REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

#### Bailroad Cime Cables. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

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

100 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., Bailtmore, 6:09 p. m., New York, 9:23 p. m., Bailtmore, 6:09 p. m., Washington, 7:15 p. m. Puliman Parior car from Williamsport and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia.

128 p. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 A. M.; New York, 7:33 A. M. Puliman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers, can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:90 A. M.

128 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:23 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 19:38 a. M. on Sunday; Haitimore, 5:29 A. M.; Washington, 7:40 A. M. Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia, Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger conches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

#### WESTWARD

7:21 a. m.—Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:15 p. M. for Eric. :50 a. m.--Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.

i:25 p. m.--Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations. THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:23 A. m.!
Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:50 A. M.;
Wilkesbarre, 19:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 5:26 P. M. with
Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to
Williamsport.

Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, II:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baftimore, II:30 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:30 a. m. Puliman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger conches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:25 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:20 a.m.; John-sonburg at 9:38 a.m., arriving at Clermont at 10:35 a.m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:41 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:00 a. m.

# RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

P. M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P.M.	P.M.
12 10	0.25	Ridgway	2.00	6.30
12 17	0.33	Island Run	1.82	45.22
12 21	9 36	Mill Haven	1.48	6.15
12 32	9.48	Croyland	1.07	6.09
12 36	9.52	Shorts Mills	1.34	6.04
12 40	9.57	Blue Rock	1.29	5.56
12 42	9.59	Vineyard Run	1.27	5 57
12 45	10 01	Carrier	1.25	5.54
12.55	10 12	Brockwayville	1 15	5.44
1 65	10 22	McMinn Summit	1 05	5 33
1.09	10 25	Harveys Run	12.58	5 28
1 15	10 30	Falls Creek	12 50	5 20
1 45	10 40	DuBois	12:40	5.10

Westward. Train 3, 11:34 a. m. Train 1, 3:45 p. m. Train 11, 7:21 p. m.

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

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, adford, Salumanca, Buffalo, Rochester, agara Palls and points in the upper oil gion.

On and after Nov. 10th, 1895, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

1:25 a. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield. 1:35 p. m.—Accommodation from Punxsu-tawney and Big Run.

Brockway-tille, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

10:27 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punx sutawney.

2:20 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Elimont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford. 4:37 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Welston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-its before entering the cars. An excess-harge of Ton Conts will be collected by con-luctors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations J. H. McIstyre, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E. C. Lapey, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester N. Y.

# A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday June 7, 1896, Low Grade Division.

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BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

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

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b" New York passengers traveling via Phil-adelphia on 19.30 a m train from Williams-port, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brock Rallway. At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambrila & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad. A. G. PALMER. F. E. HERRIMAN,

Gen'l Pass. Agt Philadelphia, Pa

#### Motels.

## HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, 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. 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 American Plan. 1½ block from P. R. R. Depot and ½ block from New P. &. R. R. Depot.

## Miscellancous.

E. NEFF.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, P.

C. MITCHELL,

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

GORDON & REED,

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

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

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

Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldswille, Pa. DR. B. E. HOOVER,

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

DR. R. E. HARBISON,

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

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

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

REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY,

WAH SING, Proprietor,

Corner 4th street and Gordon alley. First-lass work done at reasonable prices. Give he laundry a trial.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned in McCalmont township, the 4th of June, 1806, one large brindle cow, with bell on, and one small red cow. The owner, or owners, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cows away or they will be disposed of according to law.

J. S. NORRIS, Panic, Pa.

ARCHER'S FAVORITE HORSE.

Pathetic Story of the Famous Jockey and the Steeplechaser Fatigue.

Archer, the celebrated jockey, was riding in a steeplechase, his mount being a horse called Fatigue. The man was fond of the horse, which returned his affection with liberal interest. At the last fence the horse fell and broke his leg. Archer, though of course thrown, fell away from the horse, and was not badly hurt. The pathetic scene that followed is described by Vogue:

He started away to deliver news of the accident and arrange to have the horse shot, but was stopped by hearing a whinny. Poor Fatigue could only lift his head, but he was looking after and calling the rider he loved so well.

