Mattront Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

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

Schauser Statement of the Statement of Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p.m., New York, 9:23 p.m.; Baltimore, 5:09 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Fullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:38 p.m.—Train 5, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate Stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a.M.; New York, 7:33 a.M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passongers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a.M.

8:38 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 5:32 a.M.; New York, 5:33 a.M. on week days, End. 10:38 a.M. on Sunday; Haltimore, 5:29 a.M.; Washington, 7:40 a.M.; New York, Baltimore and Sussington will be transferred into Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisbury. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

7:21 a. m.—Train i, daily except Sanday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and inter-mediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:10 v. M. for Eric.

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

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH TRAIN II leaves Philadelphia 8:30 A. m.!
Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baitimore, 8:50 A. M.;
Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 5:25 F. M. With
Pulman Parlor car from Philadelphia to
Williamsport.

Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Difftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman 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.

TRAIN tleaves Renovo at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:20

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:20 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:38 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:35 a. m.

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

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOU.	LHWAL	in.	NORTHWARD			
P.M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P.M.	P.M		
12 10	9.25	Ridgway	2.00	6.78		
12.17	9.30	Island Run	1.52	6.2		
12.21	9 265	Mill Haven	1.48	6.1		
12 52	D-4N	Croyland	1.37	60		
12 30	9 52	Shorts Mills	1.34	6.0		
12 40	9.57	Blue Rock	1.29	0.0		
12 42	9.50	Viceyard Run	1.27	5.5		
12.45	10.01	Vineyard Run Carrier	1.25	5.5		
12 55	10.12	Brockwayville	1.15	5.4		
1.05	10.92	McMinn Summit	1 05	5.3		
3 00	10.25	Harveys Rup	12.58	5.2		
1 15	10 30	Falls Creek	12.50	5.9		
4 45	10.45	DuBols	12.40	59		
200	TOTAL	INSTEADERIDGY		- 23		
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Train 6, 2:10 p. m. Train 4, 7:55 p. m. Train II, 7:21 p. m S M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between Dullois, Ridgway, scadford, Salamanon, Buffalo, Rochester, lagara Falls and points in the upper oil segion.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passen-per trains will strive and depart from Falls Greek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

m and L35 p m for Curwensville and Clearfield.

10:00 a m - Buffalo and Rochester mail - For Brock wayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanea, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train E. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

16.27 a m—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney. 16.35 a m—For Reynoldsville. LB p m—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

p. m.—Accommodation for Punxsu tawney and Big Run. 4.28 p. m.—Mail—For DuBols, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston.

7.46 p.m.-Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-ductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket-office is maintained. Ilstations where a tickets at two cents per Thousand mile tickets at two cents per tile, good for passage between all stations J. H. McIstyre, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E. C. Lapey, Gen. Pas. Agent, Hochester N. Y.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday

	EAST	WARD	6		
	No.1	No.5	No. 9.	101	109
STATIONS.	4100.40	Washing.			200
	A. M.	P. M.	A. N.	A. M.	P. M
Red Bank	10 45	4 40	100		3.50 77
Lawsonham		4 52			
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Oak Ridge	11 38		A 22		
Maysville	11 46	5 41	5 34	1 A 1	1
Summerville	12 05				
Brookville	1 419 BK	6 20			
Bell					
Puller	12 43	6 38			
Reynoldsville					
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DuBols	1 35	7 10 7 35	7 10	10 40	1 45
Sabula	1 48	7.95	7 23	Here Alexander	00.00
Winterburn		7 46	7 34		
entield	9 05	7 52			
Pylar		8 02	7 50		
Benezette	9 44	8 30			
Grant		+8 40			
Driftwood		9 10	8 55		
CALL STREET, S	P. M.	P. M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.	WEST	WARD			
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An Important Question.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruise sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, Tetter chapped hands, chilbinius, corns, and all skir cruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 2 cents per box. For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hadson River R. R. Co., Lesses

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New York passengers traveling via Phil adelphia on 10.20 a m train from Williams port, will change cars at Columbia Ave. Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Rallway. At Mill Hall with Central Rallroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Rallroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Rallroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa A. G. PALMER, Superintendent.

