REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

### Mattrond Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1806

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

5:04 a m.—Train & daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 p. m., New York, 9:25 p. m.; Baitimore, 6:06 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:28 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 a. M.; New York, 7:33 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. M.; Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia, 6:52 a. M.; New York, 9:38 a. M. on week days and 10:38 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 8:29 a. M.; Washington, 7:40 a. M.; Pullman Field until 7:00 a. M.; Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:52 a. M.; New York, 9:38 a. M. on week days and 10:38 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore arrisburg a free 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 Erle.

9:50 a. m.--Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points. 5:26 p. m.--Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. TRAIN I leaves Philadelphia 8:23 A. m.:
Washington, 7:50 A. m.: Raitimore, 8:50 A. M.:
Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.: Raitimore, 8:50 A. M.:
Wilkesbarre, 10:15 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, H.20 p. m.; Washington, 19.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 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.

port.

TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21

N. M. JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:38 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 19:35 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:41 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:60 a. m.

# RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

P.M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P.M
12 10.	9.25	Ridgway	2.00	8-36
12 17	9 33	Island Run	1.52	6.23
12 21	0.06	Mill Haven	1.48	6.11
12 32	9 48	Croyland	1.37	6.0
12 36	9 80	Shorts Mills	1.34	6.0
12 40	9.57	Blue Rock	1.20	0.00
12 42	9.50	Vineyard Run	1.27	5.50
12 45	10 01	Carrier	1.25	5.5
12 55	1012	Brockwayville	1.15	5.4
1 05	10 22	McMinn Summit	1 05	5 3
1 08	10 25	Harveys Run	12.58	5.2
1 15	10 30	Falls Creek	12.50	5.2
1 45	19 40	DuBois	12.40	5 16

Westward. Train 3, 11:34 a. m. Train 1, 3:15 p. m. Train 11, 7:21 p. m. M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, adford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, agara Falls and points in the upper oil

On and after Nov. 49th, 1895, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

7:25 n. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.

35 p. in.—Accommodation from Punxsu-tawney and Big Run.

190 a.m.—Buffalo and Rechester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train B. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Evic.

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 Bredford.

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

Run Punxsulawney 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. all stations where a 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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rookville	12 15	6 20	6 00		
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DAVID MCCABGO, GRA'L. SUPT.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

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

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Daily + Week-days \$6.00 p m Sundays 10.55 a m Sunday "b" New York passengers traveling via Phili-adelphia on 10.55 a m train from Williams-port, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphin&ReadingR R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Raliway. At Mill Hall with Central Ralipead of Pennsylvania, At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Ralipead and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Raliway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Ralipead. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Rahrond.

A. G. PALMER. F. E. HERRIMAN, Spacetriated and Cambria Act. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa

Dotelo.

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 besiness part of town Free bus to and from trains and commedious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL,

1217-29 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, - PENNA, PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor. 342 bed rooms. Rates \$2.00 per day American Plan. 14 block from P. R. R. Depot and % block from New P. & R. R. Depot.

Miscellancous.

E. NEFF.

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

C. MITCHELL,

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

C. Z. GORDON GORDON & REED,

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

G. M. McDONALD.

W. L. McCRACKEN.

MCCRACKEN & McDONALD. Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

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

TR. R. E. HARBISON,

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

DR. R. DEVERE KING.

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

REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY,

WAH SING, Proprietor,

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

If you are troubled with a "hacking ugh," Down's Elixir will give you ellef at once. Warranted as recom-nended or money refunded. For sale

Getting Very Much Mixed.

One curious symptom of the over-throw of common sense by science in such a study as domestic economy is the fact that the papers are frequently marked by grotesque misspellings, not merely of scientific terms, but even more especially of common words which in other papers would present no diffi-culty whatever. This is a mark of the papers of senior schoolgirls, who study the subject of demestic economy as well as of older students, and to such an extent that an examiner is forced to the conclusion that this study is in some occult way a danger to orthography.

