#### Hattroad Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

os a m-Train 8, dally except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 8:23 p. m., Baltimore, 6:13 p. m.; Washington, 7:30 p. m. Pallman Parler car from Williamsport and oassenger conclus-from Kane to Philadelphia.

139 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:30 A. M.; New York, 7:33 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia pessengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:09 A. M.

sleeper undisturbed until 7:09 A. M.

9:35 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sanbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at

Philadelphia, 6:52 A. M.; New York, 9:33

A. M. on week days and 10:35 A. M. on Sunday; Haltimore, 8:29 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 Harjsburg. Passenger concless from Eric to

Philadelphia and Williamsport to Haltimore.

WESTWARD 7:25 a. m.—Train I, daily everya Sunday for Ridgway, Dullols, Clermont and inter-mediate suntions. Leaves Kidgway at 2:00 P. M. for Eric. 9:50 a. m.—Train a, daily for Eric and inter-

550 h. h.
mediate points.
627 p. m. - Train it, daily except Sunday for
Kane and intermediate stations.

DEFENOOR THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:56 A. m. Washington, 7:50 A. m.; Baltimure, 8:33 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 19:35 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Priftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Williamsport.
TRAIN'S leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphin, Hr20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 a. m., Baltimore, 11.50 p. m.; daily arriving as Driftwood at 9050 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars, from Philadelphia to Eric, and from Washington and Jultimore to Williamsport and through passenger conches from Phila-delphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williams

TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 5:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:26

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 feaves Ridgway at 9:30 n. m.; John-senburg at 9:45 n. m., arriving at Clermoni at 10:46 n. m.

RAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 g. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. and Bidgway at 12:00 a. m.

# RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EYCEPT SUNDAY. NORTHWARD SOUTHWARD. P. M. A. M. 12 10 930 12 18 7 48 12 17 941 2 23 19 22 12 38 10 00 12 42 10 00 12 44 10 07 12 46 10 10 1 10 10 13 1 14 10 33 1 14 10 34 STATIONS, A.M. P.M. s Island Run
E Mill Haven
Croyland
Shorts Mills
Blue Rock
Vineyard Run
Carrier
Ockwayville
MeMins Sammit
Harveys Run
Falls Creek
DuBols
JINS LEAVE

TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.
stward. Westward.
5,7,7 a. m. Train 3, 11:34 a. m.
6,7:55 p. m. Train 11, 8:25 p. m.

S M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass, Ag't.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

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

On and after Nov. 19th, 1893, passen-ter trains will arrive and depart from Falls Freek station, daily, except Sunday, as foi-7:25 a. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.

1:35 p. m.-Accommodation from Punxsu-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 Erle.

10:27 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.

4:37 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Rig Run Punxsutawney and Walston. Punxsutawney and Walston. Punxsutawney and Walston. Carbon State of the Control of the

Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. H. MQINTYRE. 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.

	MAST	WARD			
STATIONS.	No.1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
Bed Bank Lawaonham New Bethlehem Oak Ridge Maywville Bail Bail Fuller Reynoldaville Pancoast Falla Orcek DuBols Babula Winterburn Penfield Tyler Glon Fisher Grant Driftwood	11 38 11 46 12 05 12 25 12 40 1 00 1 26 1 15 2 15 2 16 2 2 16	5 25 33 5 41 6 000 6 25 6 5 7 7 6 5 7 7 4 7 7 5 8 6 6 8 2 4 8 2 2 4 2 2 2 2	7 00 7 10 7 28 7 34 7 40 7 50 8 01	P. M.	P. M
	P. M.	P. M	A. X.	A. M.	P. M
		IJIAW			
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	1110

AVID MOCABGO, GRA'L SUPE.

#### Dotels.

HOTEL MCCONNELL

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

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor. First class in every particular. Located beevery centre of the business part of town ree bus to and from trains and commendation for commendations.

## MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL,

1217-20 FILDERT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PENNA,
PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor,
at tast rooms. Rates \$2.00 per day Amerian Plan. Pablock from P. R. R. Depot and
a block from New P. S. R. R. Depot.

