

A Famous German Doctor's Work.

curable if taken in time-the German

remedy known as Otto's Cure, having

been found to be an almost cortain cure

for the disease. Asthma, Bronchitis,

Croup, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, and

all throat and lung diseases are quickly

cured by Dr. Otto's Great German

Remedy. Sample bottles of Otto's cure

are being given away at Reynolds Drug

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best saive in the world for cuts, Bruises, sores, ulcers, sait rheum, fever sores, Tetter chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refinded. Price 2 cents per box. For sale by II. Alex. Stoke.

New Yolf: Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

1 MART. PATTON ... Lve

11 05 Bigler 10 58 Wallaceton 10 50 Morrisdale Mines 10 41 Lve Munson, Arr 1 Arr

635 10 % Lve PHIL'PSB'G Lve 655 63

p m s m Pulla, & Reading R R s m pm 240 +655 Arr WILLIAMSPT Leve 1020 +1120 *8 35 +1120 Leve PHILA Arr 508 7 10

st 30 Lv N.Y. via Tamagua Ar 6 00 st 30 Lv N.Y. via Phila. Ar b 7 25

* Daily + Werk-days \$5.00 p m Sundays 10 35 a m Sanday "b" New York passengers traveling vin Phil-adelphia-on 10 50 a m train from Williams-port, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS. At Williamsport with Philadelphia&ReadingR.R. At Jersey Shore with Full Brook Railway. At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipeourg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Aitonan & Philipeourg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Philipeourg Railway. At Mahaffey and Philipeourg Railway. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad. A Gouvers & C. P. Insecurity

tiotele.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

F. E. HERRIMAN,

Gen'l Pass, Agt.

Philadelphia, Pa.

 8.50
 12.25
 GAZZAM

 8.41
 12.18
 Arr.
 Kermoor
 Lve

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 New Milport
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MAY 17, 1806.

Exp Mail No 30 No 38

Lve 541

6 25 1

\$9.30

pm

23

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

READ UP Exp. Mail No 37 No 33

am pm

A. G. PALMER,

Superintendent.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

Store. Large sizes 25c. and 50 cents.

Consumption is now known to be

VOLUME 5.

Ratiroab Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

WESTWARD

21 a. m.-Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuHois, Clermoni and Inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:15 P. M. for Eric.

50 a. m .-- Train 3, daily for Erie 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 II leaves Philadelphia 823 A. m.? Washington, 7.50 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:50 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; dally accept Sun-day, arriving at Driftwood at 5:52 e. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

 TRAIN a leaves New York at 8 p. m.: Phila-delphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:30 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Krie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Phila-delphia to Krie and Baltimore to Williams-port. 755 H 31 CLEARFIELD.
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 Morrisdale Mines

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TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6530 a.m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21
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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 losves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:41 a. m. and Ridgway st 12:00 a. m.

DIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

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8 3	Gen. M	OST,	J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.		

BUFFALO, BOCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between Dullois, Bidgway, radford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rechester, lagara Falls and points in the upper oil gion.

On and after Nov. 10th, 1895, passen-per trains will arrive and depart from Falls Cross station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-lows: 7:25 a.m. for Gerwensville and Clearsield.

1:35 p. m.—Accommodation from Punxsu-mwney and Rig Run.

GREAT SPERCHES HEARD BY FEW. ome of Them Delivered to a Very Small

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

Number of Auditors

It is a curious fact that many of the great speeches which gave immortality to the orators who made them were defivered in comparatively small rooms and to small audiences. When Webster made his great argument in the Dartmouth college case, aside from the bar and the officials in charge of the room, there were not 50 persons present, and yet many believe that he spoke to lislening senators and other high officials.

When we read of Patrick Henry's wonderful display of eloquence, we see in our mind's eye a spacious room and an immense crowd of people listening to his burning words with almost breathless attention. But, in truth, many of these speeches which quickened or changed the march of events were delivered in a small room and to a few hearers-never more than 150. "Could it have been here, in this oaken chapel of 50 pews," wrote Hosmer, the gifted author of "Sprondro," "that Patrick Henry delivered the greatest and best known of all his speeches? Was it here that he uttered those words of doom so unexpected, and then so unwelcome, 'We must fight?' Even here. But the words were spoken in a tone and manner worthy the men to whom they were addressed, and who were so impressed with them that for several moments they were almost awestricken. It was only when the voice of Richard Henry Lee, that other matchless Virginia orator, who rose to second the words of Henry, rang through the room that they were called back to themselves."

Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman was undoubtedly the greatest and most brilliant effort of his professional life. It did for him more, perhaps, than the conduct of any case has given any other in the state of New York in perpetuating his name. And yet the audience that listened to him was less than 120 in number. A friend expressed some surprise that an argument of so much power, learning and eloquence should have attracted so few listeners. "My dear sir," said Seward, 'my audience was in no sense limited. The civilized world was my audience. Posterity will hear it, and generations unborn will praise or censure it from the different standpoints in which they will view it. I did not make it for a part of 'the madding crowd's ignoble strife.' "

Horace Greeley said, "Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman is one of the masterpieces in the history of oratory, reason, logic and humanity. -American Lawyer.

NEW YORK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Enough Always on Hand to Withstand a

Four Months' Siege. If the city of New York and the neighboring district were to be besieged or in some other way entirely cut off from the outside world, and therefore deprived of the food supplies which in normal times come in daily in large quantities, how long would it be before the pinch of hunger would be felt? That is a very hard question to answer, for the reason that there are such inequalities of purchasing capacity in New York society that some go hungry prosperity for fack of means, while the great majority eat more than is good for them. Undoubtedly the number of those who always go hungry would be increased after two or three days of a siege, and then day by day this number would increase until the public authorities would feel compelled to take possession of the food sup-plies and distribute them among the people. With the exception of milk and some other things, the supply of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months at the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies were taken charge of at the beginning of a siege-and this could easily be -the food within New York could be made to last for four months at least. The siege of Paris lasted only four Before two months had passed months. high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunger was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are specially distinguish-But the food supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, and the people would still be comfortable. — Ladies' Home Journal The Word "Dollar." According to one authority, the word "dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the form in Dutch be-ing "daalder." All these different forms were derived from Joachim's Thal, a Bohemian town, where the count of Schlick, A. D. 1518, coined some ex-Schlick, A. D. 1918, counce some ex-cellent pieces in ailver of one ounce in weight. "From the name of the town came Joachim's thaler, applied to the above named coins as well as that of Schlicken thaler. Hence, Joachim's thaler pieces were first contracted into Joachim's thalers and then into thalers. These coins gained such a reputation that they became a pattern, so that others of the same kind, though made others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the same, the word assuming different spelling through the low countries, reaching Spain as dol-lars, and through its provinces trans-mitted to the western hemisphere, where it was applied to coins prior to the adoption of the federal currency. In coinage the word 'dollar' is a favorite, being found, under various spellings, in almost every part of the globe."

What Is a Bull? "A bull," Sydney Smith tells us, "is the exact counterpart of a witticism, for, as wit discovers real relations that

are not apparent, bulls admit apparent relations that are not real." I do not think bulls necessarily do that. When Sir Boyle Roche told the Irish house of commons that he wished a certain bill. then before that august assembly, at the bottom of the bottomless pit, he certainly produced a bull, and a very fine one, but as certainly his aspiration does not admit apparent relations that are not real. It appears to me that a bull may perhaps be defined—in so difficult and subtle a matter I don't like to dogmatize-as a real meaning. I observe in passing—and I hope I may not in so do-ing seem to be lacking in justice to Ireland—that the claim sometimes made on behalf of that country to a sort of monopoly of bulls is untenable.

Excellent bulls are produced by people of other countries. As, for example, by the Austrian officer mentioned by Schopenhauer when he observed to a guest staying in the same country house : "Ah, you are fond of solitary walks. So am I. Let us take a walk together." Or by the Scotchman who told a friend that a common acquaintance had declared him unworthy to black the boots of a certain person, and who, in reply to his remark, "Well, I hope you took my part," said, "Of course I did; I said you were quite worthy to black them." Or, again, by a well known English judge, who, when passing sen-tence on a prisoner convicted on all the counts of a long indictment, observed, "Do you know, sir, that it is in my power to sentence you for these many breaches of the laws of your country to a term of penal servitude far exceeding your natural life?"—Fortnightly Re-

Ancient Surgery.