To invest in "consins," to have the finger nails nearly "paired," "poodles" of water, "minch meat," "roasted stake," to have the drains "slushed" with water and to break a class up into "drafts," may be taken as a few examples of this tendency. But scientific terms are by no means safe from variations, as the two following quotations, this time from the papers of schoolgirls, will show: "Car bonny cassid" is an unusual yet recognizable form of car-bonic acid. "Lack tail ducks" may not be so easily recognized. One might suppose that it referred to a species of waterfowl related in some way to the Manx cat, but it is really intended for lacteal ducts. Possibly the functions of these vessels was no less a mystery to the writer than the spelling of their name.—Blackwood's Magazine.

In speaking of the Papazo Indians Mr. McGee said: "They inhabit a country of broad plains, with mountain ranges between them. The mountains are remarkably rugged and rise sharply from the lowlands. All over the plains live the Indians. The country is one of the most arid regions on the face of the globe, a whole year passing sometimes without a drop of rain. Geologically it is a carious place. The streams rise in the mountains, but never reach the sea, and the debris carried by the rivers, instead of finding its way to the ocean, is spread upon the plains, the rivers drying up before they reach the sea. Sem-land, in the state of Sonora, was never seen by a white man until about two years ago, when the bureau of ethnology sent out an expedition to explore that region. The natives are constantly vigilant every moment, from day to day, week to week, month to month, year to year, expecting and dreading the ap-proach of an enemy. They are always prepared for any emergency. The dearth of water was the greatest obstacle to the exploration. Every drop we used was carried from 12 to 15 miles by men un-der heavy guard. Water there is more valuable than gold, and often we measured it out in spoonfuls. In counting the dangers and labor of securing water estimated its worth at from \$3 to \$4 a quart. '-Baltimore American.

Rapid Reading.

What an inestimable boon it would be if we had the faculty of grasping sentences, paragraphs and perhaps pages at little more than a glance!

That there have been men gifted in that way is an undoubted fact. Macaulay possessed that faculty in a remarkable degree, and most editors have it to a lesser extent.

He would take up a volume for an before he retired he had the contents fully impressed upon his marvelous

Dickens was another of the remarkably rapid readers. George Eliot's "Adam came to him one day. Before his ordinary bedtime he had read it and pronounced this remarkable dictum, "That book was written by a woman." Others required days of leisure to read it, and the question of authorship was the question of the time in literary cir-

Of a well known lawyer it was once said that he was able to read a newsraper article or a page of a book at what seemed to the observer to be but a glance. Endowed at the same time with a powerful memory, he was enabled to digest at leisure what he had absorbed in haste. Very much the same was said of Dan-iel Webster, who read "Don Quixote"

in a single night. -Strand Magazine. Just a Coincidence.

"What curious coincidences will sometimes occur," remarked Police Judge Low the other evening. "I was walking along Post street, near Union square, one night recently, when suddenly the bowhiskered face of Judge Campbell came before my mind's eye. I don't know what could have called him to mind, but I was still thinking of him when I saw a parcel on the sidewalk. I picked it up and found it was a sheet of music that some one had dropped. I un-rolled it and was confronted with the title, 'And Still His Whiskers Grew.' It struck me as being so ridiculous that I sat on a bench in the square and laughed for half an hour."—San Francisco Post.

## An Important Question.

If your friends or neighbors are suffer ing from coughs, colds, sore throat, or any throat or lung disease (including consumption), ask them if they have ever used Otto's Cure. This famous German remedy is having a large sale here and is performing some wonderful cures of throat and lung diseases. Reynolds Drug Store will give you a sample bottle free. No matter what other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large Sizes 25c. and 50c.

MANICURING AT HOME.

One Branch of a Business That Is Constantly Increasing.