Botela.

HOTEL MCCONNELL.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. 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-nections &c.

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 commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

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NEFF.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa. C. MITCHELL.

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

C. Z. GORDON.

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

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MOCRACKEN & McDONALD,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldiville and Brookville.

PRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Stree eynoldsville, Pa.

R. B. E. HOOVER,

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

R. R. E. HARBISON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office in rooms formerly occupied by I. S.

DR. R. DEVERE KING.

DENTIST. ice at the residence of J. C. King, M. D., at ner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds-

CHINESE CONJURERS.

People Supposedly Cut to Pieces and Then Put Together Again.

The court jugglers in the time of Kublai Khan made it appear to those who looked on as if dishes from the table actually flew through the air. One of the travelers who visited the regions of which Marco gives us some account says, "And jugglers cause cups of gold to fly through the air and offer them-selves to all who list to drink." And Ibn Batuta, a Moor who visited Cathay a century after, gives this account of a similar incident:

That same night a juggler who was one of the khan's slaves made his ap-pearance, and the emir said to him, "Come and show us some of your marvels." Upon this he took a wooden ball, with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and, laying hold of one of these, slung it in-to the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether. It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court. There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjurer's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also. The conjurer then called to him three times, but getting no answer he snatched up a knife as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong and disappeared also. By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand and then the other foot, then the trunk and last of all the head. Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and with his clothes all bloody kissed the ground before the emir and said something to him in Chinese. The emir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, our friend then took the lad's nmos, laid them together in their places and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us. All this astonished me beyond meas ure, and I had an attack of palpitation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the sultan of India when he showed me something of the same kind. The Kazi Afkharuddin was next to me, and quoth he: "Wal-lah, 'tis my opinion there has been neither going up nor coming down, nei ther marring or mending. 'Tis all he ther marring or mending. 'Tis all he cus poeus.' -Noah Brooks in St. Nich

MODERN PRISONS.

Their Very Improvements Are What Driv English Convicts Mad.

The official belief is that there is little or no prison made insanity. Prison doctors are keenly alive to the possibility of shamming, and they besitate to admit that there is any flaw in the sys tem for the administration of which they are so largely responsible. Still the fact remains that the ratio of insanity in prisons has exactly doubled since

The admitted general increase of insanity is not sufficient to account for this startling fact. Prison discipline is now more mechanical, and therefore more depressing. Its very improvements in this respect "take the heart out of a It is probable that prisoners were far happier is the old unreformed prisons, when they herded together and companionship of a kind.

An expert witness who had passed four and twenty years in jail told the prison committee some startling things from the convict's point of view. The rules, he said, are too minute for human observance, and some minds are totally unable to bear the strain of them. A man may be reported for knocking something over in his cell, though it may be by pure accident. The name for this offense is "unnecessary noise." As the poor wrotches walk their wears round in the exercise yard one may fall out of step and thus throw the others out. The first offender or the last-any one, in fact, on whom the warder's eye happens to fall-is liable to punishment

In this way the convict gradually acquires an expression that never leaves im-the round the corner glance of a being who dreads a tyrant on the pounce. We want a new Howard if the system is only half as bad as it is said to be by those who have best reason to know .-London News.

Hot Bread Fad.

"Do you know," asked a policeman, what that crowd of young society people is doing at the bakery over there It was just before midnight in the

west end, and a group of young folk had gone, chatting merrily, into the door of

gone, chatting merrily, into the door of a large bakery.

"They will wait there," continued the bluecoat, "until the first batch of bread is taken out of the oven, which occurs about 12 o'clock. Hot bread lunches seem to be getting all the rage among the swell set, for every night about this time I see group after group go up to the door of the bakery and pro-oure the freshly baked bread, so hot oure the freshly baked bread, so hot that it scorches the paper. They take it to their houses, and there it is eaten with plentiful spreading of butter and preserves. To be thoroughly enjoyed it must not be cut, but pulled apart with the fingers."—Washington Times.

