissues and dries up the hair itself.

Don't wash the head oftener than once a fortnight, when first rub in the yolk of an egg and thoroughly rinse out with warm water, into which has been thrown a pinch of bornx. Dry carefully

and apply a little pure olive oil.

Beware of the common practice of dipping the comb in water when arranging the hair. It promotes decomposition and rancidity of the natural oil, and so leads to "rotting.

If the bair be naturally dry, apply a little olive oil occasionally. If naturally oily, occasionally wash away the excess of sebaceous secretion by means of a lather or tepid water and soap bark (Quitlava enpounrin).

Salt water is most injurious to the hair, for which reason when sea bathing wear an oil cap.

Always treat the scalp as if you loved Take to heart Dr. Godfrey's dictum that "every touch affecting so delicate a texture as the scalp should be soft and soothing, every application bland and mild." Don't use stiff bristled or wire brushes, and in all cases brush gently. Also, always brush out the hair before attempting to comb it, and use the comb as little as possible.

Have the ends of the hair clipped once a month, if only to prevent them from splitting. But don't close crop. -Philadelphia Times.

SHE OUTTALKED DUMAS.

How a Clever Irish Girl Got Ahead of the

Dumas fils had curt manners. He was shy. Like most shy people, he vanquished this defect by going into the other extreme. He softened as he grew old and took a relative polish at the meetings of the academy. The tongue was always shrewd; it could be cruel. The code of social amenities was at the time I speak of a sealed book to him. I recol-lect a tilt between him and an Irish girl, brought up in Paris, who sat opposite to him at dinner. She was singularly plain. But her ugliness was most amusing, and she was a witty, good tempered being. The nose was short, funny, retrousse, the mouth wid-

laughing and the tengue lispin as the French say, bien pendue Dumas, after staring some time at

her, put his forefinger to the tip of his semiaquiline nose and pushed it up. He kept it so for some time, still staring. The pantomime was grossly impertment. I thought—and so did every one else that the poor girl would burst into tears. She laughed, not a bit hysterically, and, feeling she was an object of general at tention and of sympathy, made a funny remark on the grimace that M. Dumas was pleased to give himself. He began to rally her. She flung back retorts. I never heard such a mimic war of words before or since. It ended in a splendid victory, through good humor and wit, on the young lady's side. She spoke French to perfection. "M. Alphonse" was then on the stage. Mr. Ernest Pin-

listened with rapture, cried, elle enfonce votre Alphonhousine was the comic actress in th.

Dumas retired from the combat neted, but he did not long bear malice. He afterward said what a pity it wa that la jeune Irlandaise etait dans le monde. She had the vis comica in a greater degree than any actress or actor he had ever seen, and proved that where l'ame est bien faite there cannot be ugliness. - Paris Letter in London renewer. If you have kidney, liver and

Schiaparelli.

Schiaparelli, the astronomer who first discovered the so called "canals" Mars, did so with a much smaller telescope than those in use in many other observatories at that time. And yet be is a very nearsighted man. Garrett P. erviss of Brooklyn, in speaking of his first interview with the eminent Italian, said that Schiaparelli would hold a visitor's card within five or six inches of his eyes in order to decipher it. The singular part of this story is not that a man with such an infirmity should be able to outdo other astronomers, for nness of vision depends rather upor the retina than the convexity of the lenses of the eye, and the eyepiece of a telescope can be focussed so as to suit the latter. But it does seem a little odd that the gifted scientist in question should habitually refrain from wearing eyeglasses. Possibly he has a theory as to the effect of their use upon his visual

Horse Talk.

Wickwire—There can be no doubt that the horse is rapidly passing. Mudge—Mebbe, but the ones I bet on don't seem to pass anything very much —Indianapolis Journal.

Met the Emergency.

The following incident happened at the Criterion theater in London the other evening. At the end of one of the scenes Mr. Wyndham tells a fellow actor go down stairs and be will follow him in three minutes. Then, as he takes out his watch, the curtain should deend. On this oceasion, however, it failed to do so, and the Squire of Dames reclined on the sofa, patiently waiting. An almost painful pause occurred. The curtain jerked, but would not fulfill its mission, and Mr. Wyndham, realizing the situation, again pulled out his watch, and said, "Ah, two minutes have passed." There was another pause, after which he arese and announced that "the time was up and he must go. As he left the stage the curtain at last descended, and Mr. Wyndham's ready wit was much applauded. - London

The Secret Was Safe.

"Why did you talk in French to Ethel last night?"

"Because I had something to import to her that I wished no one else to know

But there was a French lady sitting

close behind you."
"Yes, but I have discovered that she did not understand a word we said, "-Boston Transcript.

Learning a Foreign Language.

Some interesting statistics might be collected on the effect upon linguistic power and accent of the possession of a musical car. It would seem that a person with a good car for music would be more rapid in the acquirement of a foreign tongue, and having acquired it would possess a more perfect pronunctation of the sounds than would a person not having the same ready musical gift,

Similarly such a person would be quick to attain the dialect of the country in which he might be living and to adapt his speech to the brogue or provincialism with which he found his ears

surrounded. The greater rapidity with which Germans, Poles and Russians learn the English language is surely not to be accounted for merely by stating that their own more nearly resembles our language than does that of the French or Italian. A Greek, for instance, learns English in about half the time it takes an Italian to acquire French, and a Russian will speak French, English and German in the same period that a Frenchman will acquire a mere smattering of the two

latter.-Pearson's Weekly.

The Southern Aurora. On Feb. 1, in latitude 66 degrees, longitude 172 degrees 31 minutes, we ran into open water again, having this time spent only six days in the ice pack. On the 17th the aurora appeared, stronger than I ever saw it in the north. It rose from the southwest, stretching in a broad stream up toward the zenith and down again toward the eastern horizon. The phenomenon this time had quite a different appearance from what we saw on Oct. 20. It now presented long shining curtains rising and falling in wonderful shapes and shades, some-times seemingly close down to our mastheads. It evidently exerted considerable influence upon the magnetic needle of our compass.-C. E. Borchgrevink in Century.

One Drawback. There's no such thing in this life as complete satisfaction. If a man has no money, he is miserable, and if he has lots of it, it is next to impossible to invest it remuneratively. There is no business which is sure to pay, not even the business of stealing, but that's because there are so many persons in it, and there would be many more in it if the penitentiary did not prevent it from being open to everybody, and so be utterly ruined. -Boston Transcript.

Big Excitement in Town.

Over the remarkable cures by the grandest specific of the age, Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative, stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys and is nature's great healer and health and blood disorder do not delay, but call at W. B. Alexander's drug store for a free trial package. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

A Little Bit Hasty. "Doctor," said a distressed wife to the family physician, as he was coming down stairs from his patient's room, "can you give me no hope of my hus-band? Can nothing be done?"
"Madam," said the delighted doctor,

rubbing his hands, "allow me to congratulate you. Our patient has taken a turn for the better, and now we may hope to have him about again in a few

"Oh, doctor!" exclaimed the horrified lady, throwing up her hands. "You told me he could not possibly get better, and I have sold all his clothes!"—Pearson's Weekly.

A Mystery.

Watts—Statesman Witts says he never pays any attention to the papers. Potts—So? Wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes.—Indianapolis Journal.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.