

### **VOLUME 5.**

## REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

### NUMBER 27.

### Railroab Cime Cables.

### DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896. Philadeiphia & Erie Bailroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Driftwood. *EASTWARD* Pid a m-Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sumbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadeiphia 6:20 p.m.; New York, Fi2p, m., Brilinore, 6:30 p.m.; New York, Fi2p, m., Brilinore, 6:30 p.m.; Numburgton, Tidp, m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger conches from Kane to Philadeiphia 4:30 a. s.; New York, Filman Parlon, G. daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadeiphia 4:30 a. s.; New York, Philadeiphia passengers, can remain in aleen e. undisturbed until 7:00 a. s. Philadeiphia, 6:32 a. s.; New York, 9:34 Philadeiphia, 6:32 a. s.; New York, 9:34 And Markellandeiphia, 20:54 a. S.; New York, 9:34 And Statimore, 6:30 a. s.; New York, 9:34 And Andrightia, 6:35 a. s.; New York, 9:34 And Markelphia, 8:35 And Markelphia, 6:35 And Markelphia,

### WESTWARD

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 Erie and inter mediate points.

5:26 p. m.--Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOO FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 5:22 A. m Washington, 7:0 A. M.; Bultimore, 8:20 A. M Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sur day, arriving at Driftwood at 5:25 P. M. wit Puliman Parlor car from Philadelphia t Williamsport.

Pallman Parlor Car Holm Thom 7.
 Williamsport.
 TifAIN 3 heaves New York at 8 p. m.: Phila delphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m. Baltimore, 11:20 p. m.; daily arriving a Driftwood at 9:50 n. m. Pulman sleepin cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamspon and through pasenger coches from Phila delphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williams

TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:30 a. m., dall except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

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

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

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# BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

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

On and after Nov. 10th, 1595, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Greek station, dally, except Sunday, as fol-

7:25 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

### A Great Medicine Given Away, Reynolds Drug Store is now giving free to all a trial package of the great

herbal remedy, Bacon's Celery King. If ladies suffering from nervous disorders and constipation will use this remedy they will soon be free from the headaches and backaches that have caused them so much suffering. It is a perfect regulator. It quickly cures biliousness, indigestion, cruptions of the skin and all blood diseases. Large size 25 cents and 50 cents.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, Tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures plies, or ne pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.

# BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

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

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### Dotels.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

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The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con-sections &c.

### JUVENILE LITERATURE. In France It Is Frim to the Extreme of

Insipidity. Literature in our country not having

as its aim either instruction or amuse-ment, but the production of works of art, is forbidden to French children. 1 except fairy tales. Perault has written masterpieces; Mme. d'Aulnoy and oth-ers have followed him. The fairies of ers have followed him. The fairles of other countries may have been more poetic, but they have never been as wit-ty as the French. Leaving fairy tales aside, children were obliged for a long time to be satisfied with the very slight collection bequeathed by Berguin, Bouilly, Mme. de Genlis, those clever people and who know how to coat a moral bitter pills are coated with sugar. In fact, this is the French parents' very ideal in the matter of story books, and to please them the lesson must not be too well coated or hard to find, for the spirit of investigation is not encouraged

in young readers. During the past 20 years, however the meager library at their disposal has grown wonderfully. Celebrated pens have contributed toward it. We need but mention Jules Verne, whose scientific fairy tales have, alas, almost completely dethroned those that appealed to the imagination alone. But neither in his books, nor in those of any of his com-petitors, will you ever find what both English and American writers currently permit themselves to do-namely, to ar raign a relative, as, for instance, the wicked uncle in "Kidnapped," or to make teachers hateful, or merely ridiculous, as is the case in Dickens' works. This would be an outrage upon the respect due them in the aggregate. For this reason translations are nearly always expurgated. The friendly adopways expansion. The friendry adop-tion of poor Laurie by the four girls in "Little Women" would be considered very unseemly. Yet, for all that, they were good little New England girls. T. B. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" was deprived of one of its prettiest chapters, the one about his childish love for a big girl. "It is useless, they say, "to draw attention to that kind of danger."

Authors and editors are often greatly perplexed before this severe tribunal of French parents. The difference between the books children are allowed to read in France and those sought by their elders, the contrast between the tasteless pap on one side and the infernal spic ss on the other, must greatly astonish both English and American readers, who nearly all accept the same literary diet, young and old, parents and children.-Th. Bentzon in Century.

### HE GOT EVEN.

A Virginia Justice Who Had a Grudge

Against Washington. A Washington man who had some business before one of the smaller courts in a Virginia county went down there on a recent Saturday to attend to it. He found the judge before whom the matter came, and as it was a merely inches had us suitoipro forma proceeding he had no anticipation of trouble in getting it done. When the matter was presented, the

judge said : "No, sab. If I transact that business for you, I will have to open co't, and I will not open co't for any Washington man on Saturday."