of Art" and Dr. Luigi Sambon having shown conclusively that Greeks and Romans must have had a good acquaintance with surgery, it seems strange that in the mediæval European period there was dense ignorance and no skill in amputation. Sword and lance wounds were necessarily of constant occurrence then, and the treatment was merciless. It has been shown before how there was among primitive people a fair acquaintance with surgery and even a knowledge of the refinements of it, as in plastic operations. The discovery of a manuscript of the eleventh century shows us conclusively that among the Arabs and in Syria at the time of the first crusades there was a fair knowledge of surgery and that the Syrians held in poor esti mation the Frank doctor. Osama tells how a knight was suffering from an abscess of the thigh and a woman from consumption. The Frank physician had the knight's leg put in a block, and it was hacked off with a sword. The woman was treated by having her hair cut and a cross cut into her skull. The knight died at once and so did the woman. Then the chronicler says that the Syrian doctor who had been called in

A Round of Applause Chevalier when as a lad he was playing an old man's part at the Galety theater in London. The Kendals were also in the cast. One night, at a critical moment, his one entirely slipped his memory. Glancing toward the prompter's entrance, he saw Irving, Bancroft, Da vid James and Miss Terry, all looking on. He was tongue tied, and for the moment his mind had become au absolute blank. Chevalier was greeted with a tremendous round of applause. Desperation turned to joy, and by the time the cheering subsided the forgotten line recurred to his mind, and from that moment he got on famously.' When the performance was over, he anxiously awaited the Kendals' verdict. "You were a bit uncertain in your lines,' were a bit uncertain in your lines," said Mr. Kendal. "In fact, one time you stopped dead." "Yes," said Chev-alier modestly, "but I was all right aft-er I got that round of applause." "My dear youngster," replied Mr. Kendal, "that round of applause was given when the Prince of Wales entered the thea-ter "London Correspondence"

ENGLAND'S METROPOLIS. London as It Was In the Earliest Days of

Its Exister

We first hear of London in any important sense as a city of Roman Brit-ain. The incoming of the Saxon conquerors is followed by nearly 200 years of unbroken silence, and it is this long period which has caused some historians to assume, rather than prove, that Roman London had altogether ceased to exist. But when the light of history is again shed upon this part of the newly anade England there is much to show that London had, to a large extent, preserved her independence as a place of commerce and civic organization. The Saxon settlements appear all round her, and perhaps the little village of Char-ing, within a mile of her walls, affords the most significant testimony to the Saxon settlements round London rather than in London.

The Saxon conquerors appear as political masters of London and introduced into her municipal life the folkmoot, which originally met in the open air on a piece of land near Paul's Cross and which is perhaps represented by the Common hall of the citizens of London of the present day; many Teutonic cus-toms which lie imbedded in the munic-ipal usages of medizeval times, many Democratic innovations in municipal institutions which appear throughout the early years of Plantagenet rule, when the "common people" over and over main asserted their right to take part 10 the municipal elections and transactions of the day. But both the settlements round London and the political lordship over London do not appear to have made London a Saxon city and its municipal institutions of Saxon origin. The lex mercatoria of Roman London seems never to have quite died

In the court of the merchants there were always professional lawyers, and erhaps the most remarkable survival of Roman institutions in Britain is the practice of the old order of sergeants at aw, who assembled in the nave of the old St. Paul's cathedral, each sergeant having been allotted a special pillar in the cathedral at his appointment, where he met his clients in legal consultation, hearing the facts of the case, taking notes of the evidence or pacing up and down. This is the exact parallel to the assembling of the Roman jurisperiti at early morn in the forum to consult with their clients and cannot be explained except by the theory of direct continuance of practice from Roman times .-Contemporary Review.

NOT A DIRECTORY.

Why the Hardworking Letter Carrier Loses His Temper Occasionally.

I stopped a letter carrier in Thirtysixth street the other morning and in-quired the number of the house on the other side of the street at which a personal friend of mine lived, giving the name and occupation of the gentleman about whom the inquiry was made. I knew he lived across the way, in one of a certain block, but had forgotten the particular number, and I knew the carrier would know by the mail delivered. "Don't you know, sir," said the car-

rier, who knew me, by the way, "that you ask for that which it is contrary to the rules of the postoffice department to give?" "No, I don't," I blushingly admitted.

NUMBER 20.

As Full as a Tick.

This expression is common enough in the North Riding of Yorkshire and always has reference to the parasites in-festing dogs and sheep. Mr. J. Nichol-son's "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire," 1889, has the expression, with the ex-planation, "A tick is a sheep louse, which has always a full, bloated appearance."