Attacellaneous.

E. NEFF. 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. licaldent dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle acss in operating.

GORDON & REED,

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

TORN W. REED.

W. L. MCCRACKEN. G. M. McDONALD, Brookville. Reynoldsville MCCRACKEN & McDONALD,

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

PRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

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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. 8.

### Hard Times Prices

this week on some articles: Arbuckles and Lion coffee \$ 20 5 lbs. Carolina head rice 25 9 " rolled oats 25c., 40 lbs 1 00 7 " navy beans 5 " lima beans 15 cans fine tomatoes 17 " sweet corn 1 00 6 boxes sardines Fine large pickles, per doz. 6 bars Lenox or Gloss soan Ginger snaps per 1b. Loose soda " " " starch, lump per lb. Fine sweet coffee cakes 30 lb. pail fine jelly

Honey, fine large glass California yellow table peaches Fine pie peaches per can 9c., 3 cans Very finest flour, cloth sack Extra fine spring wheat, patent Finest buckwheat flour 25 lbs Large, full stock, best goods and

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

Absolutely Cash Grocers.

# THE New York World Thrice-a-Week Edition.

18 PAGES A WEEK. - 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

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 and graphic illustrations, the latter be-ing a specialty.

and graphic inustrations, ing a specialty.

All those improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remains at one dollar per year.

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## The Star

er one year for \$1.70. The regu-scription price of the two papers

#### POPULAR PHRASES.

ORIGIN OF SOME OF THE CATCH-WORDS THAT EVERYBODY USES.

We Have Taken Some From the English and Invented Very Many Ourselves-Bow We Came to Adopt Some of the Phrases Which Are In General Use,

Mention has been recently made of the disputed origin of the word "teetotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To curious minded persons who like to know the whys, whens and wherefores of everything the origin of popular catchwords and figures of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politically, is another which, like "tentotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies. which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political co terie of the fire company with which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in New York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1845 deploring the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the houses of parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in the England of Wellington's time there were no fire

companies exerting any political influ-That much overworked word "crank" gained universal vogue in connection with Guiteau's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Piatt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley, the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old tunes. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse. It implies a condition of mind verging upon insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German

word "krank." The word "dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisiana, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Italians and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego" (James), which is a common Spanish name, San Diego being the patron saint

of the Spaniards. Another word of incessant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine complement, "duhis may have come to us from the old English word for clothes-'duds," in earlier times spelled

"dudes." Thackeray writes of one of his charac ters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her bonnets marvelous. Few women could boast such dudes." Shakespeare, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," writes of a "bucke of dudes," meaning a basketful of clothes ready for washing. Its present day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in Putnam's Magazine. But a famous New York clubman, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, claims the credit of first starting it as a popular term of contempt or ridicule for an overdressed person. He claims that a youth of this type who passed by the Union club window with a mincing step provoked himself and another clubman to hum together an ac companiment to the youth's walk, thus, "Du, da, de, du du, du de," and that he remarked "Good enough; dude is the proper name for it," and that thus the word was born.

The words "jingo" and "jingoism are also of disputed derivation. know about the English music hall song which set the word going with a new meaning in 1877, but the original coinage of the term "By jingo!" is quite doubtful. In the Basque language the word jingo means God, and it is widely believed that "By jingo!" was a form of oath with which the Basque sailors familiarized the English sailors and, through them, all English speaking peo-ple. But others believe the word is a corruption of St. Gingonlph. It is one of the oddities of popular wordmaking that the term "jingoism," as now used, is a complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man spoiling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music hall song, with the jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to fight," and its flercest war note was struck in the declaration that if they had to do what they

would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships and money.

Speaking of "Brother Jonathan," there is no doubt about its origin. When General Washington went to Massachusetts to take command of the Revolutionary army, he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He

turned for aid to Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and got it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull."—Baltimore Sun.

