REECH CREEK RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson Piver R. R. Co., Lessee

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Nov. 16, 1896.

 850
 12 23
 GAZZAM
 5 35

 849
 12 15 Arr. Kermoor
 Lve
 5 41

 845
 12 11
 New Milport
 5 46

 839
 12 65
 Olanta
 5 52

 8 533
 11 50
 Milchells
 5 59

 8 16
 11 40 Lve Clearfield June Arr
 6 15

A. G. PALMER.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

HOTEL BELNAP,

E. NEFF.

C. MITCHELL,

GORDON & REED,

W. L. MeCRACKEN.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass, Agt. Philadelphia, Pa

potels.

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, telephene con-nections &c.

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.

Miscellaneous.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbott West Main Street.

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Resident dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentleness in operating.

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

DENTIST,

Office at the residence of I.C. King, M.D., at corner of Mala and Sixth streets, Reynolds-ville, Pa.

First National Bank

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

C. Mitchell, President; Scott McClelland, Vice Pres.; John H. Kaucher, Cashier.

Directors:

Offices at Reynoldsville and Brookville.

MCCRACKEN & McDONALD,

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

DR. R. E. HARBISON.

DR. R. DEVERE KING.

Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

G. M. MeDONALD,

And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Battroab Cime Cabirs. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1806.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1806.

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

EASTWARD

9:04 a m—Train S, daily eacept Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. in Pullman Parior car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:06 p. m—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 A. M.; New York, 7:23 A. M. Fullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9:35 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:32 A. M.; New York, 9:35 A. M. on week days and 10:38 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:40 A. M. Pullman cars from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

nore.

WESTWARD
II a. m.—Train I, daily except Sunday for
tidgway, DuBois, Clermont. and inter-nediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:10
b, M. for Eries
da, m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and inter-9:30 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.
5:25 p. m.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for
Kane and intermediate stations.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD
FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:39 A. m.!
Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 5:26 p. M. with
Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to
Wilksmandert.

Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 16:40 p. m.; Baftimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 15:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:30 a. m., dally except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21 a. m. JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:38 a. m., arriving at Clermont sonburg at vissa. In. at 10:45 a. m. ar-ra 10:25 a, m. TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:41 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:90 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

P. M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P.M
19 10	0.95	Ridgway	2.00	8.5
19 17	9 10	Island Run	7.37	6.0
19 91	0.06	Mill Haven	1.49	6.1
19 30	0.48	Croyland	1.97	6.6
12 35	9.52	Shorts Mills	1.34	86
12 40	9.67	Blue Rock	1.20	6.1
12 40	9.59	Vineyard Run	1.27	51
12 45	10 01	Carrier	1.25	5.1
12 55	10 12	Brockwayville	1 15	5.4
1 05	10 22	McMinn Summit	3105	51
1 09	10 25	Harveys Run	12.58	5.1
1 15	10 30	Falls Creek	12 50	5.1
1 45	0.45	DuBois	12 40	5.1

Train 1, 8:10 p. m. Train 11, 7:21 p. m. M. PREVOST. Gen. Manager

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

The short line between DuBois Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanoa, Buffalo, Bochester, diagara Falls and points in the upper oil egion.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-7.25 a m and 1.35 p m for Curwensville and

Clearfield.

10.00 a m.—Ruffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Eric.

10.27 a m-Accommodation-For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney. 10.28 a m-For Reynoldsville. 1.15 p m—Bradford Accommodation — For Heechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Car-mon, Bidgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

1.25 p. m.—Accommodation for Punxsu-tawney and Big Run.

425 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston. 7.40 p m—Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney.

Punsatiawney.

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

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday November 29, 1896, Low Grade Division.

	KANT	WARD			
Bed Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehem Oak Bidge Maysville Benodville Beil Fuller Beynoldsville Fancoast Fails Creek DuRois Sabula Winterburn Penfield Tyler Benostte Grant Driftwood	No. 1. A. M. 10 500 11 300 11	P. M. 449 4 49 5 20 5 20	No. 9. 5 207 5 207 5 207 5 207 5 207 6 207 6 450 7 122 7 255 7 410 8 277 8 277 8 277 8 277 8 277	-51125	1 30 1 40
	WEST	WARD		4	
SERVICE STATE OF	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
Driftwood Grant	10 10 10 38 10 48	A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 07	P. M. 5 30 15 59 6 00	р. м.	P. M

Does a general banking business and solicits the accounts of merchants, professional men-farmers, mechanics, miners, lumbermen and others, promising the most careful attention to the business of all persons. pavid McCarou, Gur's. Supr. First National Bank building, Nolan block

