Battroab Cime Cables. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. .

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

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

2:04 a m-Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p.m., New York, 9:28 p.m.; Baltimore, 6:50 p.m.; Washington, 7:18 p.m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

2:58 p.m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. M.; New York, 7:33 a. M. Pullman Seeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia, passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. M.

2:38 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 10:38 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:29 a. M.; Washington, 7:40 a. M. Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

7:21 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:15 F. M. for Eric. 9:50 a. m.--Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.

528 p. m.--Train II, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations. THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH,

FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH,
TRAIN 11 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 Priftwood at 5:25 e. M. with Paliman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.
TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:59 p. m.; daily arriving at Prittwood at 9:25 a. m. Paliman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Eric and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Eric and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN Heaves Renevo at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21 ". M. JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a.m.; Johnsonburg at 9:38 a.m., arriving at Ulermont at 10:35 a.m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. ar-rlying 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	9 25	Ridgway	2 (8)	6.30
12 17	9.33	Island Run	1.52	6.2
12 21	9.36	Mill Haven	1.48	6.15
12 32	9.45	Croyland	7.01	6 00
12 36	9.52	Shorts Mills Blue Rock	1.04	5.56
12.27	19.0%	Vineyard Run	1 40	5.51
12 12	37 000	Carrier	1 95	5 54
10 55	10.12	Brockwayville	1.15	5.44
1.00	10 90	McMinn Summi	1 05	5.34
1 00	10.25	Harveys Run	12.58	5.25
1 15		Falls Creek	12 50	5 26
1 15	10 30	Falls Creek DuBois	12 40	5 16
	TRA	INS LEAVE RIDE	GWAY.	
E	astware		Westwar	st.
Train	n 8, 7:17 (m. Tr	ain 3, 11:34	
Truit	n 6, 2:10	p. m. Tr	ain I, 3:15	
Trali	n 4, 7:55	p. m. Tre	ain 11, 7:21	p. m

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

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

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

On and after Nov. 10th, 1805, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-lows: :25 a. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.

1:35 p. m.—Accommodation from Punxsu-tawney and Big Run. 10:00 a.m.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

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, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston. Passengers are requested to purchase tick-tis before entering the cars. An excess harge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-luctors when fares are paid on trains, from distations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickers at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

J. H. McInter, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E. C. Lapry, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester N. Y. A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday

	EAST	WARD		-	
	No.1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
STATIONS.					_
Red Bank	10 45	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Lawsonham					
New Hethlehem	11 30	5 25	5 20		
Oak Ridge	11 38	5 33	5 27		
Mayaville	11 46	5 41			
New Hethlehem Oak Ridge Maysville Summerville	12 06	6.00	5 51		
Brookville	12 25 +12 31	6 20 46 26	6 09		
Fuller,	10 40	6 38	70 AS		
Reynoldsville .	1 00		6 45		
Panconst	1 1 00	7 05	65 BZ8		-
Falls Creek	1 1 26	7 19	7 00		1 36
DuBois	1 35	7 30	7 10	10 40	1 45
sabula	1 48	7 35	7 23		13.77
Winterburn	2 05	7 46	7 34 7 40		
Penfield Tyler	2 15	6 00	7 50		
Renevatte	2 43	8 30	8 18		
Benezette Grant	+2 53		46 28		
Driftwood	3 20	9 10		5 70	s or
	IP. M.			A. M.	P. M
	WEST				
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Physical december 19					
		5 00	5 30	2 30	2000
Grant	10 42	5 10	6 01		100
Grant	10 42	5 10	6 01		
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Grant Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Babula DuBola Palis Oroek Pancoast	10 42 10 52 11 20 11 36 11 47 1 26 1 26 1 30	5 42 5 42 6 30 6 35 6 37 6 30 7 30	6 011 6 33 6 49 6 55 7 27 8 40	12 40 12 50	5 10 5 20
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REECH CREEK RAILROAD.