#### The Cucumber Sponge.

In the cucumber sponge (Euplectella queumber) we have a specimen of one which lies upon the mud after the manner of its namewake, which it somewhat resembles. Perhaps, however, the most beautiful of all these silicious sponges is Euplectella aspergillum, or, it is commonly called. Venus' flower basket. It is like a beautiful horn of glassy fibers or a graceful bouquet The first specimen of this spouge in England came into the possession of the late Professor Owen in 1841. It was held by him as a great treasure. It was soon followed by a few mere specimens, which were sold in the market at about £6 apiece, but now that they have been found to be so plentiful they may be bought for as many shillings. These sponges were found by the Challenger expedition to be growing in vast abundance in certain spots in the deep waters among the Philippine Islands and also off the coast of Brazil. "They live buried in mud which is so soft and loose as not to crush them or in any way to impede the assumption of their elegant form, and they are supported in their position and prevented from sinking by

a fringe of glassy spicules,
"The tube of this specimen from the Philippines, after the death of the sponge, is frequently inhabited by one, sometimes by a pair, of decapod crustaceans." He reminds one forcibly of the hermit crab we have all seen living in dead shells upon our own shores. "These," says the same author, "are so often found together that only a few years ago a paper was written to show that this sponge was a wonderful habitation constructed by this crab. "-Good Words.

#### Speechless and Swollen.

A story at the expense of Sir William Harcourt is worth repeating. Before his recent departure for the continent the ex-chancellor of the exchequer spent some time at the seaside, and on one occasion visited a man-of-war lying on the Hampshire coast.

After dinner, the weather proving rather rough, the captain, an unusually small and dapper man, suggested that Sir William should sleep on board, and thoughtfully surrendered his own berth for the night to his distinguished guest. Next morning, at the early hour when

the captain usually rose, the latter's sailor servant, who knew nothing of the change of berths, brought a cup of coffee to the cabin door and knocked once or twice without receiving an answer. Somewhat alarmed, the servant popped in his head and asked:

"Don't you want your coffee this morning, sir?"

The only reply was in the nature of a growl, and the terrified sailor beheld a gigantic figure turning over under the bedelothes. Dropping the cup of coffee, the faithful servant rushed to the ship's surgeon, exclaiming:

"For goodness' sake, sir, come to the captain at once. He's speechless, and swollen to ten times his natural size." -Strand Magazine.

### A Brilliant Confederate

A prestidigitator, in the course of an exhibition in New York recently, had one of the audience select one card from a pack and then he handed a sheet of paper to another spectator, a timid look-ing blond man. The professor, who did not see the card, announced that after it had been returned to the pack the description of it would be found written on the paper. The card was the eight of hearts. It was taken out by the professor. "Is that it—the eight of hearts?" asked the professor. "That's all right," answered the timid looking man. But he was a very conscientious man, and later he insisted on telling the audience that the professor had written on the paper, "Please say, 'That's all right.'"

### Nature No Sabbatarian

The Rev. David Macrae has brought together in a most interesting little vol-ume, entitled "Quaint Sayings of Chila number of stories, many of them old, but nearly all of them go There is one, evidently told in print for the first time, of a little girl in Aberdeen who brought a basket of strawberries to the minister very early on Mon-day morning. "Thank you, my little girl," he said; "they are very beautiful. But I hope you didn't gather them yes terday, which was the Sabbath day?"
"No, sir," replied the child, "I pulled them this morning. But they was growin all yesterday.

A Simple Diagnosis Professor Schuslich—I don't know what's the matter with me, doctor. I am perpetually limping today. Is it locomotor ataxy, I wonder?

Doctor—Why, professor, you are walk-ing with one foot on the curbstone and the other in the gutter.—Lustige Blatter.

In several towns in Holland a birth is announced by exposing at the door a silk pincushion, covered and edged by plaited lace, the sex of the infant being shown by the color—for a boy, red; a girl, white.

The real satisfaction which praise can flord is when what is repeated aloud grees with the whispers of conscience.

FUN IN ECONOMY.

One Weman Thinks It Is a Fascinating Sport, but Not Successful.