Fire Proof Vault.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft 8 08 11 31 CLEARFIELD. 6 25 16 30 breezes upon the other, and a veritable 7 57 11 21 Arr Clearfield June Lve 6 33 6 39 7 48 11 12 Woodland 6 45 6 47 7 42 11 00 Bigher 6 52 6 53 7 37 10 58 Wallaceton 6 57 6 59 7 28 10 50 Morrisdale Mines 7 06 7 6 7 7 20 10 41 Lve Munson Arr 7 15 7 15 7 15 paradise of flowers, fruit and plants between, man can find and needs no lovelier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfort able and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest en route. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

pm am pm pm am Phila, & Reading R. R. am pm 12 40 *0 55 Arr WILLIAMSPT Lee 10 20 *11 30 18 35 *11 30 Lve.... PHILA.... Arr 5 05 7 10 18 35 *11 30 Lve ... PHHLA ... Arr 5 05 7 10

14 30 Lv N.Y. via Tamaqua Ar 6 00

17 30 Lv N.Y. via Phila. Arb 7 25 19 30

a m p m p m a m

* Daily † Week-days \$ 5 00 p m Sundays

10 85 a m Sunday

"b" New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 10.20 a m train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia. For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York. Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and Santa Fe route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&Beading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fail Brook Raliway. At Mill Hall with Central Raliroad of Fennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Raliroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting R. R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Raliway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Kaliroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Ralirond.

A. G. PALMER. F. E. HERRIMAN. The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Crescent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the Garden of the Gods. Rates on all points of the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour \$310; second tour, \$350;

third tour, \$210 round trip, and \$150 one way. For detailed itineraries and other information, apply to ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station,

Tours to Florida.

Philadelphia.

No district in America presents, during the winter season, so many varied attractions as the State of Florida. Besides its delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unkealthful changes of the North seems almost othereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of salt-water coast and in its twelve hundred freshwater lakes are fish of almost every con ceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano, and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkey, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the State. The more novel sport of alligator an manatee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer,

To this attractive State the Pennsyl vania Railroad Company has arranged four personally-conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until May 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, \$50.00 from New York, \$48.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points

For tickets, itineraries, and othe information, apply to ticket agents special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad street Station, Phila-



LINCOLN'S RESOLVE.

It Was Made After He Had Heard Stan-ton In a Law Case.

There is in all truly great men a mixture of self reliance and of humility— two traits that are not so contradictory as they seem. Lincoln exhibited both traits in a remarkable degree. His acts showed the one, his words frequently expressed the other.

An anecdote in McClure's Magazine, in an article by Ida M. Tarbell, if we read it aright, brings out the secret of this apparent contradiction. Lincoln's humility impelled him to the exertion which gave him his self confidence. The anecdote parrates the first meeting of the man who was to be president with the man who was to be his secretary of

Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton were employed as counsel on the same side in a great patent case which was tried in Cincinnati in 1855. It was arranged by their clients—much to Lincoln's disappointment—that Stan-ton should make the closing argument. Lincoln had prepared himself for the effort with unusual care, but he ac-quiesced good naturedly in the decision which put him in the second place.

Stanton's argument was one of great force, and Lincoln listened to it with the closest attention throughout. The narrator of the incident, Mr. Ralph Emerson, says that Mr. Lincoln took a long walk with him after the court had adjourned for the day. Mr. Lincoln was silent a long time. Then he exclaimed suddenly:
"Emerson, I am going home! I am

going home to study law."
"Why," returned Mr. Emerson, "Mr. Lincoln, you stand at the head of the bar in Illinois now! What are you talk-

ing about?"
"Ah, yes," he said, "I do occupy a good position there, and I think I can get along with the way things are done there now. But these college trained men, who have devoted their whole lives to study, are coming west, don't you see? And they study their cases as we never do. They have got as far as Cincinnati now. They will soon be in Illinois."

Another long pause; then, stopping and turning toward Mr. Emerson, his countenance suddenly assuming that look of strong determination which those who knew him best sometimes saw upon his face, he exclaimed:

"I am going home to study law! I am as good as any of them, and when they get out to Illinois I will be ready

The Nutritious Marrow.

A grateful mother has just told of the almost miraculous cure of her grown up son by the very simple means advised by an eminent physician. It was a case of debility and emaciation that nothing could seem to reach until the physician in question prescribed a remedy that he has found remarkably efficacious in treating weak invalids and delicate children. This was nothing more than the eating of an unlimited amount of marrow. Every day a large quantity of the bones containing marrow was ordered from the great markets. The only preparatica necessary was to warm the marrow sufficiently to enable it to be spread on bread. Then, with the addition of a little sait to render it more palatable, it was ready to do its work of regeneration. Under this treatment the patient mentioned gained during the first two weeks ten pounds of flesh and strength in proportion and afterward continued to gain steadily until health and strength were quite restored. — Philadelphia Press.