Of the greatly increased and still increasing number of persons who have their hands attended to by professional manieures, a considerable number now have the work done at home. Among the customers at the large manicuring establishments there are almost as many men as women. Those whose hands are cared for at home are nearly all women and regular customers. Operators are sent to them at any desired hour from the manicuring establishments, and there are now visiting manicures who devote themselves entirely to home work. The visiting manicure acquires the art in a manicuring establishment. An apt pupil can learn the work in two or three months. Then she sets about building up a route of customers. Women usually have their hands cared for once a week. They are not likely all to want the work done at the same time, and the visiting manicure endeavors to lay out a route that can be covered without loss of time and which will keep her constantly employed.

More and more parents now have the hands of their children, both boys and girls, cared for by a manicure, begin-ning when the child is 6 or 7 years old. In the case of children, the work is as often done to cure them of the habit of biting the finger nails as it is to beauti-fy them. It is sought to instill in the child a pride in the appearance of the nails, and thus to prompt it to preserve them in good order. The work thus begun is likely to be continued for pur-

poses of beautifying. The number of people, men and wom-en, who now have their feet attended to by the chiropodist, as they do their hands by the manicure, has also increased greatly. The work upon the hands is done to beautify them; upon the feet, for comfort. It is now required, by the law of June 3, 1895, that chiropedists shall pass an examination by a board of examiners of the Pedic Society of the State of New York. Some persons have their feet cared for at home, but much the greater number go to a manicuring establishment, in which chiropodists also are employed, or to a chirop-odist's establishment.—New York Sun.

AN ABLE PRACTICAL JOKE.

It Created Considerable Excitement In s University City.

The Cambridge (England) Independ-ent Press retells the story of the hoax perpetrated upon the civic and university authorities at Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the late shah of Persia to that country. It was on Satur-day, June 28, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the foreneon, that a telegram was found lying on the hallkeeper's table in the Guildhall. It was directed to the worshipful the mayor of Cambridge, was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton and read as follows:

"His imperial majesty the shah of Persia desires to visit your university town today en route for London by special, arriving at Cambridge station about 1:10 o'clock. Be prepared with escort and reception as far as time al-

Instantly everybody began tumbling over his fellow. The town clerk was for and messages were dispar to the vice chancellor, the members of the corporation, the volunteer officers and the cook of St. Peter's college kitch en. The vice chancellor hurried on his es, the aldermen and councilors did ditto, the volunteers donned their uniforms, and the cook began to boil and

Nor were the general public behindhand. Flags were hung out and crowds gathered in the street. Dr. Cookson, the vice chancellor (irreverently known in those days as "Dismal Jimmy"), made his way to the station as fast as his dignity would permit. The mayor, Mr. T. H. Naylor, and the corporation followed suit. A guard of honor and carriages were in waiting, and soon everybody was there except the shah. Then th news flew round that the railway officials knew nothing about the special train, and after a brief delay it was apparent that the whole thing was a hoax. The perpetrators of the hoax were never discovered, though two persons were afterward freely mentioned in connection with it. In the year of grace 1873 the era of practical jokes was past, but had the authors of the shah's visit been alive in the days of Theodore Hook they might have lived in literature.

Inhaling Carbonie Acid.

Professor Ugolino Mosso of Turin has tested the breathing of soldiers during an expedition up Monte Rosa, and found that the quantity of carbonic acid ex-haled by a man at a height of 20,000 feet or so differs very slightly from what it is at the sea level or near it. The professor has also subjected himself to a rarefied atmosphere in the Physio-logical institution at Turin, and found that when the pressure in the air was still 84 centimeters (about 7 inches) of mercury, he felt no inconvenience, but when it was reduced to 80 centimeters (about 6 inches) he felt a great want of breath, and became unfit to make obser-vations.—London Globe.

Too large a percentage of clay used in the manufacture of paper not only increases the weight, but renders the pa-per weak and liable to be easily torn.

When fortune means to men most good, she looks upon them with a threatening eye.—Shakeepeare.

Chinese Dislike of Being Pictured.

