VOLUME 5.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

REECH CREEK RAILROAD.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

Railrond Cime Cables

- IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.
 Philadelphia & Frie Railroad Division Time
 Table. Trains leave Driftwood.
 Warman State St

WESTWARD ...

21 a. m.-Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-indiate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:15 P. M. for Erle.

- 9:50 s. m .-- Train 3, daily for Erie and inter-mediate points.
- 126 p. m .- Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations -
- Kane and Intermediate stations 2 THROUGH TRAINS FOR DIDFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:23 a. m.! Washington, 7:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:00 a. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 a. M.; Baltimore, 8:00 a. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 a. M.; Baltimore, 8:00 a. M.; Wilkinsport.
- Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Phila-delphia, II:20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baftimore, II:20 p. m.; dily 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 Phila-delphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williams-

TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 6:30 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.

17 9.33 Ialand Run 1.82 6.22 19 9.36 Mill Haven 1.48 6.11 21 9.48 Croyland 1.57 6.03 36 9.52 Phorts Mills 1.37 6.03 36 9.52 Phorts Mills 1.34 6.04 40 9.57 Blue Rock 1.29 5.55 50 10.12 Brockway ville 1.15 5.44 50 10.02 McMinn Summit 1.05 5.4 50 10.22 McMinn Summit 1.05 5.4 50 10.40 DuBois 12.40 5.16 13 10.50 Falls Creek 12.50 5.2 45 10.40 DuBois 12.40 3.11 11.87	IDGWAY & DAILY EX UTHWARD.	KCEPT SUND.		
17 943 Island Run 1.52 6.23 19 360 Mill Haven 1.48 6.11 32 948 Croyland 1.57 6.01 33 952 Shorts Mills 1.34 6.04 40 957 Blue Rock 1.29 5.05 40 957 Blue Rock 1.29 5.05 40 957 Blue Rock 1.29 5.05 45 1001 Carrier 1.25 5.55 50 1012 Brockwayville 1.15 5.44 50 1023 Harveys Rua 1.26 5.25 51 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 51 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 51 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 52 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 54 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 51 1030 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 54 1040 Falls Creek 1.20 5.25 51 1030 Falls Creek 1.20 5.26 51 1040 Trange Mard. Trange M	M A.M. 87	TATIONS.	P. M.	P.M.
Eastward. Westward. ain 8, 7:17 a. m. Train 3, 11:24 a. m.	17 9-35 Is 21 9-35 M 32 9-48 4 36 9-52 81 40 9-57 B 42 9-50 Vin 45 10-61 Bro 56 10-12 McM 66'-10-22 McM 56' 66'-10-23 Ha 15' 45' 10-40 F'	land Run (II Baven Froyland oorts Mills lue Rock leeyard Run Carrier ekwayville (inn Summit rveys Run alls Creek DuBois	148 133 125 155 155 125 10 125 10 125 10 125 10 12 12 12	6 30 6 219 6 6 19 6 6 04 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
ain 6, 2:10 p.m. Train 1, 3:15 p.m. Ain 4, 7:55 p.m. Train 11, 7:21 p.m.	Eastward. ain 8, 7:17 a. m. ain 6, 2:10 p. m.	Train	estwar 3, 11:34 1, 3:15	a. m. p. m.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