The west Yorkshire equivalent for this expression is "as full as a fitch"-fitch (vetch)-and the allusion is, I suppose, to the yield being too large for the pod or husk. The idea is pleasanter than either "tick" or "louse," and it has the advantage of alliteration .- Notes and Queries

Speedy Recovery Sure.

He-I understand you have been attending an ambulance class. Can you tell me what is the best thing to do for s broken heart?

She-Oh, yes. Bind up the broken portion with a gold band, bathe with orange blossom water and apply plenty of raw rice. Guaranteed to be well in a month. -Boston Traveller.

Worse and Worse.

Mrs. Brown-I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week.

Mrs. Jones-Why, so has my hus-band, and he said he hadn't seen any-

Nosh's Claim to Wisdom

Teacher-Who was the wisest man? Tommy-Noah. Noah?"

"Yes'm. He was the only man who knew enough to come in when it rain-ed. "-Indianapolis Journal.

Paper Making.

The rags used in the manufacture of paper are first placed in a cylindrical machine, called a thrasher, which shakes them violently in order to separate as far as possible all foreign substances. They are then sorted, according to tex-ture, fiber and color, after which they are placed in machines, which cut or tear them into very fine, short filaments.

Violence.

Violence ever defeats its own ends. Where you cannot drive you can always persuade. A gentle word, a kind look, a good natured smile can work wonders and accomplish miracles. There is a secret pride in every human heart that revolts at tyranny. Yon may order and drive an individual, but you cannot make him respect you.-Hazlitt.

A Straight Tip.

Bella-I look best with my hair drawn straight back. I wish it were the mode.

Cora-Wait till you get to heaven, dear. There'll be no parting there.-New York Press.

The Coming Age.

"What a sweet baby you have, Mrs. Wheeler! Does it talk at all yet?" "Yes, it can say 'mamma' beautifully. We are going to put it on a bicy-

cle next week." "How nice! Does it walk at all?"

"Oh, dear, no! Why, it's only 7 months! Not for half a year yet!"

left disgusted, having learned "more about Frankish medicine than he had ever known before."

out. Dr. Robert Fletcher in his "Anatomy

19:500 a.m.-Burfalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridg way, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jowett, Bradterd, Salamanen, Burfalo and Ecchester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 2, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

Big Run and Punxsutawney.

2:30 p. m.-Bradford Accommodation-For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Eliment, Car-mon, Ridgwar, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

4:37 p. m.-Mail-For DuBols, Sykes, Big Bun Punxsutawney and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cars. As excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-ductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations wherea ticket office is maintained. Thomand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. H. McINTYNE, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E.C. LAPEY, Gon. Pas. Agent, Hochester N. Y. A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday June 7, 1896, Low Grade Division. BASTWARD. A. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. 10 45 4 40 10 45 4 12 10 45 5 4 52 10 47 4 12 10 45 5 15 520 11 38 5 25 5 20 11 38 5 25 5 20 11 38 5 20 5 20 12 66 6 60 5 51 12 66 6 60 5 51 12 26 6 60 6 15 1 12 26 6 6 00 5 51 12 26 6 6 00 5 51 13 6 7 12 7 00 10 30 1 385 1 36 7 7 12 7 00 10 30 1 385 1 36 7 7 15 7 25 1 6 7 16 7 16 1 6 7 16 7 16 1 6 8 7 12 7 60 1 6 8 7 12 7 60 1 6 8 7 12 7 60 STATIONS. d Bank awsonham ew Bethleh ak Ridge Inysville... okville ynoldsville proast.

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No.3 No.6 No.10 106 110	Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.		
BTATIONS. A. M. A. M. P. M. D. M.	DR. B. E. HOOVER, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Besident dentist. In building near Metho- dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle- ness in operating.		
Duffician 1 00 6 50 7 117 12 40 5 10 Palls Orsesk 1 20 7 20 7 30 12 50 5 20 Palls Orsesk 1 20 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 40 7 50 80 7 7 10 7 50 7 7 60 7 7 7 10 7 7 10 7 7 10 7 7 10 7 7 7 10 7 7 10 10 7 7 10 10 10 10	DR. R. E. HARBISON, SURGEON DENTIST, Ecynoldeville, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by 1.8. Mcctreight.		
Oscillation S (0) S (0) 9 (15) 9 (15) Lawgenham 3 (15) 9 (15)	DR. B. DEVERE KING, DENTIST, Office at the residence of 1. C. King, M. D., a correspondent framework and fixth streets, Reynolds wills, Pa.		