American Matters and Gibbon.

Star.

Gibbon carefully studied for himself the questions at issue in the American war. From Israel Mauduit, the agent of Massachusetts Bay, and from Governof Massachusetts Bay, and from Govern-or Hutchinson he gabered material for forming an independe budgment. "I think," he says, "I has sucked them very dry, and if my confidence was equal to my eloquence, and my elo-quence to my knowledge, perhaps I might make no very intolerable speak-er." It is curious to note in his letters the arcticle of parliament on the schiert the apathy of parliament on the subject. 'In this season and on America,'' he writes in May, 1775, ''the Archangel Gabriel would not be heard.'' His own opinion was, on several points, adverse to the policy of the government, which, except on one occasion, he stead-

ily supported. He was one of those inmen who attach themselves to political leaders rather than to political principles. For Lord North he felt a warm affection, and throughout voted with him, sometimes against his better judgment.

His speech would probably have been silver, his silence was certainly golden. In 1778 he was appointed a commission-er of trade and plantations, with a salary of £750 a year. Fox believed that he had been bribed by office and expressed the belief in the lines:

Gibbon held the appointment till the abolition of the office in 1782 .- Nine-

Few people realize that Chicago to-

river and its branches at every point where commerce and traffic demand a passageway. There are 38 systems of viaducts, which bespeak as many safeguards for the people against the dan-gers of railroad transportation. Represented among these 68 bridges

is to be found every description of swing or drawbridge which the world possess es today that is of practical value. They constitute within a radius of a few miles a congeries of mechanical devices which captivate the spectator with their perfection and diversity of arrangements.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

A bright tarrier dog owned at the American House, Pittsfield, Mass., is known at the Maplewood as Billy. The dog every Sunday morning goes to the Maplewood and stays in the eashier's office, but never goes away from the American on other days unless taken to the Maplewood. Sundays, as regularly as that day comes, in the season, the animal takes up his early march for the other house, remains all day and returns. This he has done for the past few seasons, and so regularly that the guests at the Maplewood have become familiar with him and his peculiarities. Now they are asking how the dog knows the difference between Sunday and other days, as his visits are made before the church bells begin to ring .- Boston Herald.

A Liberal Minded Loser

"What is that big book in the corper?'' said the young man who had call-id at young Mr. Easylad's apartments. ''That's my scrapbook.'' "Full of pictures and poetry and

stuff, I suppose." "No. Souvenirs. Take a look into

Lifting the ponderous volume to a ta-

ble, the visitor opened it and exclaimed, "Why, this looks like a collection of lottery tickets."

"That shows you never played the races. They're tickets that the bookmakers gave me in exchange for a liberal percentage of my income. They're certificates of stock in enterprises that never declared a dividend. They're receipts for a liberal fee in a logg course of tuition in the school of experience." "Most people tear things like these

up, do they not?" "Yes. But I saved them. I wanted them to remind me of the good times I paid for and never had. They represent experiences that belong to the poetic past and which will never be repeated." "You mean that you are going to

stay away from the race track hereafter?

"Yes." "That shows your good sense. It costs a lot of money in the end."

"I don't begrudge the money so much. It wasn't my cupidity that rebelled. It was my pride."—Detroit Free Press.

### Animal Remains In Coal.

Most people know that coal is full of vegetable remains, but comparatively few are aware of the fact that animal and insect bodies by countless millions also go to make up the great beds of fuel that are now being so extensively drawn upon. The vegetable impressions found in coal or in the shale just above the vein are very beautiful as well as numerous, not less than 1,500 different kinds of plants having been noticed in the carboniferous seams in the different parts of the world. Some of these plants are very much like those now living, but the majority of them, even though found in Nova Scotia or Iceland, appear to be representatives of what are now tropical varieties.

Many animals and insects are also found fossilized and thoroughly preserved in the coal beds. These petrified creatures of the bygone age called the "coal period" are of various kinds. Huge toadlike reptiles with beautiful teeth, small tree lizards, great fish with tremendous jaws, tiny water mites, snails, "hundred legged" worms and thousands of insects of the grasshopper and dragon fly tribes are also found. The curious fact is that there is not a single representative of these fos-ilized creatures now living .- St. Louis Republic.

### Saddleback Ledge Light.

This is one of the wildest and bleakest of light stations of that savage region, and, according to a story told there, it was once the scene of a remarkably plucky adherence to duty on the part of a 15-year-old boy. He was the son of the keeper, and on this occasion was left alone in the tower while his father went ashore for provisions in their only boat. Before the latter could return a violent storm arose, and for the next three weeks there was no time in which the keeper's boat could have lived for a moment in the wild seas that raged about the lonely rock. Still the light was kept burning by that 15-year-old boy, who had little to eat and but scant time to sleep. Night after night for three weeks its steady gleam shone through the blackness of the pitiless storm and gladdened the father's strain ing eyes. When the ordeal was ended, the boy was so weak from exhaustion as to be barely able to speak. At the same time there was no prouder father nor happier young light keeper on the Maine coast than those who met on the storm swept ledge of Saddleback that day. -Kirk Munroe in Scribner's.