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

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

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11:1

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New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee CONDENSED TIME TABLE. READ UP Exp Mail No 37 No 33 READ DOWN Exp Mail No 30 No 36 MAY 17, 1996. p.m. p.m. 155 Atr.... PATTON.... Lve 110 Y. Arr 530 413 1 10 Lve.... MAHAFFEY. GAZZAM. 45 8.50 12.25 5 30 5 40 Lve 5 41 4 58 5 40 5 00 5 58 5 15 5 58 5 15 8.80 12.85 GAZZAM 8.43 12.18 Arr. Kermoor Lve 8.44 12.18 Arr. Kermoor Lve 8.45 12.07 Offanta Offanta 8.45 12.00 Mitchells State 8.05 11.40 Lve Clearfield June, Arr 7 55 11 31 CLEARFIELD. # 25 18 10 745 11 21 Arr. Clearfield June. L.*o 6 35 6 19 737 11 12 Woodland 6 45 6 29 737 11 12 Woodland 6 45 6 29 737 11 12 Woodland 6 45 6 29 738 11 05 Bigler 6 52 6 43 721 10 38 Wallaceton 6 57 6 40 715 10 50 Morrisdale Mines 7 06 6 48 707 10 41 Lye Musson Arr 7 15 6 50 7 07 10 41 Lye Munson Arr 7 15 6 35 6 36 10 06 Lye PHIL PSB'G Arr 7 40 7 27 7 37 10 10 Arr PHIL PSB'G Lye 6 35 6 35 7 36 10 36 Arr Munson Lye 6 7 17 7 00 7 00 10 2 Winburne 7 22 7 06 7 00 10 2 Winburne 7 22 7 06 6 40 10 12 PEALE 7 40 7 25 6 30 6 30 6 30 8 04 7 35 6 44 6 31 9 43 SNOE SHOE 8 04 7 22 5 18 8 48 BEECH CREEK 8 04 8 23 4 36 8 23 LOUK HAVEN 9 01 8 33 4 36 8 25 LOUK HAVEN 9 01 8 34 4 37 8 10 JERSEY SHORE JUNC 9 29 9 16 4 36 8 25 JERSEY SHORE JUNC 9 39 9 16 9 16 pm a m Paita & Reatorso R R. a m pm pm a m Paita & Reatorso R R. a m pm 2 40 40 55 Arr WILLIAMSPT Lve +10 20 +11 20 53 5 +11 30 Lve. PHILA. Arr 5 508 710 4 39 Lv N.Y. via Tamagua Ar 600 57 30 Lv N.Y. via Phila. Ar b 75 5 930 a m pm pm a m * Daily + Week-days \$6 00 pm Sundays 10 55 a an Sunday * 'D' New York passengers travellog via Phil-adelphila on 10:20 a m train from Williams-port, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia. CONNECTIONS. At Williamsport with Philadelphia&RendingR.R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Railway, At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Altgona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad. A. G. Patmer. F. E. Hummyas

A. G. PALMER. F. E. HERRIMAN,

Superintendent. Gen'l Pass, Agt. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dotelo.

'EL MCCONNELL.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. ANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

reading hotel of the town. Headquar-r commercial men. Steam heat, free ath rooms and closets on every floor, rooms; billiard room, telephone con-us &c.

TEL BELNAP.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor.

class in every particular. Located in y centre of the business part of town, us to and from trains and commodious rooms for commercial travelers.

ORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL.

1217-29 FILBERT STREET, IILADELPHIA, - PENN'A, PRESTON J. MOORE, Proprietor.

342 bed reoms. Rates \$2.00 per day Ameri-can Plan. 15 block from P. R. R. Depot and 5 block fram New P. &. R. R. Depot.

Miscellancous.

LA NEFF.

I'd rather live in Bohemia Than in any other land.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

BOHEMIA.

Where lieth the land Bohemia? Is it enchanted ground? Unto the place no guide or trace Was e're by sacrething found. Yet many wander through it In blindness or in scorn. And some there dwell who love it well; They are Bohemians born.

Here lieth the land Bohemia!

Strange light upon it beams, This border land, whose outer strand Melts in the sea of dreams.

Behind us roars the real, The world of strife and din: Our kindlier fate is here to wait Until our ships come in. O'ershadowing Bohemia,

O'ershadowing Bohemia, Fame, like a mountain grand, Piercing the skies, uplifts our eyes From this, the lotos hand. The summit gleans in splendor And beckons spirits bold— Fain would we go, yet, ahl we know The heights of fame are cold.