ESP No 37	Mail No 33	MAY 17, 1806.		EAD I	Mail No 3
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9.00		Kermoor		3.25	4.43
8.50	12 25	GAZZAM	***	5.35	4.50
S 44 5 38	12 18 Att	New Milport	Lve	5 41	4.04
8.32	12 13	Olanta	2001	5.02	50
8.25	12 00	Olanta	Atte	3.58	5.17
8.05	11 40 Lvs	Clearfield Jane.	Arr	0.15	154
T 55	11.31	CLEARFIELD.		6.25	161
7.45	11 21 Arr	Clearfield June.	Lve	6.35	0.11
T 37	11 12	Woodland	Link	6 45	6.25
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Daily
 Week-days
 10 53 a n Sunday
 New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 10.20 a m train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&ReadingR.R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Ratiway. At Min Hall with Central Ratiroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Ratiroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ballway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Ratiroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad. F. E. HERRIMAN,

Superintendent. Philadelphia, Pa.

Botele.

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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. 144block from P. R. R. Depot and 44 block from New P. & R. R. Depot.

Miscellancous.

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DR. R. E. HARBISON,

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

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

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,

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Down's Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recom-mended or money refunded. For sale by H. A. Stoke. CRUDITY IN EUROPEAN ART.

New York Central & Hudson Siver S. S. Co., Letter | Americans Mave Satisfied the Hunger For

a New Creation Is there no art in Morse's telegraph, in Fulton's steamboat or Colt's revolver or in an American cultivator, but only in a morbid projection upon canvas of Dante's insane portraitures of a supposed but impossible torture of lost souls in hell or the ever recurring monks of the wine cellar lewdly gibing the waiter girls that bring them their inebriating cups? Two-thirds of all the so called art of Europe consists of pietures that are both deniable and untrue, designed to commemorate events that never occurred or to preserve our reverence for ideas which the human mind no longer seriously entertained. American art must be the embodiment of American ideals and not the reflex of mediæval ideals which no longer command the sincere respect of even the European mind. The art of Europe is as crude in its way as that of America, because it does not relate to ideas that are now or ever again can be potential over human mind.

The most powerful and artistic fiction of modern times, perhaps of any period, whether judged by the extent to which it has been read, dramatized, acted, imitated and translated or by the depth of its revolutionary effects on society, is "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It drew much of its power from the hunger the world felt for a new art that should be American. Irving wrote volumes on England, Spain, Mohammedan histories, etc., all of which are passing into waste paper because they have not the originality of true art, while his name lives only in that small portion of his work whose theme was American—viz, the legend of Sleepy Hollow, Rip Van Winkle and Diedrich Kniekerbocker. Humboldt showed that travel and observation were fine arts, and that the best field for their practice lay in America. Audubon lifted the study of birds into a fine art and found no field necessary to its practice but America. Lowell, Mark Twain and Bret Harte have lifted American humor into an art so fine that the European world itself is inquiring whether all real humor is not exclusively an American art.—Gunton's Magazine.

DARKNESS SEEMED FAMILIAR.

Young Woman Did Not Notice That the Light Had Gone Out.

They were on a tandem, and a straight, smooth road stretched away before them through the park for a mile or more. There was darkness all aboutthick, impenetrable darkness-which lay heavy among the trees and betrayed the fact that the authorities had neglected the electric lights, counting on a moon that had failed to keep her engagements.

But they did not mind the darkness. In fact, they rather sought out the more shadowy portions. For there is something about a tandem, if it steers easily, which softens the iron bound laws of custom. The riders are so close together anyway. And if the one on the rear seat leans slightly forward and the one on the front seat leaps just a little back, there is no need to sigh for the best of hammocks.

The young man on the rear seat had leaned slightly forward. Moreover, the young woman on the front seat had leaned just a little back. And there was more on the young woman's lips than microbes.

Suddenly they were arrested by a shout—it is said that park policemen never arrest any one in any other way— a deep, full bodied shout that boded ill.

"Hi! You! Where's your lamp?" They stopped and dismounted. With a burly policeman in the road there was

nothing else to do. "Where's your lamp?" the officer de-

manded.

They examined the front of the wheel "Why," said the young woman,
"why, I never noticed that it wasn't
lit. I—I must have imagined that we were in the parlor at home."—Chicago Tribune.

A Grave Blunder.

