## Mattrond Cime Cables. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

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

9:04 a m—Train s, daily except Sunday for
Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.,
New York, 9:25 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car
from Williamsport and passenger coaches
from Kane to Philadelphia.

2:58 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. Pullman 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, 6:52 a. M.; New York,
9:33
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. Passengers in sleeper
for Baltimore and Washington will be
transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger conches from Eric to
Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

more.

WESTWARD

7:21 a. m.—Train I, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:10

2.56 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

9250 a. m.-Train 3, daily for Eric and mediate points.

8239 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 8:30 A. m.: Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baitimore, 8:50 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 5:26 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Paliman Parior car from "hillacular Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, Il:20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.

porl.
TRAIN 1 leaves Renovo at 6:30 n. m., dully except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:21 JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:20 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:38 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:36 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.

	1)A	LY EXCEPT BUND	AI.		
SOUTHWARD. NORTHWARD					
P. N	A.M.	STATIONS.	P.M.	P.M.	
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12 1	7 9 33	Island Run	1 52	6.23	
12 2	9.36	Mill Haven	1.48	6 19	
12 3	9 48	Croyland	137	6 09	
12 3	9 52	Shorts Mills	1 34	6.04	
12 4	9 57	Blue Rock	1 20	5 59	
12 4	9 59	Vineyara Run	1 27	5 57	
12 4	10 01	Carrier	1 25	5.54	
12.7	1012	Brockwayville	1 15	5 44	
142	10 22	McMinn Summit	1 05	5 33	
10	10 25	Harveys Run	12 68	5 28	
12	10 30	Falls Creek	12 50	5.20	
14	0 45	DuBots	12 40	5 10	
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	Eastware		Vestwar	đ.	
the Contract of	Witness or Art have a	The same of the sa	1. 10.00 5-11. 15.00	777 Table 1	

Train 3, 11:34 a. m. Train 1, 3:10 p. m Train 11, 7:32 p. m. Prain 6, 2:10 p. m. S M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Reigway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Migara Palls and points in the upper oil

On and after Nov. 15th, 1896, ps cen-ter trains will arrive and depart free. Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-lows: 7.25 a m and 1.35 p m for Curwensville and

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

10.27 a m-Accommodation-For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

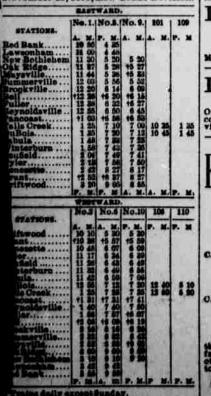
10.28 a m—For Reynoldsville.

1.15 p m—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford. p. m.—Accommodation for Punxsu-awney and Big Run.

p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ta before entering the cars. An excess harge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-puctors when fares are paid on trains, from ill stations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per tile, good for passage between all stations He, good for passage between hat atations J. H. McIntersa, Agent, Falls Greek, Pa. E. C. LAFRY, Gen. Pin. Agent, Hochester N. Y.

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



ally except Sunday. DAVID McCARGO, Gur'L ANDERSON Gur'L Page. Ad

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. B. Co., Lessee CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

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bany + Week-days | 5.00 p m Sundays | 10.30 a m Sundays | 10.30 a m Sundays | 10.30 p m Sundays | 10.30 p

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&ReadingR. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Raliway. At Mil Hall with Central Raliroad of Pennsylvania 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 Raliroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Ballroad.

A. G. Palmen. F. E. Hesnuman.

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

### gotele.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, fre-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.

Miscellaneous.

E. NEFF.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

C. MITCHELL,

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

C. Z. CORDON. JOHN W. REND GORDON & REED,

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

W. L. McCRACKEN, Brookville. G. M. MeDGNALD, Reynoldsville. MCCRACKEN & McDONALD,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law. Offices at Reynoldsville and Brookville.

PRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,

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

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Besident dentist. In building near Metholist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle

DR. R. E. HARBISON,

SURGEON DENTIST, Reynoldsville, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by I. S.
McCreight.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

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

# First National

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

CEPITEL \$50,000.00.

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

Directors: C. Mitchell, Scott McClelland, J. C. King John H. Corbett, G. E. Brown, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kaucher.

Does a general banking business and solicite the abcounts of merchants, professional men farmen, mechanics, misors, lumbermen and othars, promising the most careful attention to the business of all persons.