### The Early Anabaptists.

The tailor's trade was only permitted so far as it was necessary for clothing, but so far as it or any other trade ministered to luxury, pride and arrogance it was abjured as "rootless work." Thus they could not be goldsmiths, sil-versmiths or jewelers. Nor would they make any weapon of war.

The trades chiefly pursued by the Moravian Anabaptists were clothmaking, cutlery, millkeeping and shoemak ing. In the fields and in the woods and in the vincyards many found healthy and happy occupation. Others worked as carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, masons, blacksmiths, cartwrights, tanners, saddlers, potters-there was, in fact, hardly a useful trade the communities did not practice. Strange to say, nothing is said of printing. Probably they feared to attract the notice of their imperial persecutors. The Moravian Anabaptists, very different from those who all over the German empire and who all over the German empire and elsewhere commenced the movement, followed the model held up in the words, "He shall not cry, not lift up, or cause his voice to be heard in the streets." They spoke of themselves as "the quiet in the land." In clothmaking and outlery they ob-

tained such repute that at their final expulsion the authorities made special ef-forts to infuse some kind of energy into "the Christians," who hitherto had not been able to compete with the Ana-baptist cloth workers. It was even pro-posed to invite Dutch cloth workers into the country. But it was by "good work" and the overcoming of adverse conditions that the Anabaptist communities had attained their eminence. Contemporary Review.

### Managua.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approaches the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country. Its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants, it is the abode of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education, and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a rail-way station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent au advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof I saw the wide Pacific shining like a thin rim of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast I followed without shifting my eyes the line of Los Marabios, which are nine volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lemon colored lake of the same name and in being the seat of government .--Good Words.

### A Story of Ole Bull.

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A enrious tale of Ole Bull is told in a recent book on violins and violinists. It seems that in 1831, being then 21 years of age, the famous violinist wan-dered to Paris. The cholera was raging and Malibran singing. He went to hear her, and his landlord decamped with his possessions, including his violin. He was speedily reduced to extremity During the last dinner that he was able to pay for he made the acquaintance of remarakble man. To this stranger Ole Bull confided his miseries. At the conclusion the stranger said abruptly. "Well, I will do something for you if you have courage and 5 france." "I have both," said Bull. "Then go to Frascati's tonight at 10 o'clock, pasthrough the first room, go into the ond, where they play rouge et noir, and when a new taille begins, put your 5 france on rouge and leave it th Bull did as directed, and when his 5 francs had become 400 took them up after an episode with a woman who at tempted to take them. Red continued to win, and had he left his money longer he would have won an independent sum. The stranger, who was present at his el-bow, was Vidocq, the French detective, already a European celebrity,

# King George, in a fright Lest Gibbon should write The story of England's disgrace, Though no way so sure His pen to secure As to give the historian place. teenth Century. A City of Bridges.

day possesses more bridges in number than any other city in America. Collectively they constitute a greater total length in miles than any other system. The extent of a single span of one of the swing bridges is greater than that of any other bridge. Modern bridge construction is embodied in and illustrated with a greater variety of perfected mechanical devices in Chicago than is the case in any other city in the world. Standing out like monuments creeted to engineering skill, to a people's enter-

prise, and to mechanical perfection, these bridges present a greater variety of admirable features and are evidences of better workmanship than can be found in the best of all the cities in either the old or the new world. Chicago has 68 bridges spanning the

A Dog Makes Sunday Visits.

Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jowett, Hrnöford, Salamanca, Buffale and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

10:27 a. m.-Accommodation-For Sykes, Big Run and Punxautawney.
2:30 p. m.-Bradford Accommodation-For Beschiree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewott and Bradford.

4:37 p. m.-Mail-For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Panssutawney and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-ductors when fures are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

all stations where a tacket once is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. U. McIkrynk, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E. C. LAPRY, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester N. Y.

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 commolious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

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E. NEFF.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa. JOHN W. REED. GORDON & REED, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Office in room formerly occupied by Gordo & Corbett West Main Street. G. M. MeDONALD, Reynoldsville. W. L. MCCRACKEN, Brockville, MCCRACKEN & MCDONALD, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In building near Metho-dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle-ness in operating.

DR. R. E. HARBISON, SURGEON DENTIST,

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

# DR. R. DEVERE KING,

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

not?" asked the astonish Capital City man

"Because, sah, I went down to Wash ington on a Saturday not long ago, and not a single judge was sitting in the co't. I am an attorney, sah, an attorney admitted to practice in Washington co'ts, and yet because it was a Saturday I was not allowed to practice there, sah, when I had some vital points to make, sah."