In attempting to paint pictures of Chinatown I found it almost impossi-ble to gain the consent of the parents to have their children pose as models for me. I tried in vain for a long time. They always declared that some ill luck would certainly overtake their little ones if their portraits were painted. So strong is this dread that a person coming along the street with a camera creates a panic. Frightened mothers, rushing about, seize their children and drag

them indoors out of harm's way. This dislike to being pictured is very eneral and does not apply only to children, as was impressed upon me on one occasion when I saw one of the most erowded streets in Chinatown suddenly cleared because of a photographer who had placed his camera at one end of the street to take a view. This fear of evil consequences I found to be so strong that even the poorest would not be tempted by the offer of money. Consequently I had about given up, when I fortunately found the one exception in my experience in Chinatown. This was a poor woman with four little children and a sick husband to support. She was in great need, and my Chinese servant, after much difficulty, persuaded her for a large payment to let me paint her little girl named Ah Yung.—Theo-dore Wores in St. Micholas.

A Forest and Stream correspondent tells a South African snake story. Two snakes were at the bottom of a 60 foot mine shaft. The snakes were each about 10 feet long and of one of the most poisonous species, known as mambas. Now, miners and 10 foot mambas do not agree very well, and this is especially true when both are at the bottom of a mining shaft. The miners whose claim had been jumped sent a message down to the snakes with orders to come up. The message was a bottle of dynamite with a lighted fuse attached. The snakes obeyed the summons at once. They came up the perpendicular shaft with such speed that they shot up 30 feet above the opening of the shaft. When they came down, they were somewhat mixed. The two tails had in some way got tangled into a square knot, such as sailors tie. The snakes wanted to go in opposite directions, but their efforts were in vain, and they fell to and stung one another to death.

The Forest and Stream does not youch for this story. It would have been all right to have the snakes blown out of the shaft, but the sailor's knot sent it the column where the campfires

Washington's Commission as General.

"In searching the libraries for bankruptcy lore I found in one of the secret journals of the continental congress the act of congress dated June 20, 1775, to 'George Washington, Esq.,' appointing him general and commander in chief of the army of the united colonies," said Judge Jay L. Torrey. "It contains some quaint language—e. g., 'You are to vict-ual at the continental expense all volunteers.

"It also referred in a patriotic way to our liberties, as follows: 'And where-as, all particulars cannot be foreseen, but that many things must be left to your prudence and discreet management as occurrences may arise upon the place or from time to time fall out, you are, therefore, upon all such accidents to use your best circumspection to order and dispose of the said army, making it your special care that the liberties of America receive no detriment. " - Washington

Seeking Information.

A lady riding on a railroad train was quite annoyed by the fixed stare of a long, lank, leathery looking woman sitting just across the aisle. She had piereing black eyes, and she kept them fixed on the lady's face.

Finally the train stopped at a little station, and the keen eyed woman leaned eross the aisle, and, laying a bony, ring loved hand on the lady's arm, said: Scuse me, ma'am, but kin I ask

you a question?" "Certainly."

"Well, I jist wanted to know if your complexion is natchreel or if it's one of se inameled kind I've heered of.

"My complexion is natural, madam." "It is? Well, I'm jist sorry to hear it. was hopin it was one of the inameled kind and that you could tell me where I could git one like it. That's all. Thank you, ma'am," and she resumed her fixed gaze. —Detroit Free Press.

Smallest Republic In Europe. Neither Andorra nor San Marino can

claim to be the smallest independent territory in Europe. That position be-longs to Tavoralo, an islet off the northwest coast of Sardinia. Its size is three miles long and three quarters of a mile broad, and its population numbers exactly 55 sonls. From 1886 to 1882 the islet was governed by one Paoloto, who had all the authority of a king, but when he died in the latter year he advised the inhabitants to form a republic, which was done. All the adult islanders, women equally with men, have votes, and every six years a president is elected for that period.—Westminster Gazette.

An Ensy Remedy.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mrs. Cumso as she tossed about in bed. "I'm suffering dreadfully from insomnia."

"Go to sleep and you'll be all right," growled Mr. Oumso as he rolled over and began to more again.—London Au-

A NAME.

At first a glimmer, wavering and pale, Pierced here and there a cloud's o'erhanging veil,

And then at length a great star, full and bright, Broke forth and east its radiance on the night. —Catherine Young Glen in Century.