Befe Deposit Boxes for rent. Piret Mational Bank building, Nolan block

Fire Proof Vault.

A PUZZLING PARIS HOUSE.

It Has Two Spiral Stairways Which Look Like One at Times One of the greatest curiosities of Paris

is the house with the double staircase. It does not figure in the guidebook and is not among the places of interest that are photographed, but, for all that, it is of greater interest than many of the things that come within this class.

This house has entrances at 35 Rue Radzivill and at 18 Rue de Valois. It is in the quarter of the Palais Royal-that palace now given up largely to restaurants and cheap jewelry shops, and once the residence of the most licentious of French princes, the regent d'Orleans. The quarter is one of the most central in Paris, and all Americans who have been in Paris know it, but the house, which is a few steps from the Palais Royal, the Ruede Rivoli and the Louvre, escapes general attention because it faces on dark and narrow streets.

Each staircase begins on opposite sides of the central space of the house and is continued separate right up to the roof. They are in a graceful spiral form. The house is nine stories high, a very considerable height for one so old. As you look up the wall you can hardly realize that there is more than one stairway.

The result of this arrangement is that one stairway takes you to the first floor apartment on the right, the second floor on the left, and so on. The other stairway takes you to the first floor on the left, the second floor on the right, and so on. You must be very careful to choose the right stairway when you are going to an apartment, otherwise you may mount as far as the sixth floor and find yourself on the wrong side of the house. It is just as well then to go to the top and come down by the other stairway.

It is difficult to describe the puzzling effect of this contrivance on those who see it for the first time. No more ingenious contrivance for exciting profanity and causing confusion was designed by architect. The beauty lies in its simplicity, which gives it an advantage over secret doors and such laborious devices.

It is a favorite trick with those who know the house to take moderately intoxicated friends to see it. The man who knows tells his friend to go up stairs. Then he goes up himself by the opposite stairway. When he has gone up about two stories, he leans over the balustrade and tells his friend to join him. The inebriate endeavors to do so, running up and down stairs, but never able to catch the other.-New York Journal.

# GREAT GRAPE INDUSTRY.

The Shores of Lake Chantangua Supply Half the Country.

The management of the vineyard is an interesting study and one which to successful requires technical knowledge. In the large vineyards, as a rule, the owner himself gives personal super-vision to every detail. Sometimes a manager or overseer performs these du-ties. One of the largest growers in this section tells me that the most successful grower is the foreigner, who, with his family of eight or ten, comes and leases or buys 25 or 50 acres of land, each member of the family having his or her part in the work to perform from spring until picking time, while the winter is devoted to the making of the bankets. Thus no outside expenditure is incurred. and when the grapes are sold the pro-ceeds return to the family as the profit on the individual labor of each member, quite in contrast with the large owner, who is compelled to hire help to do each little thing in addition to buying his

The Concord grape is the only variety f any consequence raised in this region, of any consequen and some idea of the magnitude of the business carried on may be had when it is known that the shipments for one year from Chautauqua county alone will amount to 8,500 carloads, 8,000 baskets of 10 pounds each in each oar. These are taken from the grower by some one of the numerous growers' as-sociations, whose business it is to find a market. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that three-fourths of

them go to points west of Chicago, while the other one-fourth travels eastward. The making of baskets is an impor-tant item. Many factories are employed. The price ranges from 2 to 2 1/2 cents per basket. Thus the grower who would find his business in any way profitable must, in addition to the cost of the basket, in addition to the cost of the basket, realize at least I cent per pound for his grapes, while today it is a common thing to find a ten pound basket on the retail market slow sale at 16 cents. Thus we find that the numest care must be taken in the management of a vine-yard to make it profitable.—Chantan-

Personal Ends. "Saw you coming out of the barber's this morning," said the sociable board-

"I went in on business connected with purely personal ends," replied Asbury Peppers with much dignity.
"Oh, beg pardon, I"—
"That is to say, I got my hair out and my shoes shined."—Cincinnati En-

The white lily in the south of Europa, particularly in Italy, is an emblem of tweetness, light and life. In some of the country districts of the Italian peninsula lilies are always placed on the soffine of young girls.

Domestic Life In Bethlehem, In Judma.

