REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896.

Bailroad Eime Cabico. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

9:04 a m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 0:15 p. m.; Washington, 7:30 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:30 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 A. M.; New York, 7:32 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 A. M.

9:35 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:32 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 10:35 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 0:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:38 A. M. Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passenger state and Waltimgton; will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

more. WESTWARD
7:26 a. m.—Train I, daily except Sanday fr
Ridgway. DuBois, Cleracont and intemediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3::
9. M. for Eric.
9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inte-

mediate points.

8:27 p. m.—Train II. daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations. THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOO FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

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 Driftwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.;
Baitimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie 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.

OBAING REAL TANDARY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:40 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:00 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EYCEPT SUNDAY.
SOUTHWARD. NORTHWARD. STATIONS A.M. P.M.

L. DL Ch. DL.		CIMILONG	54 - 54 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4		
12 10	9.30	Ridgway	1 35	6.30	
12 18	9.38	Island Run	1.25	6.22	
12 22	9.42	Mill Haven	1 21	6 17	
12 31	9 52	Croyland	111	6 05	
12.38	10.00	Shorts Mills	1 02	6 00	
12 42	10 05	Blue Rock	12 56	5 54	
12 44	10 07	Vineyard Mm	12 53	5 51	
12 46	10 10	Carriet	12 50	5 48	
1 00	10.22	Brockwayvine	12 38	5.36	
1.10	10 32	McMinn Summit	12 30	5 25	
1 14	10 38	Harveys Run	12.26	5 20	
1 14	10 45	Falls Creek	12 20	5 15	
1 45	10 55	DuBois	12 05	5.00	
	TRA	INS LEAVE RIDGY	VAY.		
F	SHIWME	1.	Vestware		
Trai	n 8, 7: 7	a. m. Trai	n 3, 11:34	a. m.	
Trat	n 6, 1:45	p. m. Trai	n 1, 3:00	p. m.	
Tillman S	. A . D. C.	There be	11 W-05	** ***	

Train 11, 8:25 p. m Frain 4, 7:55 p. m. S M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

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

region.

On and after Nov. 10th, 1895, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls
Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-7:25 a. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.

1:35 p. m.—Accommodation from Punxsu-tawney and Big Run.
10:00 n...—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Lewett Braiford Salarayan, Ruffalo and

Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

20:27 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

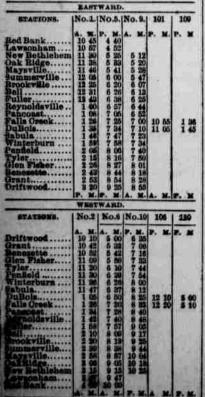
2:20 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

4:37 p. m.-Mail-For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston. Run Funxsatawaey and Waiston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excessing of Ten Ceats 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. McInythe, Agent, Falis Creek, Pa.
E. C. Lapry, Gen. Fas. Agent,
Rochester N. Y.

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



BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee

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*Daily + Week-days \$600 p m Sunday \$10 55 a m Sunday CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&ReadingR R. At Jersey Shore Junction with Fall Brook Railway. At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Hallroad. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad.

A. G. PALMER. F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt Superintendent. Philadelphia, Pa

potelo.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, eath rooms and closets on every floor sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con-nections &c.

HOTEL BELNAP,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor.

First class in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town. Free bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL,

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

Mliscellaneons.

E. NEFF.

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

C. MITCHELL,

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

C. Z. GORDON. GORDON & REED,

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

G. M. MeDENALD, Brockville. MCCRACKEN & McDONALD,

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

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

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

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho-dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle-ness in operating.

DR. R. E. HARBISON,

SURGEON DENTIST, Reynoldsville, Pa Office in rooms formenly occupied by J. S.

DR. R. DEVERE KENG,

DENTIST, Office at the residence of J. C. King, M. D., at corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynoldsville, Pa.

REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY, WAH SING, Proprietor,

Corner 4th street and Gordon alley. First-class work done at reasonable prices. Give the laundry a trial. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Jefferson.

county of Jefferson.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Thursday, 21 day of May, 1886, at 2 o'clock r. M. under the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations approved April 29th, 1874, and supplements by Wm. F. Marshall, Henry Herpel, Henry Debble, J. J. Sutter, Solomon Shaffer, H. S. Belnap, et al. For the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Reynoldsville Cemetery Company the character and object of which is the maintenance of a public cemetery for the burial of the dead bodies of human beings and for these purposes to have, possess and emjoy all the rights benefits and privileges conferred by the said actual its supplement.

KONGO CANNIBALS.

DESCRIBED BY A MISSIONARY WHO KNOWS THEM WELL

Their Appetite For Human Flesh Illustrated by Scenes That Father Allaire Has Witnessed - A Life That Is Constantly Reset With Dangers.

Father Allaire, missionary apostolic to the French Kongo, was recently in France to order a small iron steamboat to be used in visiting the mission stations, and was persuaded while there to contribute to Le Correspondant an account of his work and its field. The courageous fathers of the French Catholie missions in Africa visit regions hitherto scarcely known to white men, and, living habitually far beyond the bounds of the new African civilization, have peculiar opportunities of studying un-modified savage life. Father Allaire has been for ten years in the French Kongo, and for the last six years at Liranga.

His home station of Liranga is sur-rounded by cannibal tribes, and not only has be time and again declined hospitable invitations to take part in a cannibal feast, but more than once he has discerned among his neighbors a hankering after his own flesh.

"You are wrong," said a cannibal when the father turned in disgust from an offer of human flesh. "You should

an oner of numan hear. Too should taste it, and after that you'd never turn away; it is so good."

A cannibal, bearing aloft a bloody human head, said to the father: "That is the head of one you knew

well. We ate him three days ago. He was delicious. You should have come earlier so as to have a taste." Cannibalism is a veritable passion with some of the father's black neigh-

bors. Rescued slaves tell him, and he believes it, that there are in the interior chiefs who eat no flesh save that of girls and boys from 10 to 16 years of age. He made a journey up the Kongo to the land of the fierce Bondjos, strangers to him, with the hope of buying children out of slavery and taking them back to the mission station. When he reached Ngomboc, an agglomeration of six or seven large cannibal villages, he was constantly saluted with the words:

"Sell us children. We will buy, but not sell them." The cannibals had evidenntly heard

of his mission, and the journey was in vain. When he was about to return, a chief invited him to anchor opposite a village, saying:

"Show your goods there, and my people will fetch down the slave children to sell."

The father accepted the invitation, climbed with difficulty the steep em-bankment, more than 30 feet high, upon which stood the fortified village, and entered the place with an interpreter and a few followers. Sixty savages sur-rounded the priest, and he and the chief went through the famous form of blood brotherhood, each making a slight wound in his arm and permitting the outflowing streams of blood to mingle. The father then discovered that there were no women or children in sight, and that the points of spears were trembling behind the houses. The chief suc denly demanded gifts for himself and

There was silence in the village, while the blacks babbled ceaselessly in the sun, and the lances peeped out here and there from behind the huts. The father answered that he would be glad to pay handsomely for any slaves that should be brought to the boat. At this the chief seized his left hand and bade him begone. When the father was ready to make the steep descent of the bank, he saw a stealthy giant just ready to lance one of the men from the steamboat. His left hand still grasped by the chief, the father aimed his uncharged rifle at the negro below, and the latter,

dropping his weapon, drew back.

The next instant the chief had pushed the father over the bank. He lay stunned for a second, but rose unhurt to find the savage lancers attacking his own men, and the latter casting themselves into the river for safety. Quickly load ing his rifle, he turned upon the attack-ing party, but at sight of the loaded weapon the negroes fied. Once on the boat the father found that none of his men was wounded. One, the black in-terpreter, was missing, and he was soon discovered making ready to storm the village. He declared that with two ri-fles the missionary party could sack the place, and was disgusted when the fa-

ther refused to undertake the task.
"It is carrious," said the interpreter,
"that when these people were making ready to sat you you are anwilling to be revenged on them."