"This," remarked Algie's new hicy-ole, as it inserted him in a soft bank of clay by the roadside, "this is what might be called running it into the ground."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Foolish Salesman.

Landy Foot, the Dublin tobacconist, laid the foundation of his large fortune by saying to each dirty, ragged little girl, as he handed her the pennyworth of snuff she had asked for, "Thank you, my dear; please come again." The largest retail grocery business in Boston was built up by the founder's rule to his salesmen, "Treat every servant girl as you would her mistress if she were buying." The Saturday Evening Gazette tells of an airy salesman in a Boston dry goods house who had a fall by failure of courtesy to a purchaser.

A young lady was in search of some material to use for a waist with a very handsome silk skirt, and she advanced to the counter where this particular elerk was presiding. She was quietly dressed. She did not scintillate with spangles and gilt belts, and her sleeves and skirt did not extend to the full width of space between the counters, consequently the clerk decided that she did not come from the magic precincts of the Back Bay.

Attracted by a certain piece of goods she asked the price and width. The man answered shortly, "Three dollars a yard, 47 inches wide." She looked at various other things on the counter, and then returning to the first thing as the most pleasing she said politely:

"Will you please give me a sample of this?" The man did not move. "I told you

that was \$3 a yard," he said.

The girl looked at him. "Yes?" she said. "The silk with which I intend to use it cost \$3.75 a yard, but I think I can make this stuff of yours do, as it is

only for house wear. A smile stole over the faces of two or three shoppers, and the salesman cut the sample with a meckness that would have done credit to Moses. But that girl says she'll go without a dress rather than buy a yard of that man.

Knots Tied by Machinery.

If inventions continue to multiply at the present rate, the day may speedily come when man will have to sit with folded arms while Ms work and even his pleasures are turned out for him by nickel in the slot devices. Science has lately given us a marvel in the shape of a card counting machine.

Two of the most interesting automata now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines were made in Connecticut, and the two are capable of counting 500,000 cards in ten hours and wrapping and tying the same in packages of 25 each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long "fingers," which come up from below, and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right spot. Other parts of the machine twine the paper around the pack of cards, and then a "thumb" presses over the spot where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown upon a carry belt ready for delivery.—Argosy.

An Anecdote of Jenny Lind.

As an illustration of the constant anxiety of artists concerning their powers, Mrs. Reeves told me how one famous prima donna refused to sit down at all on a day when she was to sing. 'No, she would walk about the room, talking perhaps, singing perhaps, sometimes even busy with her needle and thread, but never sitting down the livelong day until the performance was over. Why, I remember well enough how one day, on the morning of a performance, Jenny Lind, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Otto Goldsmith and myself were in the coom, and through the morning Jenny Lind and my busband were never still pacing one past the other, with music in hand, singing and practicing.

"'Why, Jenny,' said Mr. Goldsmith. you must have sung those songs many times; surely there is no need for all But this remonstrance was in vain. 'You are a fine musician,' said Jenny in her quiet, decisive manner, Mr. Reeves and I are singers, and we know what is best for our selves. Leave us alone. " - Westminster

The Way of Orators.

"I wonder why orators always have to drink so much water?" asked the innocent looking boarder.

"On account of their burning language," said Asbury Peppers promptly.
"But the fellow I was thinking of," said the innocent looking boarder, "was dealing solely in figures."

Then the innocent one looked tri-umphant until Mr. Peppers came back with the statement that they must have een dry statistics.-Cincinnati En-

Bees Against Carrier Pigeon

An agriculturist of Westphalia made bet that 12 bees, released at a distance of three miles from the hives at the same time as 12 pigeons, would travel over the ground as quickly as the birds. The first bee entered the hive one quarter of a minute before the first pigeon reached its columbary. Three other be arrived before the second pigeon, and e remainder of the competitors reached home simultaneously.

As He Understood It.

"Well, Tommie, I hear you've got a new baby at your house." "Yes."