Archer returned to the horse, and sitting down on the turf, took the poor creature's head in his lap, and sent a boy with a message for what was necessary. Meanwhile the horse lay still, except for an occasional spasm of pain.

No one wanted to shoot poor Fatigue. A small boy finally volunteered, if no one else would, but he'd "a heap ruther not." When the pistol was finally given him his small hands trembled so that Archer took the weapon from him, say-

"You're nervous, lad; you'll bungle it. He sha'n't have his pain added to. He'll never know what put him out of his misery." Addressing the horse, he added, "If I wasn't fond of you I couldn't bring myself to do it; but you sha'n't run risks of being hurt more." With one hand he caressed the horse's

head, with the other he put the pistol to the forehead. "Good by, Fatigue, old chap, good by," and he pulled the trigger.

Fatigue hardly struggled, but settled down, dead, with his head still on his favorite rider's lap; and Archer sat quite still till the last quiver was over, his head bowed, and did not notice that the red was staining his clothes.

#### MR. GLIMMERTON'S BESETMENTS. Troubled Most Just Now Over a Whatnot In the Parlor.

"In her latest rearrangement of the parlor," said Mr. Glimmerton, "my oldest daughter has placed in front of the whatnot a comfortable rocking chair in which I have always liked to sit. The whatnot is a flimsy structure on legs so slender that they wabble when you look at them. Upon its shelves there are many delicate bottles and jars and vases and things that are always ready to fall

"If I were not so eternally kept down, I should be a man of cheerful spirits. Even as it is I manage to keep my head above the slough of despond, but I have a pretty hard time of it what with one thing and another, and just now the whatnot in the parlor is one of my most trying besetments. One cannot sit in the big chair now without danger of knocking the whatnot over. The first time I tried it the chair rocked back and brought up against it. All the bottles and jars and vases on the shelves nodded violently, many of them beyond recovery, and these went down with that slight but compact crash that thin

china makes when it falls.
."Then I had to keep the whatnot always in mind. If I sat in the rocking chair at all, I had to sit in it carefully. Once when I had forgotten about the great calamity and had jumped up rather suddenly the chair rocked back and touched the whatnot again, this time, however, not so hard; only a few things fell. But now I have given up the chair altogether, for with the whatnot at its back it is no longer a comfort to me.

"I look at the big chair longingly, and I fancy it looks with sympathy at me, and I wait with patient cheerfulness for the next new arrangement, when the flimsy whatnot shall be on one side of the room and the comforta-ble rocker on the other."—New York

X Rays In Piracy.

The pitiless pirate scanned the distant horizon with one of his eagle eyes. "Ha!"

It was a short word, but there must have been a motive for it. "A sail! A sail!" Turning to his first mate, he com-

manded him, with a fearful oath, to run up the regulation flag.

That person replied that there wasn't one, as the only flag they ever had was shot away in the last affair." Was the pirate chief rattled? Nav!

For the bold buccaneer to rush down into his cabin, bring up his Roentgen camera, and by means of the X rays to take an instantaneous photograph of the mate's skull and of a couple of crossbones from his twisted leg was but the work of a moment, and in a wink the sable pennant was flying from the fore-topsail of the saucy Plankwalker.

From that instant, as is usual in such cases, all was excitement.—Cincinnati

A Great Medicine Given Away. Reynolds Drug Store is now giving free to all a trial package of the great herbal remedy, Bacon's Celery King. If ladies suffering from nervous disorders and constipation will use this remedy they will soon be free from the headaches and backaches that have caused them so much suffering. It is a perfect regulator. It quickly cures biliousness, indigestion, eruptions of the skin and all blood diseases. Large size 25 cents and 50 cents.