He then explained that as the mis-

sionary party clambered up to the town the negroes were vowing to have the goods as presents or by force, and that when the caunibal chief took the priest's hand the savage said significantly to his

"It is well; he has no skin and his

hand is fat."

Father Allaire says that slavery in his part of Africa is not a thing of constant blows. Its worst feature is the possibility of human sacrifice at the death of a slave owner. The slaws at ordinary times may go and come as he will, subject only to the possibility of being resold or of being called to be sacrificed in order that a dead master may have slave company in another world. Slavery is worse for children than for adults, and in parts of the French Kompo children are used as money. A pipeling the state of the process of the state of the process of t

rogue is spoken of as worth so many slaves. Slave children pass through the hands of as many as 20 chiefs. A native law makes a thief caught in the act the slave of his captor, and it is not unusual for men to expose valuable things, and then lie in ambush to capture and thus enslave any one that yields to the temptation to steal the article exposed. Young children are seized and enslaved when found alone, and African mothers, who are most tender of their little ones, guard them with great care.

A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

Charles H. Matchett May Run For Presi

The man who will probably head the national ticket of the Socialist-Labor party in the coming presidential cam-paign is Charles H. Matchett of Brooklyn. His name may be unfamiliar to the average reader, but he has nevertheless been a prominent leader in his party, having been a candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, for governor of New York state and for vice president of the United States.

Mr. Matchett is 45 years old. He is a naster carpenter and well to do as an artisan. He is employed by a telephone company, and says that if he were nominated he would not have time to go around the country making speeches, but would have to stick to his work. He says that he would probably accept the nomination, as he would consider it an honor from a party which he expects will some day be in power.

When he ran for mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Matchett received 4,646 votes, while at the previous election the Socialist-Labor party polled 2,900 votes. In 1892, when he was second on the presidential



CHARLES H. MATCHETT.

ticket, headed by Samuel Wing of Maspachusetts, his party cast 21,164 votes. Of that number 17,676 votes were from New York state.

As a possible presidential candidate Mr. Matchett's views may be interesting. "Year by year," he says, "we are growing stronger. We don't take interest in protection, free trade, gold or silver. We regard such theories as political playthings. Our present labor system is eminently unjust, and the secret of the hard times is that workingmen produce material at wages so small that they are unable to buy back the same products after an unjust profit has been attached to the price. This talk of war and patriotism is all nonsense. All men should be brothers."

Mr. Matenett says that his party will make as vigorous a campaign as possible with the limited fund at its disposal, and that there will be speeches and the distribution of Socialist-Labor literature as usual.

Carried His Point.

At the Union depot in Paducah the other day a man walked into the baggage room carrying a buge three gallon bucket, loaded to the brim and securely fastened at the top.

"I want to get this checked to Cincinnati," he said to the baggage master. "We can't check anything like that,"

he was informed. He looked perplexed for a moment, and then walked rapidly out with the bucket. In a few moments he returned with a large yellow valise that bulged out suspiciously at the sides, showed his ticket, and asked to have the valise checked. The baggage master eyed it sus-piciously, but had to check it. The fellow had put the bucket in the valise and thus carried his point. - Louisville Cou-

A Household Hint.

Winks-I've got a new way of sifting coal at my hous Binks (with languid interest)-Have

Winks—Yes. I used to have the man pick out the good pieces of coal from the sifter and throw the rest away. Now I have him pick out the cinders and burn

the rest. Binks—Well, what difference does

Winks (proudly)—Oh, about two tons a year.—Somerville Journal.

Nature's Noblemea.

Two self supporting gentlewomen were recently comparing their experiences of the past few years, and both declared that on the rare occasions when they had been treated uncivilly by persons of the other sex it had been by those who were known in the social world as gentlemen. George Meredith has made Diana of the Crossways to say:

"The English gentlemen trades on his reputation. In a third class carriage no woman is upprotested."—London Sun.