I went to Bethlehem several times, returning usually toward dusk. I con-stantly met the "Bethlehem men," as they are called—mechanics, masons, carpenters, laborers-returning on foot from their long and hard day's work in Jerusalem. The hours of labor in the east are from sunrise to sunset, and these men would leave Bethlehem early in the morning, and, after walking the six miles to their daily task, work all day and walk back at dusk to their late and scanty supper. The younger men looked worn out. The older men seemed to have lost all strength, and their eyes frequently looked dull and almost

I was invited to visit a family in Bethlehem. Their home was on the sec-ond floor of a building. It consisted of a single room, about 15 feet square, with a concrete floor, and not a single article of furniture save a tiny charcoal stove. It was clean. There were plenty of windows, and the window sills were low and broad and were used instead of chairs. There were little cupboards built in the walls, which held the food and the few dishes. At one side of the room was a larger recess, perhaps 2 feet deep, 3 feet high and 6 feet long. Here piled blankets, rugs and quilts, neatly folded. At night the rugs were spread on the floor and the family slept on them, using the blankets and quilts for covering. On great occasions a little circular table, about 8 feet across and 1 foot high, was used as a dining table.-S. S. McClure in McClure's.

### Locating the Blame.

One of Washington's amateur actors has a profound faith in the efficacy of advertising. And it must be confessed that the public has given him reason to feel that it is somewhat slow at making discoveries. It was after the entertain-ment, and the chairman of the committee on arrangements was receiving his usual measure of reproof.

"Who got up the programmes?" asked

who got up the programmes: asked the young man.
"I did," replied the chairman of the committee. "I suppose you think that your part of the performance was not given sufficient prominence."

"I don't care anything about the prominence. But so long as my name was mentioned at all it might as well have been done right."

"I don't see that you ought to say anything about the way in which we called attention to you. The audience didn't seem to know you were there." "On the contrary, a number of my friends told me I was first rate, especial-

ly when I sang that comic song. "I didn't hear anybody laughing." "Of course not. And that's where I say you are to blame. How could you expect them to laugh? You didn't state in the programme that it was a comio song."—Washington Star.

Demand For Flintlocks.

Strange as it may appear, flintlock muskets are not merely a record of bygone ages. In 1895 no fewer than 1,820,000 gun flints were produced at the Lingheath mines, Brandon, Suffolk, England. These flints are chiefly to delight African and other savages, who, having been so long used to flintlocks, are reluctant to give them ap.

The method of manufacturing these gun flints is very interesting. In the operation of "flaking" the worker will take a "quarter" in his left hand, and placing it on his knee, around which a protecting band of leather has been strapped, gently tap the flint with a hammer, giving it each time a well di-rected blow. At every tap a flake 6 inches long and 1 inch wide falls into his hand, and, if a good one, is deposited in a pail by his side, all bad ones being discarded. The knappers work these fiints with hammers with long. thin heads, often made of old files transversely striking the strips of flint on an iron fixed in their benches.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The announcement that the railroads throughout the country will continue during next year to grant half rates to clergymen has been received with un-feigned satisfaction by a majority of the members of the cloth. But not by all. A prominent and respected preacher, commenting upon the matter, said: "I had hoped that the railroads were finally about to wipe out the semideadhead privilege extended to the clergy. It is a redic of the times when preaching means powerty, and under the changed condi-tions it is not only unfair to the railways and the general traveling public, but it is destructive of the seif respect of its beneficiaries. The railroads have been chafing under the clerical half fare been chaffing under the corron: Hall the system for a long time, and for several years some of them have been trying to do sway with it. Times have changed since the church was poor and preschers underpaid, and the railroad people are quite sensible of the fact."—Philadel-

Russia produces eight bushels of wheat to the acre and might productwice or three times that quantity if the cultivation were as careful and sysantic as in Germany or France

Atilia, the king of the Huns, was called the Scourge of God. The desoia-tion he wrought in Europe canuti be read even as this day without the ut-

The first United States plane was made in Boston in 1828.

Dropping the "H."

The fine old English custom of dis-carding the initial "h" is said to be going out of use. Some writers are indulging in reminiscences of men to whose conversation it gave picturesone-

At the celebrated election in 1865, at which Mr. Gladstone lost hin seat for Oxford university, his opponent was Mr. Hardy. The practice theu-and, for aught to the contrary, it may be so still at a contested election—was for each elector to record his vote by word of month before tellers for each party sitting in the convocation house or some other suitable place of meeting. The late Professor Henry Smith was acting as teller for Mr. Gladstone, when an uncouth country parson entered, and to the usual question for whom he wished to record his vote replied in confusion, "I vote for Mr. Glad—I mean for 'Ardy." "I claim that vote," quietly put in Professor Henry Smith. "No, no," protested the old clergyman, "I did not finish the name." "You didn't even begin the other," was the professor's dry retort.