"Oh, but economy is a fascinating theory," exclaimed the woman in a tailor frock. "It's almost as exciting as a lottery ticket or playing the races. You put in a little and get out a lot of something. I always read those articles in the housekeeping papers that tell how you can make a walnut sideboard out of a pine piano box and cozy cor-ners out of last year's chicken coops and catchalls that fill all beholders with

envy out of your old overshoes."
"Yes," agreed said she in the picture hat, "I think those descriptions are perfeetly fascinating, and I mean to try some of them when I get a little money ahead. Think of being able to take a lot of old packing cases and by means of a lot of plush and gilding and ornamental tacks being able to transform them into chairs and bookenses that nobody but your best enemy could tell

from empire furniture." "Don't you believe it," said the old maid. "Pve tried it. I saved up my broom handles once to make a gypsy table that was described as making an ideal tea table. I put 47 different coats of stain on those broomsticks in an effort to persuade them to become charry. Then I hired a carpenter, who worked two days trying to fit the broomsticks into a cheesebox top so the thing would stand up. I bought wanding to pad the top, and felt to cover it, and fringe to go around it, and ornamental unils to hold it on. When it was done, I had spent three times what a good table would have cost at a shop, but I had a righteons glow of having economized that was worth any money.

The woman in the tailor frock laugh-ed. "Ah, my dear," she said, "we have to pay for everything in this world that worth having-even economy!"--Philadelphia Press.

#### LONDON OMNIBUSES.

# Interesting Statistics of Transportation in the English Capital.

Some interesting details have appeared in a report on the omnibus and tram car service of London. The tramways, which correspond to our car lines, are all of 4 feet 814 inches gauge except two lines, which are only 3 feet 6 inches. There are in the city 71 distinct routes, of which 58 are in use. The mileage of the worked lines is given as 849. average speed of a London tram is 5.48 miles per hour; that of a London omnibus is 5.5 miles per hour. The average tram fare is 67-100ths of a penny (2 cents) per mile. The average omnibus fare is 92-100ths of a penny per mile. There are 879 cars on the lines, which

among them run 17,150 single journeys during their day's work, which lasts on the average 16 hours and 44 minutes. The omnibuses are more than twice as many. There are 2,130 of them, and these are run 35,000 single journeys in the course of a day that averages 15 hours and 32 minutes. There are 12 London tram companies. In the course of a year their cars run 22,787,000 miles and carry 225,263,000 passengers. The London omnibuses run 49,783,000 miles

a year and carry 326,000,000 passengers. To work its tram cars London requires 10,002 horses; to work its omnibuses it has 25,578. A summary of these figures shows that there are 3,229 vehicles employed, worked by 35,665 horses, traveling 72,500,000 miles and carrying 551,345,000 passengers in a year. It is calculated that each of the 800 omnibuses which pass the Mansion House in an hour will travel 64 miles a day, carrying 420 passengers as its day's work and earning 3s. 6d. during each of its 15 journeys.—St. Louis Globe-Deny-

#### Likeness of English and American As respects character, the British and

American publics are strikingly at one. The tone of popular sentiment is much the same. The attitude toward questions of general human interest is often identical Political ideals are, at bottom, not so unlike as superficial observers fancy. Party spirit manifests itself in very similar fashion. Both are sensitive, though in slightly varying degrees, to the same appeals. The same national spirit animates both, showing itself in quite characteristic fashion when the jealousy of one is aroused against the other. Indeed it is in their mutual rivalries and jealousies that their spiritual kinship is often most manifest. Their diversity is superficial and provincial; their unity fundamental and racial. The American who can divest himself of provincialism in England and the Englishman who can lay aside his in-sularity in America each finds himself at home.—Edward M. Chapman in Century.

Mix a large tablespoonful of mustard with a half pint of cornmeal, pour on this hot (not boiling) water and stir on a good fire until it is thick. A little molasses added to this detracts from the danger of the poultice sticking. When the mixture is cooked thick enough, spread between two pieces of thin mus-lin, and lay smoothly upon the aching spot. The amount given above will make two or three ordinary poultices.

least improve. We may give somewhat of novelty to that which was old, condensation to that which was diffuse, perspicuity to that which was obscure and currency to that which was recondite.—Colton.