The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, beth rooms and closets on every fleer, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone cen-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 commodieus sample rooms for commercial travelers. Miecellancons. E. EEFF. FUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pr C. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa. JOHN W. BEED. GORDØN & REED, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Brookville, fefferson Co., Pa. Office in ream formerly accupied by Gordo & Corbett West Main Street. W. L. MCCRACKEN, O. M. MADONALD. Breekvills. Reynaldsville. MCCRACKEN & MCBONALD, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville. FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street teynoldsville, Pa. DR. B. E. HOOVER, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho-list church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle-ess in operating. DR. R. E. HARBISON, SURGEON DENTIST, Reynoldsville, Pa. DR. B. DEVERE KING.

Artist Gould's First Success

ter."-London Correspondence.

Mr. F. C. Gould's first successes as a caricaturist were in Barnstaple. He sketched the local jailer, and that important functionary went to the mayor. "He's been anaricatoorin me, has young Frank Gould. He drawed a picture of me as a-a Christmas pig wi' an orange in my mouth. I beant a-goin to stand it, Mr. Mayor." "Take no notice," a-caricatorin o' you, too, Mr. Mayor." The mayor thereupon intimated that he must warn the young artist. -Pee Waskly.

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 billousness, indigestion, cruptions of the skin and all blood diseases. Large size 25 cents and 50 cents.

"Well, it's true," he said. "The law recognizes the right of a citizen to a private residence, undisturbed, as long as he has committed no offense that requires such privacy to be invaded. Now if I should give your number and street to anybody who might happen to want them, the thing might cause you some annoyance."

"Why, anybody could find that out through the directory."

"They might, and they might not. Anyhow the postoffice is not a direct-

ory." "And didn't you know," he added as a parting shot as he went away, "that you violate the law by stopping a post-man in this way while he is delivering his mail?"

No, I didn't, and for that reason these paragraphs.-New York Herald.

Groceries In Brooklyn.

Nowhere are the grocery stores thicker than in Brooklyn. On many of the main arteries of traffic one will find corner after corner occupied by a grobery stone, with aften one or two grocers in the middle of the same block. And they all seem to thrive. New York city boasts a more inxurious class of people than the average Brooklyn grocer sup-plies, but the standard of living on the average is higher in the City of Church-es than elsewhere, and the grocers sell a better average quality of goods there. Originality is not a common virtue in Brooklyn grocerdom, however, nor is it frequently met with anywhere else, for that matter, but in the City of Churches (a more appropriate name would be the City of Grocers) one is led to look for greater variety of store decoration and display of goods and in methods of doing business from the simple fact that most of the establishments are so neat and clean and the goods so attractive and well displayed. - New York Merchants' Review.

The Moslem women attach such in portance to covering the face that when taken by surprise without a vell a wom-an will often catch up her skirt and veil her face with it, leaving the lower limbs have to the kness.

Indeed, to one accustomed to children, the question seemed absurd --London Tit-Bits.

Most of the distinguished women of Greece belonged to what is now called the outcast class.

In Germany patents may be taken out for improvements of inventions already patented.

His Worst Break.

"I reckon the durndest fool trick I ever" done," observed Mosely Wraggs, who was entertaining his friend Tuffold Knutt with a few choice reminiscences 'wuz fallin down wunst in a dead faint in front of a big building that looked like a fust class s'loon. s'loon at all," contin 'Twuzn't a continued Mosely Wraggs, shaking his head sadly at the recollection. "Hit wuz a water cure." -Chicago Tribune.

The rook is the only bird that repairs his nest in the fall. The same birds use the same nests year after year, and just before migrating they touch up their nests and put them in order for the wintor.

Virginians are nicknamed Beadles, from a colonial functionary.

Women are more superstitious than men, and their superstitions generally relate to household or family matters

Cornets and Electricity.

A new objection to corsets has been discovered. In a California high school, where electrical experiments were being performed, the professor was so annoyed by the effects of the steel in the girls' corsets upon his delicate instruments that a rule was made forbidding the wearing of corsets in the electrical department.

Of Course.

"Buffles is always talking about his

library. How large is it?" "Oh, his library is in his head." "Bound in calf, then, evidently."_ New York Sun.

Gatherers of tea leaves in China recoive 6 cents a day,