#### TRYING A CURIOUS PLAN.

Teaching Modern Science In the Oldest of Oriental Languages.

The Punjab province of India has been for some years the scene of an in-teresting academical experiment, that of communicating western science, philosophy and literature to the people through their mother tongue, and to the educated through their learned languages, and not in an English dress, as

Sixty-three years ago Macaulay and Duff destroyed the very different pernicious system of bribing native students of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic to read their own sacred books. Gradually the learned classes came to be left out of our state system of public instruction, with evil results. Sir Donald McLeod accordingly devised and Sir Charles Aitchison carried out the plan of at once attracting these, in the Punjab at least, by oriental titles and degrees. and of examining all students for the ordinary university degrees through the medium of their own vernacular. The Punjab university and its oriental col-lege were founded at Lahore for these

two ends. The latest report of the Edinburgh graduate, Mr. J. Sime, M. A., who is director of the department, is not very favorable to the success of the double experiment, now some 18 years old. He declares that "the prospects of advanced education through the medium of the vernacular are not improving" at least, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the lieutenant governor, has ordered a special report on the subject. In the Oriental college last year only 5 students were reading for the title of Shastri, or honors in Sanskrit; 14 for Visharada, or high proficiency in the same; 11 for Manlavi Fazil, or honors in Arabic; 7 for Manlavi Alim, or high proficiency; 7 for Munshi Fazil, or honors in Persian; 7 for Munshi Alim, and 7 for the Gurmukhi title in the Sikh vernacular. Of the 117 candidates in the local university in Sanskrit a third passed. Of 33 in Arabic two-thirds passed, and so in Persian and Gurmukhi. The only encouraging fact is that every year the number of the Pundit class who take honors and degrees in Sanskrit is rising, and more than half of them go to the Punjab examinations from the other provinces where there are no such tests.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

# LEGAL PLEA FOR HER HAND. Able Argument of Counsel Involving Per-

The judge's daughter was perturbed. "Papa," she said, knitting her pret-ty brow, "I am in doubt as to whether have kept to the proper form of prosedure. In law one can err in so many little technicalities that I am ever fearful. Now, last evening George"-

The judge looked at her so sharply over his glasses that she involuntarily "I thought you had sent him about

his business," he said.
"I did hand down an adverse decision," she answered, "and he declared that he would appeal. However, I convinced him that I was the court of last resort in a case like that and that no appeal would lie from my decision."

"Possibly the court was assuming little more power than rightfully be-longs to it," said the judge thoughtful-"but let that pass. What did be do

"He filed a petition for a rehearing."
"The usual course," said the judge, "but it is usually nothing but a mere formality."
"So I thought," returned the girl,

"and I was prepared to deny it without argument, but the facts set forth in his petition were sufficient to make me hesitate and wonder whether his case had really been properly presented at the first trial."

"Upon what grounds did he make the application?" asked the judge, scowling. "Well," she replied, blushing a little, "you see, he proposed by letter, and his contention was that the case was of that peculiar character that cannot be properly presented by briefs, but de-mands oral arguments. The fact that the latter had been omitted, he held, should be held to be an error, and the point was such a novel one that I consented to let him argue it. Then his arument was so forceful that I granted

whole case again. Do you think'—
"I think," said the judge, "that the court favors the plaintiff."—Chicago Post.

## She Was an Abstainer.

A lady, who is a strict prohibitionist, was one of a private party at Fairview last summer. They were taking supper in the pavilion, and had given orders, when one of the gentlemen turned to her and said: "Will you have some pieperout, Mrs.

She drew herself up rigidly and felt grossly insulted.
"No; I thank you, sir," she said. "I

never drink anything stronger than lem-Then the gentleman pointed to the post, and, while the rest of the crowd

hughed, she read:
"Pie, per cut, 5 centa."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A colored pastor in Texas, demanding his salary, is reported to have said, "Brudern, I can't preach heah and boa'd

THE PLANET MARS.

Both Chemically and Physically It Is Very Like the Earth.