Sixty Thousand Seeds to the Plant. The common purslane is one of the wonders of botany, as far as seeds are plant will produce about 20 seed pods in a season. The average number of seeds in each of these, by actual count, is 6,000, making 60,000 in all. As far as we have been able to learn there is no instance of similar fruitfulness in any plant found growing in this country. A single plant of either the Jamestown weed ("jimson"), the butter weed, the rag weed and some of the vervines produce an enormous number of seeds, but it is doubtful if any one of them produces one-fourth as many in a year as the pursiane doss.—St. Louis Republic.

Sardou's hobby is building himself bouses. In this way he delights in spending his wealth. On Mount Boron, on the outskirts of Nice, stands a buge erection of stone, dwarfing the surround-ing villas, which is merely the founda-tion of a palatial residence which the eminent dramatist commenced, and after an expenditure of some \$200,000 was prevented from completing on the ground that the structure would interfere with the outlook of the fort perched on the hill behind.

Expert Opinion

The white gull, circling high in the air over the sand dunes along the lonely shore of the lake, looked with pitying upt at the wreck of the flying ma-

shine far below.

"In my opinion," said the bird, "no inventor will ever hatch a real flying machine cut of his head. The human skull is too thick."—Chicago Tribune.

In no European country have so many illustrious English dead been buried as

Music and a Church.

Any old and beautiful church gives Any old and beautiful cource gives us all that is most moving and noblest —organism, beauty, absence of all things momentary and worthless, ex-clusion of grossness, of brute utility and mean compromise, equality of all men before God; moreover, time, eter-nity, the past and the great dead. All noble churches give us this. How much more, therefore, St. Mark's, which is noblest and most venerable!

It has, like no other building, been

handed over by man to nature; time molding and tinting into life this structure already so absolutely organic, so fit to live. For its curves and vaultings, its cupolas mutually supported, the weight of each carried by all; the very color of the marbles, brown, blond, living colors, and the irregular symmetry, flowerlike, of their natural patterning, are all seemingly organic and ready for vitality. Time has added that, with the polish and dimming alternately of the marbles and billowing of the pavement, the slanting of the columns, and last, but not least, the tarnishing of the gold and the granulating of the mosaic into an uneven surface; the gold seeming to have become alive and in a way vegeta-ble and to have faded and shrunk like autumn leaves.

One Sunday morning they were singing some fugue composition, by I know not whom. How well that music suited St. Mark's! The constant interchange of vault and vault, cupols and cupols, column and column, handing on their energies to one another; the springing up of new details gathered at once into the great general balance of lines and forces; all this seemed to find its natural voice in that fugue, to express, in that continuous revolution of theme chasing, enveloping theme, its own grave emotion of life everlasting—being, becoming; becoming, being.—Contemporary Review.

The Blind Girl.

She would never see the sun rise again, never watch the dawn flushing over that low belt of firs that marked the verge of the meadow. And her pletures, the tentative studies of which had constituted her keenest pleasure, they would never be painted. No one berself would ever know how the sun looked when it sank over a hill field green with the first green of spring, while far distant along the horizon the trees were bare in exquisite tracery against a sky of palest violet.

Ah, the days, the days! She would be "poor Grace." Her cousins would surround her with their cheerful consolatory pity, their quiet, practical acceptance of an extra care. She would

never be free again. And then suddenly, in a crash of terror, she saw the years, endless, innumerable, relentless from sinister gulf of time. Twice 19 was 38. She might live her whole life over again and not be middle aged. She might treble the num-

ber of her years and still not be old. Had no one ever noticed how long life was? Why did no one exclaim at it and cry against ft!—Elizabeth Carter in Lippincott's.

Peacock's Feathers Unlucky.

Unluckiness seems to be confined to the bringing of the tail feathers of Juthat this idea is held outside this country, and if it is confined to England many various causes may have led to the belief, which possibly arose in comparatively modern times—no earlier than the crusades.

Nothing is more probable than that several crusaders brought home the gorgeous feathers as curiosities, a strange sight, and so likely to make a deep imasion. Nothing is easier to con than that some misfortune, death from disease, loss of wealth or other luck" may have happened to more than one possessor of the beautiful feathers, and that they would on that account soon be credited with being the cause.

A belief of this kind once started is of rapid growth and very long lived .-Notes and Queries.

The man who immerses himself in business that he may accumulate vast property, or that his family may live luxurious and idle lives, has no right to lead want of time for other claims. It s not true that he cannot comply with them, but that he has chosen not to do so. The woman who, absorbed in a zound of gayety and society, declares that she has no time to train her chil-dren and superintend her household is uttering an excuse as vain as it is false. She simply decides to use her time for other purposes. And this liberty of choice belongs to every one, in spite of any desire or attempt to disclaim it.-New York Ledger.