A German gentleman one day received a telegram from the proprietor of a hotel in the south of France informing him of the death of his aunt, and asking for particulars as to the disposal of the body. The gentleman begged that the body might be sent to Cologne, and, after telegraphing to the deceased's rela-tions to assemble in that city, traveled thither himself. In due time the coffin arrived. On being opened it was found to contain the body, not of an aunt, but of a Russian general in full uniform. Further telegrams elicited the information that the coffin containing the body of the deceased lady had been forwarded in error to the relatives of the Russia. general at St. Petersburg. Urgent tele-grams were dispatched to St. Petersburg. grams were dispatched to be anxious waiting and after three days of anxious waiting this answer was received: "Your aunt has been interred with full military honors."—Lendon Tit-Bits.

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 sused them so much suffering. It is a erfect regulator. It quickly cures billiousness, indigestion, eruptions of the skin and all blood diseases. Large size 25 cents and 50 cents.

Pigeons Outwit a Hawk.

The Southern Sportsman told recently about a flock of pigeons that measured brains with a hawk and came out on top in the contest. H. S. Edwards owned a flock of pigeons which one day were cut off from their cote by a large hawk. The pigeons knew that if the hawk once got above them one at least of their number would go to make the hawk a meal, and so up they flew in circles, perhaps hoping to go higher than the hawk. In the rising game they were no match for the hawk. The latter kept under the pigeons and leisurely follow-

ed their laborious movements. Then came a curious and unexpected sight to Mr. Edwards. Every pigeon closed its wings, when they appeared to be the size of sparrows and down they came past the hawk at a terrific rate. That astonished the hawk. It actually dodged the dropping birds and missed half a dozen wing strokes before it got in full chase of them. When it got in full chase of them.

down to the barnyard, not a pigeon was

down to the barnyard in the cote, some in the porch, two in the wellhouse, and one was in the kitchen. The hawk had been outwitted completely. It is a question how the pigeons managed to check their fall, as they did not slacken up till they were about 16 or 20 feet above the ground, when they scattered in all directions to escape the hawk.

A Peculiar Cough.

At a recent meeting of one of the French societies a paper was read on what was diagnosed as a tonsilar cough. This cough is described as violent, spas-modic and painful. It was frequently accompanied by reflexes in the neighboring region, and particularly by a pro-fuse watering of the eyes. All remedies ordinarily applied produced no effect whatever, and as there was no expectoration the origin of the cough has seemed obscure. The trouble, however, is explained by familiarity with the structure of the tonsils. Several sets of nerves center and blend at and near the outer surface of the tonsils, where they form what is described under the name of tonsilar plexus. The tonsils are connected by muscles with the apparatus of the larynx, a fact which makes treatment of the tonsils complicated and difficult. It is a common practice to cut off the tonsils, but this has been attended with very grave results. The hearing is some times affected by this arrangement and the larvnx is necessarily involved. The best surgeons are at present very careful how they perform any surgical operation on the throat or tongue, as it is a fact past question that very few such operations are successful in the long run. There may be temporary relief, but it is almost invariably shor: lived.—New York Ledger.

Sing Tiles. By means of an ingenious process invented by Marco Cheapponi the manufacture of slag tiles from blast furnace slag is said to be successfully carried on at the smelting works of Concha i Toro, about ten miles from Santiago de Chile. The result obtained evidently realizes an important desideratum in this line The slag and matte, according to this plan, are tapped from the blast furnace into a slag pot, and, after settling a few moments, the slag is poured from ladles into molds. These are placed on a hearth which has a movable cover, and, the molds being filled with slag, a cover is placed on them as well as on the hearth. A very slight heat is kept up, so that the slag is very slowly cooled, and when it appears black the molds are lifted from the hearth, and the slag tiles are dumped into cold water. Made in this manner, the slag tiles are light and portable, and, when laid, tough and durable. The slag carrying a considerable amount of iron is preferred. It is well known that under ordinary circum-stances it is impossible to produce tiles of this class of suitable dimensions without extraordinary means for tough ening .- New York Sun.

Mail Catchers.

"That man is a mail catcher," remarked a clerk at the city postoffice. "and one of a class who are in such a hurry for their letters that they cannot wait for them to be delivered in the regular way. They stand in line as ev-ery mail is being opened and want their letters immediately. As a rule they are a second rate kind of agents who have no office, and they are anxious about their letters for the reason that they ex-pect fees or remittances in them. They come as regularly and as frequently as do the mails, never say a word and de-part as soon as the mails are opened, and they find that there is or is not something for them, only to come again at the next mail arrival."—Washington

Our First Coins.