Here, resting in Bohemia, Beside the waters still,

In mendows green, where Hippoerens Winds as a little rill, Winds as a little rill, We doem in pleasant places Are cast our lines and lives, Where grace and heart are more than art And chivalry survives. —Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun

POSTAL EVOLUTION.

STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Crude Methods of Early Ages-Biblical References to the Post-Beginning of What Has Become an Almost Perfect and a Cheap System.

It seems almost incredible, in view of the wonderful labyrinth of postal routes all over the world today, that there ever sould have been a time when there were no postoffices, no letter carrier, no mail

facilities at all. But, of course, there had to be some means of communication even in the earliest ages, though these were confined for centuries to emperors and kings and other great rulers. The emperors of Egypt, of Persia, of Assyria and of Rome held many lesser kings and satraps as their vassals. With these it was necessary to communicate with certainty and regularity, and therefore convier were employed to carry dispatches and reports to and from the more distant provinces.

Of course no one man or one horse could traverse the whole route, so stations were established along the roads at certain intervals, where couriers were always in readiness to relieve weary brothers, and carry on the dispatches with uniform speed. These stations were called "posts," from the Latin word positum-fixed or placed-whence comes the name of our modern postal system.

In the Old Testament are frequent references to the posts. In II Chronicles you will find, "So the posts went with the letters," and "So the posts passed from city to city." In Esther also and in Job and Jeremiah you will find other allusions to the posts. But they were never for the use of the common people. The Roman Emperor Augustus was

England a real and effective postal service. Louis XI of France founded a postal system in 1464, which was greatly improved by Charles IX in 1565.

But it was not alone the Christian nations that felt the need of a postal service. When the Spaniards invaded South America, they found a regular system of posts in operation, so that the news of their landing was carried to the inca with incredible swiftness, the postmen being runners, who carried around their waists knotted cords, a code of signals or sign writing.

Coming down to our own country, suppose we take a peep at the mail methods in vogue in its earlier days. Let us take as a type the postal service between Boston and New York, where, in 1762, a post was established "to goe monthly. Post riders, starting at the same hour from each end of the route, carried the mails. Leaving on Monday morning, they met and exchanged bags at Saybrook, Conn., on the following Saturday. Then each man returned to his starting point, which, of course, took nearly another week. It was Benjamin Franklin that, in

1775, suggested the plan for a postal service on which our present system is founded. In the early days of this system rates were charged that seem outtem rates were charged that seem out-rageous to us of the present day—be-tween Boston and New York, 1834 cents, and 25 cents for points beyond. Of course this led to swindling the government and the smuggling of letters. Private parties carried mail secretly at lower rates, and in 1839 Harnden's express entered the field, carrying letters concealed in bundles and other packages at less than legal rates.

But as soon as the government low-ered its charges all these smugglers dropped out of the race. There was no money in it then.—Philadelphia Times

The Two "Dark Days."

There are two "dark days" mentioned in the annals of New England. The first occurred on Oct. 21, 1716, when it suddenly became so dark soor after noon that the people were forced to use artificial lights to do their ordinary work. This strange condition of the atmosphere lasted about 814 hours. Again, on May 19, 1780, there was a remarkable darkening of the atmos-phere, but the phenomenon did not come on so suddenly as that upon the earlier date. The darkness in this latter instance began between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the day named and lasted throughout the day. The dark-Louis Republic.

er's presence with one eye black, his lips swollen and a ragged scratch across his cheek, the blood from which he iped off with his shirt sleeve. cried th paren "have you been fighting l in, " he sullenly grunted. n what on earth ails your face?" Green's ma's dead, " he replied. Il, suppose she is. What's that to your disfigured face?" Advertiser. ed Jim just now," answered the nd he looked awful sad and lonedn't know what ter do ter make ight and happy like, and, feelin or him, I jest went up and let him a few licks." it help him?" asked the mother. p him?" echoed the boy in a d tone. "Of course it did. Don't ink it'd make you feel good to off.) ellow that way what had licked

Special English Trait

Star.