An elderly gentleman living in mid Lancashire was noted for his inebriety. On one occasion, when he had been im-bibling pretty freely, he was met by the clergyman of the parish in which he

'Drunk again, John!" said the pas

"So am I! So am I!" replied the truthful John, much to the amazement of his spiritual adviser.—Spare Mo-

The first fire bricks made in this country were manufactured in Baltimore in 1827. They were manufactured for the backs of the old fushioned tireplaces, the limestone proving too friable.

HOUSEWIFE'S POEM.

For the love of mercy sake! Baily Ann has burned the cake. Folks are comin from the town, And the house is unside down. All the supper will be late ('Tis too bad to make 'em wait), But what can a woman do, Cleanin house and bakin too.

Oh, the trials of this land!
Not a soul to lend a hand.
And the parlor carpet, more,
Hangs across the line, outdoor.
Dust and dirt in great profusion.
Scrubbing, rubbing, all confusion.
Guess the company, when they cum,
Will jest wish they'd staid to hum.

Fly around there, Sally Ann,
'Mongst the folks. There comes a
And you know as well as me
What a frettin lot they be.
Never know'd a day like this,
Cleanin house is chough bliss,
But when bakin comes in, too,
Mixed with company—I tell you!

Pans and kettles, brooms and chairs Trip me over unawares; Cat and dog beneath my feet, Do not make my temper sweet. Helter skelter, here and there, Books and knickknacks ever; where, As I fuse and sigh and frown, Spectin company from the town.

Hark! The joltin wheels I hear Hark! The joitin wheels I hear
Of a wagon drawin near.
Mercy sakes! Why, Sally Ann.
Burely 'its that dreadful man
Comin here all stark alone!
No, it's father comin home.
Well, I never! They ain's cum.
All this fuss for nuthin. Hum!
rence Montgomery in Good Houseke

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

In the Cear's Country There Are Many Journals With Odd Names.

Newspapers printed in the Russian language are not circulated nor read generally in the United States, and any, one who has ever made even a cursory examination of a Russian newspaper printed in Russian characters can see at a glance why, as far as this country is concerned, they do not "fill a long felt

In the naming of Russian newspapers such journalistic titles as Sun, Gazette, Press, Observer, Star, Courier, Bulletin, Advertiser and Eagle do not prevail, but in place of these more descriptive titles are used. The humorous newspa-per of St. Petersburg is called The Weekly Schut, or, translated, The Fool. The medical journal of St. Petersburg, published under authority of the war office, is The Russian Invalid. The offioffice, is The Russian Invalid. The official morning newspaper of Moscow is The Viedomosti Gorodskoe Politsii, otherise The Police Gazette. The Russian newspaper best known in this country is the daily Novoye Vremya, or The New Times, of St. Petersburg.

One of the illustrated St. Petersburg weeklies is called The Neva, after the viver which flows through that can'tal

river which flows through that capital, and two weekly newspapers longest es-tablished in the city of Moscow are The Boudilnik and The Krongozor, other-wise The Alarmer and The Horizon. For some reason which is not very clear the word "wiedomosti," meaning "news," is popular as a newspaper designation in the city of Moscow. There are four daily newspapers in Moscow having this title—The Russian News, Modern News, Moscow News and Old News. The Old News is maintained for the resplication of a state of the search learning of the the republication of articles from other newspapers. There are perhaps some newspapers in the United States worthy of being called The Old News, but it is certain that there is no newspaper in the United States which formally and voluntarily would assume that title.

The official newspaper of Warsaw is the Warsaw Police Gazette, and the word "gazette" (gazeta) is as popular with Warsaw editors as the word "news" is in Moscow. There are the Warsaw Police Gazette, the Polish Gazette, the Warsaw Gazette, the Warsaw German Gazette and the Warsaw Gazette Courier. The Gazette Courier makes a specialty of telegraphic information, and is not therefore properly speaking a gazette courier, whose title comes from the days of mailcoaches and newspaper deliveries by meas gers on horseback.—New York Sun.

"No," said the gentleman who is fond of quoting texts, "I cannot give you anything on that account 'oday. I know I promised you, and I am sorry, but man is naught but poor, weak clay. you know "I realize that," said the collector.

"I am glad you do, my friend." "And I came around here in the hope of striking pay dirt, but I seem to have missed it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Aeronaut-I bought a new Lailoon for my wife yesterday. Second Aeronaut—How did she like

First Aeronaut—Oh, she was quite taken up with it.—New York Press.

Dukane—I don't know how you came to lose money in that scheme. You told me it was a rare investment.

Gaswell—The investment may have been a rare one, but I was well done before I got through with it.—Pittsburg

in this country from stereotype plates was a catechism by a Mr. Watts. This work was issued in New York in the year 1818 and was compiled for the benefit of the children of several New York aburates. York churches.

It is said that the first book printed

A bushel of sweet potatoes equal pounds in Iowa and 56 pounds in a of the other states.