The first coins really deserving the name of United States coinage were struck off as "pattern pieces" by Benjamin Dudley at the instigation of Robert Morris and were laid before congress in 1783 as specimens of what the coing should be They were a "mark" in 1783 as specimens of what the coinage should be. They were a "mark" and a "quint" and thus described: The "mark"—obverse; an eye, the center of a glory, 18 points cross equidistant a circle of as many stars. The "quint" is similar in design, the value on reverse being noted.

It has been noted by the oculists that blue eyed people are seldom color blind, the percentage of those so afflicted be-ing greatest among persons with hazel

Italian Shepherds

As to their moral and intellectual characteristics, these vary not only acaccording to their social station. Between the prosperous shepherds from the mountains of Pistoja, imbaed with the proverbial courtesy of the Tuscan, speaking the purest Italian, acute, intelligent, a fluent story teller, and often an extempore poetizer, down to the wretchedly poor, brutalized peasant from the Ro magna, clad from head to foot in filthy sheepskins, and who, with difficulty, keeps body and soul together with the proceeds of his small flock of half starved sheep, whose only pasture is on the pathways and byways or furtively cropped from forbidden ground, be tween such two extremes the gradations are numberless, but nothwithstanding certain traits of character are common to all. Common to all is the life they lead, solitary and wandering, now on the lonely heights of the Apennines, now on the still lonelier plains of the Manuma. They are hardly ever seen even in the larger villages, and it is only from some lofty hilltop that they have a distant glimpse of the towns, those modern Babylons, on which they gaze with mixed feelings of curiosity and aversion.

Always alone, they necessarily be-come taciturn, and, therefore, meditative. Their life out of doors, without manual labor or fixed application, leads them to apply their minds to study the phenomena of nature, the habits of animals, the properties of plants or the course of the stars. The necessities of their nomadic existences teach them to apply this knowledge, and they become terrible poachers, clever veterinarians, tanners, herbalists, basket makers, stocking knitters, sometimes excellent joiners and shoemakers.-Good Words.

Refting the Baby. The fond mother who puts her infant on the penny slot weighing machine and exults over its pounds of solid flesh only repeats the most ancient of customs, "hefting the baby." Thus Professor Chamberlain's remarks may fur nish many valuable anthropemetric data. Haberlandt has written a curious paper on the weighing of men in India and how the devotees to some of their gods propitiated them by a gift, the weight of which exactly corresponds with the ponderosity of the supplicant. Thou art weighed in a balance and found wanting" (Daniel) may have its origin in this custom. Critical examinations, curiously enough, were made in the past as to the effectiveness of prayer in Brittany when an ill man came to a certain shrine seeking a cure. He was weighed, so as to see whether he gained or lost flesh as the religious regimen under the priests was being carried out. Professor Chamberlain gives an Eskimo custom: When a man or a woman is sick, the nerse puts a stone under the patient's headrest. Then she weighs the stone in her hands daily, and if, supposably, the stone feels heavier, then the sick one will be cured. If the stone seems to be lighter, then there is no chance of recovery. It is doubtful whether an Italian woman having a child born in America would ever submit it to the trial of the balance. It would be deemed unlucky.—New York Times.

Sympathy. The Boston Transcript says that a elergyman was recently the guest of a friend who was a college president. On Sunday morning he arose very early and went out to take a walk in the delightful air. Not a soul was stirring at first, but as the clergyman's steps led him toward the business portion of the village he noticed a seedy looking individual peering into various shady resorts in turn. He watched him with a mild curiosity, and apparently the other was not wholly oblivious of him and considered that the doctor of divinity was up for something. At last, after the two had proceeded all up and down the main street in semicompany, the shabby and blear eyed man turned to the immagulate minister and remarked. with infinite sadness and pity in his tone: "'Tain't no use, pard. All the places is closed up."

"I want a transfer to the depot, " said the lady with a feather in her bonnet. "Certainly, madam; which depot?" asked the conductor. "I want it to the depot," repeated the lady of the feather. "But I don't know which depot you mean," replied the conductor. "Never you mind what you know and what you you mind what you know and what you don't know," snapped the woman; "you do as you are told. You give me a transfer, do you hear?" "But"— "I won't have your but. Just you give me that transfer or I will report you." And the conductor give it to her, while every one on the car hoped he had sent her to the wrong place.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The most valuable stamp in the world (says a philatelist) is the 1 cent magenta stamp of British Guiana, dated 1856. There is only one copy in existence, and it will cost you \$5,000 if you are de-mented enough to desire to purchase it.