THE CLEVER WOMAN.

Rinds of Cleverness, but Only One That Really Pays.

"I wish I were clever." The woman was charmingly dimpled, wore a Felix gown, was the mistress of a luxurious establishment, and was dispensing ten to afternoon callers in cups

of priceless faience.
"Women who write" had been the

subject on the tapis, and the remark was a delicate compliment to the woman to whom she handed the tea. She was a successful writer—successful to the extent of making a good income as the fruit of unwearied industry. She had never known the delights of diamonds or her own carriage or a box at the opera. She sometimes spent a hard earned \$5 for a drive, but there was neither luxury in the carriage nor swiftness in the steeds, and she was conscious all through the drive that when she went back to the office she would write something about the country in spring or the flotsam of fall foliage and flowers with which the suburban resident could decorate his house and table.

If she took a \$2 seat in the opera house, she rarely lost herself completely in the music, as she would have liked to do, because skeletons of paragraphs on theater bats and theater manners, on lovers who make love in the stalls as well as on the stage, and a thousand other things for the next day's paper flitted through her mind. She never had a Felix gown; on the contrary, she walked ten blocks and climbed seven stories to find a dressmaker who would make, though at the same time mar, her one gown for \$10. Her modest house was pretty, and she was even quite famous for her petites soupers, at which one sometimes met eminent and always delightful people, but only berself and her one maid knew at what cost of perspiring brow and smutched fingers and aching back those dainty little dishes were evolved.

So there was almost reverence in her

tones as she replied: "My dear, you are the clever woman you are far more clever than George Eliot. The really smart woman is not the one who makes her own daily bread, even though there be a Nessel rode pudding thrown in now and then. It is she who, without raising her hand, can cause all this luxury to be laid at her pretty satin shod feet. It is like eat ing a Delmonico dinner and lamenting that you are not the chef who cooked it. Not the woman who works, but she who gets all there is in life without

working, is the really clever woman."
"May there not be two kinds of cleverness?" said the woman who came t make her adieus.—New York Herald.

MEN WITH POOR MEMORIES.

Names of Friends and Even Servants Sud dealy Forgotten.

An amusing instance of aphasia was that of an old country gentleman, who retained in his employ a large number of servants, most of whom he had known since childhood.

Wishing one day to suddenly summon his butler, he found that the man's name had for the moment, as he thought, escaped him. He determined to call his footman, but to his surprise he discovered that he could no more re-member the man's name than the but-

He was all the more astonished when he found that he had entirely forgotten the names of every man and woman in his service.

He had also forgotten the names of his most intimate acquaintances, and so set about providing substitutes. Every man was known by his peculiarities; certain persons of rank in the neighbor-hood he called the "king" or the "queen" or the "grand vizier;" his butler and footman were respectively 'old waiter' and "young waiter.'

Another curious instance of aphasia was that of a famous Berlin physician. He was sitting in his study one morn ing, writing a receipt for a bill, when suddenly, after having written two words, he lost all sense of their mean-

He tried to write on, but found he could think of no word. He threw down his pen in despair, and attempted to speak, but was equally unsuccessful.

This was one of those cases, however, which soon pass off, and in a short time he was able to finish the receipt.—Odds and Ends.

Josiah Taken to Task.

"Josiah, wasn't you tellin me that there wuzn't no Methodists in France?" "Yes, Miranda."

"Why, here's four columns about Dumas, the elder, and he seems to have been a bigger man than any elder we have got in our church. Guess that's another time when you didn't know what you wuz talkin about, Josiah."—

Washington Tribune. Information For the Teacher

The teacher was asking questions teachers are quite apt to ask questions, and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows: "Now, pupils, how many months have 28 days?"

"All of them, teacher," replied the boy on the front seat.—Utica Observer.

Expects the Worst.

I always expect the worst in all things and all cases, because I know the worst is possible; therefore it is natural for me to expect the worst, and as it is the un-expected that happens, the worst does not often happen to me.—Fiber and Fab-ric.