Year after year when polities cease from troubling there recurs the question as to the existence of intelligent, sentient life on the planet Mars. The last outcrop of speculation grew from the discovery by M. Javelle of a luminous projection on the southern edge of the planet. The light was peculiar in sev-eral respects, and among other interpretations it was suggested that the inhabitants of Mars were flashing messages to the conjectured inhabitants of the sister planet Earth. No attempt at reply was made. Indeed supposing our as tronomer royal, with our best telescope, transported to Mars, a red riot of fire running athwart the whole of London would scarce be visible to him. question remains unanswered, probably

unanswerable. There is no doubt that Mars is very like the earth. Its days and nights, its summers and winters differ only in their relative lengths from ours. It has land and oceans, continents and islands, mountain ranges and inland seas. Its polar regions are covered with snow, and it has an atmosphere and clouds, warm sunshine and gentle rains. The spectroscope, that subtle analyst of the most distant stars, gives us reason to believe that the chemical elements familiar to us here exist on Mars. The planet, chemically and physically, is so like the earth that, as protoplasm, the only living material we know, came into existence on the earth, there is no great difficulty in supposing that it came into existence on Mars. If reason be able to guide us, we know that protoplasm, at first amorphous and unin-tegrated, has been guided on this earth by natural forces, into that marvelous series of forms and integrations we call the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Why, under the similar guiding forces on Mars, should not protoplasm be the root of as fair a branching tree of living beings and bear as fair a fruit of intel ligent, sentient creatures? - London Saturday Review.

Longer Life In the Country.

The loss of pure air, sunshine and other "free" goods and its effect on the physique of city dwellers is not adequately compensated by hygienic re-forms of town life itself, while the increased number and complexity of sensations impose a greater strain upon the nervous system. The nervous degenera-tion which thus accrues may perhaps be checked in time by further bygienic improvement of the town and by a gradual readjustment between the nervous system and its changed environment. But meantime grave physical injuries arise directly from those very economic changes which have raised the economic condition of the great mass of the workers and have probably reduced the quantity of purely economic poverty. When we reflect that the physical injuries of town life, attested by rates of mortality and impaired muscular activity, fall most heavily upon the poor, we shall see grave reason to doubt whether the modern conditions of industrial and soout of the higher rate of real wages which he obtains when he is working.

The conclusion applied by Mr. Charles Booth to the whole body of workers that "in one way or another effective working life is ten years longer in the country than in the town" has an important significance when we remember that each decennial census shows a growing proportion of workers subject to the conditions of town life. - Contemporary Review.

The Monkey's Hatred of the Tiger.

Fortunately shade was gained before long, and a troop of monkeys indicated the way our game had taken. These often aid a tiger hunter, and the royal robber no doubt entertains sentiments toward them on such occasions which are worthy of himself. They do not fall into ecstasies, as at the sight of a leopard, because intelligence teaches them that in this case trees are safe situations. Still they detest tigers, and as soon as monkey sees one he begins to "swear." This expression is sanctioned by common use in India, and it perfectly expresses the apparent tenor of their vocif-erations. Each little creature capers with excitement and vents all the execrations of which it is capable. The band accompany his steps with revil-ings, and when he looks up it seems as if they would go out of their senses. -Outing.

Joy is the mainspring in the whole round of everlasting nature; joy move the wheels of the great timepiece of the world; she it is that loosens flowers from their buds, suns from their firmaments, rolling spheres in distant space seen not by the glass of the astronomer.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution. It is chop-ped fine, seasoned with salt and heated by placing in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a sort of pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

#### SAYING GRACE.

Little Fay had accepted an invitation
To dine with her little friend May,
And when dinner was done,
And they went out to run,
Fay asked in an innocent way:
"What was it your papa was saying this noon
When you folded your hands, just so,
And sat up so straight,
And bowed to your plate!
I couldn't quite hear him, you know."
Said May, "Ho was just saying 'Thank you' to
God
For giving us food every day."