The intellectual specialty of the English, as we should contend, is their im-patience of abstract ideas, their inability to believe that because an idea is ound they are, therefore, bound, even when it is inconvenient, to push it to its logical result. They insist on self government, but are quite content to tolerate monarchy and aristocracy. They hold to religious liberty as a dogma, but tax all landlords indifferently to support an established church. They believe in the equality of citizens and tolerate the most astounding differences in the amount of voting power which is assigned to each, so that a Londoner has scarcely a third of the power to in-

fluence laws possessed by an Arcadian or man of Kilkenny. They swear by the franchise as the sheet anchor of liberty, but do not fret, if they get liberty, because the fran chise is a restricted one. Every man with us is in the national ideal "free to say the thing he will," but when he has said it he comes under very strict laws, indeed, intended to provide that what is said shall not be libelons or blasphemous or improper. Colonel Ingersoll, the American apostle of disbe-lief, would on this side of the water have passed half his life in prison .-London Spectator.

Paul Revere's Tower.

It is saddening for the patriotic tourist after he has gazed with reverence at the towers of old Christ church to be told that he is not seeing the original windows from which Paul Revere hung out his lanterns, but a copy, the real tower having been blown down in the great gale of 1804. However, there are plenty of genuine relics inside-where the vast majority of Boston never goes. There are still the old deep window seats, the balcony surrounding the church, with its supporting pillars and upper arches; the top'slaves' gallery," and the antique pews. The bottom of the ancient pulpit of hourglass shape is left us, but the top was given away by the church officials in 1820. The clock under the rail has told of the flight of the man with the scythe for 150 years; the "Vinegar Bible," prayer books, and silver communion service bearing the royal arms were gifts from King George II in 1733; the huge christening basin came from a parishioner in 1730. The marble bust of Washington against the wall was the earliest memorial crected to the Father of His Country, having been placed in position but ten years after his death.—Boston Traveller.

Care of Blistered Feet.

Blisters on the feet, which are nece sarily very painful, should be bathed on going to bed with strong salt water, to which, if they are very tender, it is an excellent thing to add just a very lit-

tle vinegar and fine pounded alum. People who suffer very much in this way will always do well to wear rather thick soled boots, having them especially made, as it is most important for any one who has very tender feet that the boots should be perfectly fitting. Into these boots a pair of lamb's wool socks should be placed, and these socks should be thickly spread over with soft soap on the inside of the foot of the sock.

NUMBER 15.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.

The Manner In Which They Are Allowed to Cadge For Money.

Every American man must remember the shock of surprise with which he first encountered in an English novel the notion of a schoolboy, a gentleman's son, taking money as a gift from his parents' friends and guests. Nothing could have been more foreign to the American idea in my time than that, and I suppose it is still the same. Neither parents nor boys could have submitted to the thought without mortification. But here the feeling, or at least the fact, is quite different. A hard working man who lives up to the last penny of a meager professional income can give a half sovereign tip to the schoolboy son of a friend or acquaintance of his who has \$20,000 a year, and the boy will pocket it, and the father will, at the most, look the other way. I used to think that this had its explanation in the fact that parents and chil-dren were not united by so close a bond here as in America, and that the father cared less than any American father would care for the dignity and self respect of his son. On the other hand, however, it is certain that the English father holds himself responsible for his son and spends money solicitously in trying to start him in life long past the stage when an American youth would be expected to go out and shift for him-self. And, indeed, the older one gets the plainer it is to be seen that any and every attempt to dogmatize about the difference between the two peoples of the two countries must be subject to all sorts of reservations and contradicting modifications. But it is true that the English child is allowed to cadge for money in a way which is unknown to the American child of the same social grade, and that this is by no means confined to relatively poor people. This fact has always seemed to me to rob the English child of a great deal of the interest which with us attaches to childhood. Not I alone find him less interesting, it is a universal judgment upon him.-Harold Frederic in New York Times.