Sleeping In Church

"Shut the doors!" cried Father Andre one day to the Swiss on duty, when he observed the archbishop of Paris asleep during his discourse. "Shut the doors; the shepherd is asleep; the sheep will get out." "Some men preach," said Sydney Smith, "as if they thought sin was to be taken out of a man as Eve was taken out of Adam, by casting him into a profound slumber." So, at any So, at any rate, thought not South, who, preaching one day at Whitehall, observed King Charles II and several of his attendants chartes if and several of his attendants asleep. Stooping down, he cried out to one of the delinquents, "My Lord, I am sorry to interrupt you, but if you snore so loud you will wake the king." His majesty thereupon awoke, and turning to his neighbor remarked, with his cus-tomary good nature: "This man must be made a bishop. Remind me of the

next vacancy." Latimer speaks of a woman who suf-fered from insomnia, and who, all soporifics having failed, was taken to the Church of St. Thomas of Acres, when she fell at once into a refreshing slumber. Lapenius, chaplain of the Danish court (1662), noticed that a large part of the congregation fell asleep during the sermon, suddenly stopped, and pull-ing from his pocket a shuttlecock commenced to play with it. The strange de-vice, we are assured, had the desired effeet,-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Time's Cure.

We were talking to a man who lately had a very great and soul smiting grief. He declared that he never would over it; that he couldn't; that death had come to his household and shown him that life was not worth living, for directly his affections were centered on any special objects those objects were removed and the void left thereby never to be filled. He knew that others got over such griefs, but he would prove the exception. He couldn't get over it, and he believed it, but as we listened we recognized the fallacy of his senti-ments, for have we not buried mother. father, baby, friend, all taken when most they were loved and needed, yet today the sun shines brightly for us. the sky seems blue and laughter comes spontaneously to our lips? We have not forgotten those loved one who have gone. We think of them with a sweet though misty recollection of their personal relationship to us. The poignant grief at their loss is gone; time has dulled it—a blessed provision of nature, for were it not so we never could go on working out our plan of life deadened by a weight of woe that only those who have lost dear ones can know.—Phila-

delphia Times. The Sun, the Moon and the Tides.

Most people suppose that the moon alone is responsible for the phenomenon of tides, but the attraction of the sun is also an important factor. Of course the distance of the sun from the earth is unthinkably greater than that of the moon, but its mass is so enormous that it has considerable tide producing influence. The force which the sun exerts is the same on both sides of the earth at the same time, the tide producing force of the great orb being about four-tenths that of the moon. At the time of both new and full moons the "wane spheroids produced by both the sun and the moon we their axes coincident"-that is to say, the two great orbs unite their energies on the fluids of our planet and as a result the tides are higher than the average for the remaining portions of the month. These are the "spring tides." The "neap tides" come in the time of the moon's first and third quarter, and are not as great as the average, because the meon and the sun are each working in opposition to the other. -- St. Louis Republic.

Seventeenth Century Superstiti

That it is a very unfortunate thing for a man to meete early in a morning an ill favored man or woman, a rough footed Hen, a shag-haird Dogge, or a blacke Cat. That it is a signe of death to some in that house, where Crickets have bin many yeeres, if on a sudden they forsake the Chimney Corner. That if a man dream of egs or fire, he shall heare of anger. That to dreame of the devil is good lucke. That to dreame of gold good lacke, but of silver ill. That if a man be born in the daytime, he shall be unfortunate. That if a child beborn with a Caule on his head, he shall be very fortunate. That when the palme of the right hand itcheth, it is a shrewd sign he shall receive money. That it is a great signe of ill lucke, if Rats gnaw a mans cloathes. That it is naught forany man to give a paire of Knives to his sweetheart, for feare it cuts away all love that is between them. That it is ill lucke to have the saltseller fall toward you. -Notes and Queries.

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 renewer. If you have kidney, liver and and blood disorder do not delay, but call at W. B. Alexander's drug store for a free trial package. Large sizes 50c. and 25e

In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Linament is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by H. A. Stoke.