## THE MYSTERY OF A YEAR.

A little while, a year agenc,
I knew her for a roughing child,
A dimple and a glance that shene
With idle missible when she smiled.

Today she passed me in the press, And, turning with a quick surprise, I wondered at her stateliness, I wondered at her altered eyes.

To me the street was just the same, The people and the city's sit. But life had hindled into fame, And all the world was changed for her.

I watched her in the crowded ways,
A noble form, a queenly head,
With all the woman in her gaze,
The convolute woman in her treed.

—A. Lampman in Youth's Companion.

DOG AND STUFFED TIGER.

#### A Little Incident From New York City's Varied Street Life.

"In a Broadway show window," said a stroller, "there is a particularly big and handsome tiger, stuffed, that I have often looked at in passing. I saw in front of this store the other day a man who had with him a tremendously big, shaggy dog. The man looked at the tiger, and stopped and tried to draw the dog's attention to it. But the dog didu't look that way, and, in fact, he didn't He slowed down, just us one man might have done for another who had stopped for a moment to look in a window or to speak to a friend, and when he had moved ahead a few steps in that way, not finding himself overtaken, he did just as a man might have done again. He swung round with the same measured trend and came back to the window. Then the master, with a faint smile, again invited the big dog to look at the tiger, but instead of doing that the big dog looked up into his master's face and wagged his tail, and the master looked down and smiled at his dog; then the man started on down Broadway, with the big dog wagging his tail, walking along beside him.

"But while the big dog had shown no desire to look at the tiger, had, in fact, shown rather an aversion to looking at it, it did not appear that this aversion came in any degree whatever from fear. The perfect self possession and the deep and unbroken good humor of the dog were unmistakable; apparently he simply didn't care for tigers and didn't want to look at this one, but it did seem that if it had been possible for the tiger to come to life and step down from the window and around and out through the door on to the sidewalk then the big dog would not have walked away; that there would then have been there on the sidewalk the loftiest scrap that Broadway ever saw, with the chances—well, the chances were in favor of the dog. "-New York Sun.

### Unique Pianos.

"All manner of articles in place of wood have been used in the manufacture of pianos," says one of the greatest English piano makers. "Perhaps the most successful of these is paper, of which many planes of exquisite tone and appearance have been made. The Dake of Devonshire has one of the finest specimens of the paper piano, this being of French make, and decorated most ornately with pictures by French artists. The duke gave 500 guineas for this, namentation. I suppose you know that planes for very hot and very cold elimates-all instruments for export, in fact-have to be specially made, and in this direction all manner of experiments have been tried. Among others, a sort of cellulose, one factor in which is actually common molasses, from which sugar is made, is employed, and a composition made from the chemical treatment of gutta percha and leather pulp has been tried. Ivory pianos are by no means uncommon, and the dowager Countess of Dudley has a magnificent carved specimen. Pianos of ivory are, I might say, made every year in numbers, but chiefly for Indian princes and rich Spanish Americans. Many pianos of solid silver have been made; indeed, one was only recently completed by a London firm for the nizam of Haidarabad, and piano cases have at various times been made of bronze, a species of aluminium, glass, porcelain and in com-bination mother of pearl."—Exchange.

# Lighted Cigars on the Elevated.

"Perhaps it would be too much to expect the elevated road to enforce its rule prohibiting the carrying of lighted cigars on the cars," said Mr. Biffington, "but how would it do to amend that rule so as to make it prohibit the carrying of lighted bad eigars and then enforce it? It would be a difficult thing to do, I know; the man who stood on the plat form to prevent the carrying aboard of lighted 'twofers' would need to be not only a connoisseur in tobacco, but an athlete, too, and even then he might make mistakes in one way or the other, but it would be an effort in the right direction. "-New York Sun.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge, and we can confidently recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay, but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold by W. B. Alexander.