"Well, I am not to be blamed for that," said the man from Washington. "You ought not to hold me responsible for what the judges do or do not do."

"It makes no difference, sah; you are a part of the system, a devilish bad system, sah, and you must help to reform it, sah, and you are the first man I have had opportunity to impress my views upon, and I am going to make them felt. Go home and reform your system of Saturday co'ts, and then come to me, sab."

And Virginia got even with Wash-ington in one case. -- Washington Star.

Not Enger For Service In Cubs

Spanish soldiers are betraying an inrmountable aversion to a campaign in Cubs, and desertions have been very frequent of late. This has led to the adoption of an extremely strict surveillance along the Pyrenean frontier, and all the trains running to France are carefully scrutinized by the Spanish gendarmes, to the annoyance and dis-comfort of many of the passengers. Young men are subjected to a severe examination, and those who are unable to establish their identity or give a sat-isfactory explanation of the motives of their journey are compelled to alight and are conducted to the gendarmerie, where they are again plied with ques-tions, all the deserters detected in this way being at once handed over to the military authorities. This often entails considerable delay, and in spite of the watchfulness of the officials many young soldiers still succeed in making their way into France. —London Telegraph.

That Finished Him. Ho-Why was Solomon the wisest an? cause he had so many wives im.-London Tit-Bits

Noise and Number

A Yankee, upon eating his first meal of frogs' legs, asked the botel proprietor how he accounted for the high price. He was told it was on account of the scarcity of the product. "Not at all," said the Yankee. "I can get you 1,000,000." "A million?" gasped the boniface. "I should like to engage to boniface. "I should like to engage to find you a profitable market if you can produce them." "Why, I can get them today surely." At night the Yank came back with eight pairs and declared the trick off. "I thought you said you knew where you could get 1,000,000," said boniface. "Well, to tell you the truth." explained the other, "I formed my judg-ment of the number by the noise."—San Francisco Argonaut. Francisco Argonaut.

"I will hunt him to the-figurative-ends of the earth," said the Boston max in most earnest t

"Pshaw!" said the other. "You are not the first man who has been held up and robbed of \$3 or \$4." "I care not for the paltry money," said the Bostonian, "but when he

pointed the firearm at me the beas said, 'Stand right where you are at!' " And a shudder ran through his frame -Indianapolis Journal.

Does Away With Bluing

An ingenious Frenchman has don away with the need of bluing in laun-dering. He makes a scap in which he incorporates a solution of aniline greet in strong acetic acid. The alkali of the soap converts the green to blue, there you are.-Buffalo Courier.

### The Manufacture of Parami

Paraffin is one of the most valuable products of petroleum, and its manufacture has been brought to such perfection that it is scarcely possible to improve upon it. By the most approved processes the war is redistilled for the purpose of reducing to the desired gravity and crystallizing the war. Then the oil is frozen by processes similar to those em ployed for producing artificial ice. The apparatus for this work is of the most mplete and scientific construction. Enormously powerful pumps force the frozen oil into filter presses and convert the wax into a solid cake. The uses of paraffin are manifold, and every detail of its manufacture is of the greatest in-terest to all scientists.—New York Ledger.

### Wonderful Mineral Lake.

The most wonderful lake of mineral water in the world is Lake Owen, Cal. It has a specific gravity of 1.076 and contains 7,128.24 grains of solid matter to the gallon. These grains of solid matter are divided among the various minerals as follows : Chloride of sodium (common salt), 2,842 grains to the gal lon ; sulphate of sodium, 956 grains; o bonate of sodium, 2, 914 grains. Besides the above each gallon of the water has its proportion of sulphate and phosphate of potassium, silica, aluminium, calci-um and iodide of magnesium. —St. Louis Republic.

Babylon was burned by Cyrus when taken B. C. 538, but the city was re-built with greater splendor than before. Its final destruction was by fire after a siege and capture.

Jonas Hanway

In Westminster abbey, in the west aisle, between the monuments of those two great men Warren Hastings and Richard Cobden, is one of Jonas Han-way, whose chief claim to fame is that he was the first man in England who carried an umbrella. It is not probable, though, that this is the reason why he was buried in the abbey, since he was also famous in his day as a traveler and a philanthropist. He journeyed much in the east, and wrote a most interesting account of his life there. Afterward he came home, and, making a tour of England, wrote so dull a book about it that it drew from the celebrated Dr. Johnson the characteristic remark that "Jonas acquired some reputation by traveling abroad and lost it all by trav-eling at home."—Max Bennett Thrash-er in St. Nicholas.

There are said to be over a thousand women in New York who, in one way or another, make their living by their

Leeuwenhoek and Humboldt both that a single pound of the finest spi webs would reach around the world.

nd tomate