"I suppose it's a red little chap, isn't "No, it's a little yeller."-Oleveland

They Receive Scant Courtesy When They

Are Guilty of a Bull. Parliamentary manners are brutal in Westminster when a member in debate is convicted of a bull. A speaker with an expansive cratorical manner recent ly astonished the commons with an outburst of unconscious humer. He was speaking of the ruin and exhaustion wrought by misgovernment in Ireland and worked himself up into a fine frenzy of excited declaration.

BORES IN PARLIAMENT.

"The population of Ireland," he exclaimed with flashing eyes and out-stretched arms, "has been decimated to the extent of two-thirds."

The mathematical absurdity of the statement did not fail to excite amuse ment, although the bull was less obvious than a similar one attributed to an

Irish member, Major O'Gorman.
"The population of Ireland," said the contentious major in the commons, 6,000,000 less than it would be if it were an uninhabited island."

That was a joke which provoked unrestrained merriment among the bench The Irish members are pardoned many blunders, however, because they are, with few exceptions, humorous speakers, who enliven the tedium of debate with merry quips and jests. The bores, who are constantly speaking with unvarying dullness and diffuseness, are not spared when they make slips of the

A member who, in the course of a long, uninteresting speech, was careless enough to say, "The time has come and is rapidly arriving" was greeted with a wild howl of ridicule and delight from the benches. He was dazed by the up rosr, not understanding what the hon-orable members were laughing at, but his unconsciousness and stupidity only served to prolong and deepen the mer-riment. It was the English parliamentary method of punishing a bore.

Good jokes are rare in the house of commons. A neat epigram excites a ripple of mirth, a flashing sarcasm stirs movement of pleasurable surprise, but the loudest laughter follows some stupid and inane commonplace from a speaker to whom the house is compelled to listen too often.

"I would have proceeded to remark," said a pompous debater, "if I had not already anticipated and repeated myself. "

The sentence could not be finished. There was a loud roar of laughter, which was prolonged and repeated when the speaker attempted to go on with his speech.

It was cruel treatment, but possibly it was wholesome discipline for a garrulous speaker who had exhausted the patience of his audience on many occa-

Parliament is the bardest of all schools in which to serve an apprenticeship in public speaking. Mr. Parnell learned to speak when the members were bent upon interrupting him and howling him down, but few public men have the pertinacity and grit that he displayed. He was never, however, a bore. His manner in his early days in parliament was crude and halting, but he always had something to say, although he did not at first know how to say it .- Youth's Companion.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A gentleman in a country town, says the New York Ledger, recently became conscious of most suspicious glances east upon him by his neighbors and acquaintances. Then he became aware

that his footsteps were dogged. A constable was occasionally seen around his house, and subsequently a stranger, who afterward turned out to be a detective, appeared. Tortured and troubled, the gentleman at last asked a friend the meaning of it all.

"Don't you know?" said he. "They suspect you of murder." 'Of murder!" said the horrified man. What do you mean?"

"Very likely I received a dozen." "But on this one were written these words, 'Be sure and save the son, but

'You received a postal card last

kill the father,' and the postmaster But at this a smile, ending in a laugh, broke in upon the dialogue. The postal card had come from a theatrical manager, for whom the gentleman had written a play, which the manager wanted amended in certain particulars.

Menclek's Italian Prisoners. While most of Menelek's Italian pris-

oners are being harshly treated many of them have a comparatively easy time. The wealthy Abyssinian women insisted that their husbands should take into their houses those prisoners who were able to render services that gratified their personal vanity, so that hair cutters, perfume makers, tailors and shoemakers are very well treated. Queen Taitou herself set an example in this respect, and those of the officers and soldiers capable of using a pencil skillfully live in her residence under the best conditions, being employed in painting the walls of her new palace. A photographer is making considerable sums of money by taking portraits of the ladies of the court.—London Letter.

The silver 3 cent piece, once familiar at the counters of postoffices, was au-thorized by act of congress March 8, 1851, and its coinage was begun the same year. Its coinage was discontinued Feb. 12, 1878.

MEDITATIONS OF AN OLD FISHERMAN

You waves, though you dance by my feet like children at play, Though you glow, and you glance, and you pur, and you dark. In the Junes that were warmer than these are

the waves were more gay, When I was a boy, with never a crack in my

The herring are not in the tides as they were

of oid.