CHURCHES OF GRANADA.

They Are at Once Magnificent and Beg-garly, Solemn and Gay.

It was in its churches that I thought Granada at once most magnificent and beggarly, most solemn and gay. I know nothing in France or Italy to compare with the effect of the cathedral when the sun steeped streets were left, the leather curtain was lifted and we were suddenly in darkness as of night, a great altar looming dimly in far shadows, vague, motionless figures prostrate before it. Their silent ferver in the strange, scented dusk gave a clew to the eestasy of a Theresa, of an Ignatius. But it was well to turn back quickly into matter of fact daylight. To linger was to be reminded that mystery has its price, solemnity its tawdriness. In cathedral and capilla real if we ventured to look at the royal tombs at the grillewhich even in Spain is without equal— at the retablos, with their wealth of or-nament, one sacristan after another kept close at our heels, impudently expect-

If in unknown little church our eyes grew accustomed to darkness, it was that they might be offended with Virgins gleaming in silks and jewels, with Christs clothed in petticoats. And if we did once visit the Cartuja it satisfied our curiosity where other show churches were concerned. The word Cartuja hung upon the lips of every visitor at the Hotel Roma. Foreigners wrestled hope-lessly with it. Spaniards repeated it tenderly, as if in love with its gasping gutturals. We never sat down to a meal that some one did not urge us to the en-joyment of its wonders. At last in self defense we went. The Cartuja's architecture struck us as elaborate, its decoration as abandoned as the gush that had sent us to it. It had not even the amusing gayety of Bohemia's rococo, but was pretentions and florid in a dull, vulgar way, more in keeping with gild-ed cafe or popular restaurant. But to this visit my record owes a place, since it was our one concession to the guide-book's commands. It pleased us better to forget the exaggerated, tortured flam boyance in the kindly twilight of churches the names of which we never troubled to ask.-Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

Where the Watters Ask No Odds.

Common as the practice of tipping is becoming in this city, there must still be restaurants in which tips are neither given nor expected, and among these must be some, at least, of the beef and beans places in the neighborhood of Park row. I have not been so familiar with these places in recent years as I used to be years ago, before they had grown so large and when coffee and cakes furnished the chief staple of the food provided. In those days I am quite sure that nobody ever thought of tipping the waiters, and I believe that the same practice prevails in them now. It might be that a waiter would take a tip from some old customer with whom he was on friendly terms, but I doubt if he would take one from a casual guest. I think if such a guest should put a tip on the table the waiter would wipe it off on the floor with the cloth with which he swabs the table.

The beef and bean places are refreshing, not only in the food they furnish, but in the spirit of self reliant independence that pervades them.—Cor. New York Sun.

Charging a Bear With Bayonets.

Russian soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt. On a recent occasion a local police inspector joined in the hunt and got two of the soldier beaters to act as his bodyguard. When the bear came merrily romping toward him over the snow, the inspector got flurried, missed both barrels, flung down his gun and buried his head in the snow, seeking to burrow out of sight. The bear came on in a great fury. Two of the soldiers waited till he came to close quarters and turned him back with a volley. They then charged with fixed bayonets and finished him off in true military style. They have been rewarded for their presence of mind in saving the life of the guardian of the peace by having their photographs hung in their head-quarters and being each presented with one ruble. -London Globe.

Nut Cracking as a Trade

There are in Chicago a considerable number of men and women, mostly Italians, who make a fair living by cracking pecan nuts. It is a recognized trade. They take orders regularly from the fruit stands and stores and supply them with cracked nuts. So far as possible they keep their methods in shadow. They crack them with hammers, but they get no such disheartening result as the amateur who essays the same attempt. They have no little pieces to pick up, but every kernel cames out in neat, unbroken halves. This is because they soak the nuts over night in soft water. - Chicago Tribune.

"Is Mrs. Beverly so highly cultured?"
"Yes, she can look at a hole in a newspaper without wondering what was out out."—Chicago Record.