What Kills Many,

A coroner in Australia recently rea-soned out a verdict more sensibly than one-half the verdicts usually rendered. It appeared that an Irishman, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning piece, but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this supply off was blown into a

million pieces. The following was the verdict, delivered with great gravity by the official: 'Can't be called suicide, bekase he didn't mean to kill himself. He didn't die for want of breath, for he hndn't anything to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about, so I shall bring in-died for want of common sense.

An English "Bull."

Sir Francis Scott, the British commander in the recent expedition against Ashanti, is not believed to be a countryman of Sir Boyle Roche, but in re-

ness extended from the northeastern part of New England westward as far as Albany and southward to Pennsylvania. The most intense and prolonged darkness, however, was confined to Massachusetts, more especially to the seaboard. It is said to have come from the southwest, but there is no mention of it made in the history of Ohio or the Virginias. The exact cause still remains one of the unexplained mysteries -St.

A floy's Sympathy.

A 14-year-old boy went into his moth-

 36 a. m. for Curwonsville and Clearfield. 35 a. m. for Curwonsville and Clearfield. 36 a. m. for Curwonsville and Construct a winey and Big Run. 300 a. m. Buffale and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway Johnsonburg, Mt. Johnsonburg, Mt. Bradford, Salamanea, Buffale and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie. 37 a. mAccommodation—For Sykes, Hig Run and Punxsutawney. 30 p. mBradford Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney. 	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.	The Roman Emperor Augustus was the first to establish a system of posts suggestive of the present system. You have heard the saying, "All roads lead to Rome." This was the origin of it: From Rome as a center post roads were built, called "royal highways," extend- ing all over Europe. After the decline of the Roman empire these post roads were abandoned by degrees, and during	had wip "Nicode crawled again?" "No," "Ther "Jim "Well do with "I see
10 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Reschtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car- mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford. 37 p. mMail—For Dufiois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston. "assenge" are requested to purchase tick- befortatering the cars. An excess arge of Ten Cents will be collected by con- clors when fares are paid on trains, from stations where a ticket office is maintained. housand mile tickets at two cents per le, good for passage between all stations.	C. Z. GORDON. JOHN W. REED GORDON & REED, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbett West Main Street. W. L. McCRACHEN, Brockville, Brockville,	the dark ages they almost entirely dis- appeared. In the thirteenth and fourteenth cen- turies, however, their need began to be so strongly felt that posts between dif- ferent parts of the same country were established, and soon these were extend- ed into other countries. These posts were carried first by foot runners and	boy, "an some." "Well "I did him bri sorry for hit me a "Did "Help
J. H. MOLNTYRE, Agent Falls Creek, Pa. C. LAPEY, Gen. Pas. Agent. Kochester N. Y. LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday ne 7, 1896, Low Grade Division.	MCCRACKEN & McDONALD, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.	then a little later by men on horseback. It was not long, though, before the post privilege was extended, and it was found impossible for horseback riders to carry the increasing mail, so wheeled conveyances were provided, and the	surprised you this bust a fe you ever Weekly.
EASTWARD.	FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY	next step was for these conveyances to carry passengers as well as the mail.	- A
STATIONS. No.1. No.5. No. 9. 101 109	ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,	And thus from the post was evolved	Ebery bottom d
d Bank 10 45 4 40	Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.	the mail coach. What this meant to our hitherto shut in ancestors it is hard for	What Patien