My serrow! For many a creek gave the creek in the cart!

That carried the take to Sligo town to be sold. When I was a boy, with never a crack in my heart.

And, ah, you proud maiden, you are not so fair when his oar.

Is heard on the water, as they were, the proud and apart.

Who pased in the over by the nets on the peb

BUSY CLIFF DWELLERS.

bly shore, When I was a boy, with never a crack in my

-W. B. Youts.

The Pueblo Women Are Literally Empresses of Their Homes.

"The cliff people are a busy folk," writes Hamlin Garland in The Ladies" Home Journal, in an article describing the homes, home life and customs of the cliff dwellers of the southwest-"the cliff dwellers of the southwest—"the most mysterious people in America," as he designates them. "The women grind meal and weave blankets and baskets and make very interesting and often beautiful pottery. The old men make moccasins very deftly, while the younger men go down from the cliff to the fields to tend the growing crop, to watch the struggling corn as it battles. watch the struggling corn as it battles against drifting hot sand and against sudden floods—such are the extremities of their climate. Each morning while I was in Hano I heard the men at early dawn go singing down the steep traildown into the purple plain. Their quavering songs floated up to me with strange beauty. Each morning, while it was still dark, the women woke me by entering the room where I lay to grind corn, and each night I went to sleep to the regular rhythm of the mealing stone timed to the mystical religious chant of the toiling women.

"Let it be said that there is no woman slavery among these people any more than among the Navajoes. The women are chief property holders. The house is generally the woman's, and descent is through her and not through the father. The men are seldom severe in manner, and in Acoma and Walpi, as well as in Laguna and Zuni, I saw the men taking care of the babies and doing it with great tenderness and smiling patience. I saw no evidence of any severity except in case of the old women. They seemed to be the drudges of the household in Walpi and in Acoma, carrying wood and bottles of water up the steep trail, bent, withered, morose and complaining. They alone of all these people seemed saturnine."

Ingenious Peruvian Potteries.

A long, slim neck is a distinguishing feature of much of the Peruvian pottery, and nearly every vessel is ornamented with a figure of some sort, having holes to represent eyes and other openings. These afford a passage for the air forced out by the liquid when poured into the vessel. By an ingenious contrivance the air in escaping produces a sound similar to the cry of the creature represented. Thus a utensil decorated with two monkeys embracing each other, on having water poured into or from it, would give a sound like the screech ing of those animals. One decorated with a bird would emit birdlike notes. while a mountain cat on one jar would mew; snakes coiled around another would hiss. The most curious that we have seen was the figure of an aged woman. When the jar was in use, her sobs became audible, and tears trickled down her cheeks. The manufacturers seemed to have known all about atmospheric pressure. Dr. Le Plongeon had in his own collection a piece that demonstrated this. It represented a donble headed bird. The vessel had to be filled through a hole in the bottom, and yet in turning it over not a drop would spill, but the liquid would readily flow out when the jar was simply inclined. -Popular Science Monthly

Cautious Prophet.

In these days, when people are wont to complain of any mistake made in the prognostications sent out from the eather bureau, it is amusing to read of the complaisant manner in which Clough, in his "New England Almanack" for the year 1702 and later, pre-

dicted the weather. "Perhaps," he says, from the 15th to the 23d of January, "it will be very cold weather if it frese by the fireside

or on the sunny side of a fence at noon." In April he says: "Perhaps wet weather if it rains." "Now fair weath-er if the sun shines." "Windy or calm." And in July he writes pleasantly, "If now the weather do prove fair, peo-

ple to Cambridge do repair." It appears that Mr. Samuel Clough knew how to secure himself against

Imitation Leathers.

criticism.

Numerous varieties of imitation leather are produced from sheepskins. Considerable quantities are made to simulate glazed kid, black and colored, and alligator. These bear so close a resemblance to the real that the difference is not always discernible, even to men familiar with the trade. They are in use in the production of shoes that can be sold at low prices, for which the demand is greater than usual in these times.— Shoe and Leather Reporter.