God
For giving us food every day."
"Oh!" said Fay, with surprise
And with wide open eyes.
"My papa for ours has to pay!"
—M. L. Wyatt in American Ritchen Magazine.

# This Horse Can Count.

There is a grocer doing business not far from the south end of Virginia avenue who has a horse that is very regular in its habits. He has learned that the bell in engine house No. 3 strikes 12 times every day at noon, and when the hour comes and the horse hears the bell turns his ears forward and waits for the boy who always feeds him at that time. The horse will look anxiously toward the store and wait a few moments. If the boy does not soon make his appearance, the horse gets tired of waiting and slowly walks to the stable. Every day as soon as the bell rings the first time at noon people near by notice that the horse becomes restless, and, while a few moments before his head was drooping, at the first stroke of the bell his eyes open wide and he takes on an air of close attention.

One day the firemen concluded to try a mean trick on the horse to see how much he really did know about the number of times the bell rang. They pulled the rope that rings the bell 11 times and then stopped. Immediately the horse's eyes closed and his head dropped into the same listless position it had maintained for some time. The boy soon came out and got into the wagon. He drove home and ate his own dinner, but did not take the horse to the stable. On his return he stopped and put the horse in the stable and fed him. The whole matter seemed to be a surprise to the horse, and now the people in the neighborhood, firmly believe the horse can count.—Indianapolis Journal.

Malarial Soil. The opinion is expressed by Dr. Bachman, an accepted authority in such investigations, that the long current be-lief that the source of malaria is in the air is erroneous. The germ, he says, which is of soil origin, is strictly a protozoa, reaching its highest develop-ment in low, moist ground, with a fa-vorable temperature. Surrounded by the proper soil conditions, this protozoa passes from one stage of life into anoth-er with considerable rapidity, so that in the present state of experimental knowledge it is impossible to identify it. Further, this protozoa passes through so many forms or stages of life that in some of these stages it is light enough to float and be transported by the moist air of low grounds, but in this state is comparatively harmless except under extraordinary conditions. Not until the surface water is used does any real mischief begin, when by reason of higher development it has become much more cial life are generally favorable to the physical vitality of the low paid worker or the "residuum," that is to say, is sufficient to develop a severe case of whether he gets any net vital advantage | malarial fever in the newcomer who uses the surface water. From personal observation, Dr. Bachman declares that the exclusive use of pure, deep scated water affords entire immunity against malaria in sections of country where no white man would dare to live using

#### the surface water. - New York Tribune. Evolution of the Microscope.

The microscope has been very slowly evolved and is the creation of no one man. In its present form it is, like a living species according to Darwin, the outcome of the survival of the fittest of innumerable variations, the majority of which have been discarded. Indeed one interested in microscopes and familiar with the present model nothing can seem quainter than the old forms which prevailed during the earlier half of this century and have since become extinct. In the evolution of the microscope two factors have been dominant, the demand for optical improvement and the demand for mechanical convenience. Both of these demands have been well met, so that there appears little left for the future to achieve until an entirely new direction is opened for further evolution. It need hardly be premised that the optical part is the essential part of a microscope. The optical performance of the best microscopes is today perfect, having become so very slowly merous small improvements. Although magnifying glasses were invented, it is said, in the twelfth century, compound microscopes with achromatic lenses have been in use barely three-quarters of a century, while the introduction of homogeneous immersion lenses dates from 1878, and of the perfected apochromatic lenses from 1886.—Charles Sedgwick Minot in North American Review,

A little fellow came home from school the other day and announced to his mother: "My teacher said it was her birthday today, so I went out at noon and bought her a present with my 25 cents. I knew you would like to have me." His mother looked a little anxious, "And what did you buy?" she asked. "Handkerchiefs," he answered proudly. "I thought those were a nice, useful present. And I got six for a quarter. Wasn't that cheap?" His mother replied faintly that it was very cheap indeed.-New York Times.