wsonham 10 57 4 32 w Bethlehem 11 36 5 35 5 20 k Hidge 11 36 5 31 5 25 5 20 k Hidge 11 46 5 41 5 34 5 34 ammerville 12 26 6 20 5 51 - sokville 12 25 4 50 6 09 - 1 - 12 43 6 18 6 15 - - - 12 43 6 18 6 27 - 10 10 0 6 6 6 5 - - - 13 13 16 5 13 136 1 30 1 36 1 36 13 7 12 7 10 10 30 1 36 1 36	DR. B. E. HOOVER, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho- dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle- ness in operating.	us of the present day to realize even faintly. But it is safe to say that the evolution of the public post and the mail coach did more than any other one thing to hasten civilization. In the reign of the Emperor Freder-	One ti him da f When bearin w aristocra Me de
Is Creek 1 23 7 12 7 60 10 30 1 36 Boin 1 15 7 30 7 10 10 40 1 45 Boin 1 15 7 30 7 10 10 40 1 45 sterpurn 1 16 7 32 7 10 10 40 1 45 sterpurn 1 16 7 32 7 40 34 46 7 50 16 16 16 16 16 12 15 8 20 7 50 18 18 18 14 10 9 30 9 10 8 55 16 10 9 10 8 55 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	DR. R. E. HARBISON, SURGEON DENTIST, Reynoldsville, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by 1.8. McCreight.	ick III, Francis von Laxis, whose grand- father is said to have established a post- al service across the Tyrol and Styria, entered the service of the house of Haps- burg and became the founder of the modern postal system. Through Von Laxis the emperor established regular	hot wate When brush fly way of a to the sh Spit in
WRSTWARD. STATIONS. No.2 No.6 No.10 100 110 A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. B. M. D. M. M. D. M. M. M. M	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.	posts throughout his kingdom between the years 1440 and 1493, and at the be- ginning of the sixteenth century the Austrian post became the international post of the Hapsburg dynasty. In France the University of Paris or-	(A maxi Big bl Too m Shut n silence.)- lore.
Affeid 11 30 6 30 6 40 Interfourn 11 36 0 50 6 55 Dis 11 36 0 50 6 55 Dis 11 6 7 7 12 40 5 10 Bois 11 6 7 7 7 7 12 40 5 10 Bois 1 0 6 50 7 27 12 40 5 10 Boos 1 32 7 20 7 30 12 50 5 20 proddsvilie 1 42 7 40 7 52 10 1 52 57 57 57 56 10 1 52 16 52 15 52 16 1 52 57 57 57 57 57 57 56 1	REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY, WAH SING, Proprietor, Corner 4th street and Gordon alley. First- class work done at reasonable prices. Give the laundry a trial.	ganized a postal service in the thirteenth century which flourished until 1719. In some parts of Europe there were brother- hoods and mercantile guilds which es- tablished posts and postoffices subject to the government. In England, in 1653, Rowland Hill	If your ing from any thro consumption over use
00xy110 2.30 8.38 8.48 yw1110 2.50 8.38 8.48 yw1110 2.50 8.37 10.00 yw1110 2.50 8.37 10.00 yw110 3.50 9.65 9.55 wBothluben 8.10 9.13 9.25 wBothluben 8.17 9.47 9.47 d Bank 4.00 10.00 9.8 9.8 Trains daffy except Bunday. DAVID MCCABGO, Guy'L. Supr. A.4. P. M. P. M. A.5. AL DEBOOK Guy'L Pass. Agr. Cass Agr. Cass Agr. Cass Agr.	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.	started a private post, but Cromwell's heavy hand came down on the enter- prise, and the men who carried the let- ters were trampled down and killed by his soldiers. Later on Mr. Hill came to the front again, instituted many re- forms in the service, and at last gave to	German here and cures of Reynolds sample 1 other ma Otto's Cu
CHIEF AD DEADYA UNE DI AND. AVI.	And the second se	the second se	

Jamaica Folklore Sayings day bucket go da well; one day drop out. costs notin git good weight. nt man drive jackass

ry week for a year?"-Pearson's

time fool no fool: two time fool fool. towel turn tablecloth, dere's no will it. (Directed against codfish acy.)

lead hog a'ready; me no min ar.

n cow tail cut off, God Almighty ly fi him. (Apparently another saying "God tempers the wind thorn lamb.") in de sky, it fall in your face.

tim of prudence.) blanket mek man sleep late. nuch sit down broke trousers. mout' no catch fly. (A plea for)-Journal of American Folk-

An Important Question.

r friends or neighbors are suffercoughs, colds, sore throat, or oat or lung disease (including otion), ask them if they have ed Otto's Cure. This famous remedy is having a large sale is performing some wonderful throat and lung diseases. s Drug Store will give you a bottle free. No matter what st gave to other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large Sizes 25c. and 50c.