The swiftest bird is the kestril, or English sparrowhawk. It has been known to schieve a speed of 150 miles an hour.

I will not be concerned at men's not knowing me; I will be concerned at my own want of ability.—Confucius.

White Brook Trout.

Did you ever see a white brook trout -milk white save for the delicate traceries of his just perceptible spots and for the crimson tipped fins below? It is not likely you ever did, unless you have stood where I stood some time ago and looked down into the fish hatchery ponds and tanks, where I saw more than 2,000 of these white trout in one long tank and perhaps 100 larger ones in a grass fringed pond outside of the hatchery walls. The white brook trout is a freak of nature, but a most beautiful fish, and if his race is to be perpetuated, as seems probable, a rare addition will be made to the brooks.

One day when a workman in the state fish hatchery near this city chanced to see two little trout, pure white and perfectly formed, darting around among thousands of others at the bottom of the gravelly tank, he made up his mind he would see if they could not be kept alive separate from the rest and raised to mature fishhood. He succeeded better than he had anticipated, and there are 2,000 progeny of this fruitful pair. The only obstacle which seems to be in the way of their becoming a popular addi-tion to the trout streams is their abnormal shyness, a shyness which seems to amount almost to shamefacedness, Of course, the average brook tront is one of the cutest of the whole finny tribe and not overanxious at any time to show himself, but these white trout are strangely averse to publicity, so to speak.—St. Paul Letter in Chicago Record.

Almost a Tragedy.

The car stopped at Hillside avenue to allow a big, pompous looking man to There was but one seat in the car that was not occupied by a passen-ger, and that was filled by an enormous bundle, beside which sat a little quiet looking man reading a copy of The

Windmill. "I want that seat," remarked the big

man abruptly.
"All right," responded the little "Why don't you take it?"

"Well, take that bundle out of it," growled the other.
"Gness not," sententiously remarked

the man in the seat. Whereupon the seeker for a seat called the conductor, who informed the little man that if he did not at once remove the bundle he would be thrown out into

the street.
"All right," said he. "Fire away!" The big man and the conductor seized him and were about to push him through the door when a man sitting opposite, just awakening to the situation, looked up and said:

"Oh, I beg pardon, that's my bundle. Did you want it removed?"

Then the little one wondered how much he would have recovered in a damage suit if he had been thrown off the car, and the big man sat down while his collar wilted and turned over half way around his neck. -West Medford Windmill.

The Town's Crooked Dividing Line.

"There is a reason for most everything," said a Cumberland county man when he was asked how in the world they came to have such a crooked line between two towns in his county. "There's a reason for this crooked line You see, some of our towns established in pioneer times, when land was abundant and people were few, had a big territory, which was afterward sliced to make new towns. It was so in the case you mention, and when the cut off was made people along the line of di-vision were of different minds as to which town they wanted to be in. So the legislature drew a straight line between the two parts and then provided that persons dwelling on lands ing either side of this line might be in one town or the other, as they should decide within 90 days after passing the act. Some went one way and some ther other, and the line was all skewed up to accommodate them." - Lewiston Journal.

A Horse Tale.

There are some people who will not believe the following story of a horse which takes the end of a hose pipe in his mouth and holds it there until his thirst is quenched, but it is said to be a fact. The horse is owned by F. S. Brown of Ansonia, Conn., and the horse is stabled at Curtis' livery barn. It was several days ago that one of the stablemen, while fooling with him, offered him the end of the hose pipe, through which the water was flowing, and, to his surprise, the horse took it in his mouth and held it there until he had a good drink. The next time the horse was led to trough he of his own accord took hold of the pipe and succeeded in getting the end in his mouth and had a good drink and continues to do so day after day. -Boston Herald.

"I wonder," said a member of a woman's association, "why the report of the secretary is referred to as 'min-

"I don't know," replied another. "It always seems a great deal more like hours."—Washington Star. Fun has no limits. It is like the hu-

man race and face. There is a family likeness among all the species, but they all differ.—Haliburton.

The long line of English preceder is closed by burgesses, who rank no below citizens, who follow officers the army and navy.