If the blisters come up very high, it is wise to let out the accumulated fluid by running a darning needle through the upper surface of the blister. If it is allowed to break the surface of the skin, it is apt to become very sore, sometimes being very difficult to heal. -New York

From the Irish.

First Citizen-I beg your pardon, sir, but I am a stranger in Dublin. Can you direct me to Grafton street? Second ditto--With pleasure. Sure, it's the second turn to the right.

First ditto-Thank you, sir. (Walks

If you're a left handed man it's the other way entirely. -- London Globe.

Our Oldest Fireplace.

Perhaps the oldest fireplace in this country is in the home of a Bangor man. The fireplace was built over 200 years ago, in West Boxford, Mass., and it is sot up in the house perfect and standing, with the same kettle, tongs, etc., as it was 200 years ago.

Trajan, the Roman emperor, had a palace built under the waters of Lake Nemi. It was 500 feet long, 270 feet wide and 60 feet high. The building was made accessible by an arched tunnel leading to it from the shore.

One Dodge Abolished.

"This new light they have discovere that enables one to take a photograph of a man's bones without skinning him will be a terrible factor in the wars of the future," said the philosopher. "Take a bearer of a message, for in-stance; he is captured, and, after the old fashioned methods, swallows the paper; out comes the photographer, takes his internal picture, reproduces the swal-lowed message, and there's all the poor messenger's devotion gone for nothing." --London Tit-Bits.

The bishop of Meath takes precedent of all Irish bishops, and is followed by other bishops according to the seniority of their consecration.

There is a certain farmer so suspiciou that before buying a sheep he examines him closely to make sure that he has no cotton in him.

viewing the troops after their return to England be made a remark which is almost worthy to stand beside some of those of the celebrated maker of "bulls."

Sir Francis, in addressing his men. said: "You were no doubt disappointed because this campaign gave you no op-portunity to fight; but if there had been any fighting, there would have been ny absent faces here today!"-Youth's Companion.

No Argument Against Tobacc

Old Drywater-My boy, in all creation you won't find any animal except man who makes a habit of smoking. Young Puffs-Yes, sir. But neither T.) Second ditto (calling after him)—Hi! do I know any other animal that cocks his meals!—Pick Me Up.

Incapacitated.

"Heavens!" shricked he, "what in ny anger have I done?"

He reeled

"I have been tearing my hair," he

gasped. One glance into the mirror was enough to tell him that he could no longer be considered a piano virtuoso of the first class.-Pick Me Up.

Frightened Off.

Ballantine-Do you ride a wheel, Miss Browster?

Miss Browster-No, sir. I am not in the show business, but perhaps when you say "wheel" you mean bicycle, which, as its name implies, is compoof two principal wheels. I do ride the bicycle, sir. May I ask if you ride?

Ballantine-Yes, but yon'll have to excuse me now. I want to go and buy a ticket to the night school. --Cleveland Leader.

Disproportioned Limbs.

By actual measurement of 50 skeletons the right arm and left leg have been found to be longer in 23, the left arm and right leg in 6, the limbs on the right longer than those on the left in 4 and in the remainder the inequality of the limbs was varied. Only 7 out of 70 skoletons measured, or 10 per cent, had limbs of equal length.

During the trial of a case the other day in England the judge took out his pipe and began smoking. If an Amer-ican judge should do such a thing, The Saturday Review would see in it an evidence of American boorisiness.