A story is told of an eminent legal netitioner who was afflicted with a similar difficulty in pronouncing his aspirates many years ago. He had a particular dislike to a late learned lord chancellor who had published a book upon hymns. Upon seeing his rival enter the court on one occasion he was heard to mutter, "Ere 'e comes, 'umming 'us 'ymns; 'oly old 'umbug, 'ow I do 'ate 'im!"—New York Journal.

The Mosaic Age Highly Literary.

At first the Tel el-Amarna tablets were declared to be forgeries, and Renan gave expression to the "critical" skepticism on the subject in his annual address on oriental discovery. Very soon, however, the most stout hearted champion of the illiteracy of the ancient east was obliged to yield, and the "critica" were forced to admit that on this point, at all events, they had been in the wrong. But it was with a bad grace that the admission was made, for it did not require much penetration to see that the discovery deprived them of what I may term their base of operations. Just as Wolf's skepticism in regard to the age and authorship of Homer rested on his belief in the late date of the use of writing for literary purposes in Greece so the really strong argument of the "critics" against the Mosaic age and authorship of the Pentateuch was that neither Moses nor his contemporaries could read or write. The Telel-Amarna tablets have come to upset this supposed fact and to show that the Mosaic age was a highly literary one. It is amusing to watch the undisguised reluctance with which the "critics" have swallowed the unpalatable fact that, after all, Moses could have written the Israelitish law. - Contemporary Review.

# A Cheerful Liar.

"When I was out among the hills of northern India," said the major, "I had an experience that I wonder didn't turn my hair gray. I was camped all alone on the side of that historic stream and had occasion to go for some water to boil my beaus in. First thing I knew I stepped right into a quicksand. I knew what was up at once and knew that I gone. And I am willing to admit that I was frightened.

"In fact, that is how I came to escape. As I stood there with that horrible sand dragging, dragging at me like some living monster, I turned colder and colder. Do what I could my teeth would keep on chattering, though I knew that every vibration of my jaw was shaking me farther down into that ready made grave. And I grew colder and colder. Suddenly I noticed that I and stopped sinking." ad stopped sinking.

"Struck bottom, eh?"
"Certainly not. I had grown so cold from horror and fear-I may as well admit it-that I actually frose the water in the quicksand frozen the whole business, sir."-Pearson's Weekly.

Bonny Bobby Shafte

An early version will be found in Bell's "Rhymes of Northern Bards," page 383, and Sir C. Sharp's "Bishop-rick Garland," page 54. The latter runs

as follows:

Bebby Shafto's gone to see.

Sliver buckles at his knee.

Ee'll come back and marry me.

Benny Bobby Shafto.

Bobby Shafto's bright and fair, Combing down his yellow bair. Ho's my ain for evermair, Bonny Bobby Shafto.

cording to Sir C. Sharp, the song was used for electioneering purposes in 1761, when Robert Shafto of Whitworth, Esq., was the favorite candiworth, Esq., was the favorite candidate and was popularly called "Bonny Bobby Shafto." His portrait at Whitworth represented him as very young and very handsome and with yellow hair. Miss Bellasyse, the heiress of Brancepeth, is said to have died for love of him.—Notes and Queries.

One is always refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. The thought ought to teach us a salutary lesson to be always obserful ourselves. The cheery person, who has a pleasant smile for all, a genial wood for every accumulations. quaintance, a happy expression for the world, is the person whose companion-ship is sought, whose presence is indis-pensable at a party or dinner and whose absence is always noted —Exchange.

The name "barleycorn," in long measure, arose from the use of thi-grain as a measure of distance.

### ON THE PRAIRIE.

Bare, low, tawny hills,
With bluer heights beyond,
And the air is sweet with spring.
But when will the earth respond?

Prairie that rolls for leagues, Dusky and golden pale, Like a stirless sea of waves, Unbroken by ship or sail.

The hollows are dark with brush
And black with the wash of showers
And ragged with bleaching wreek
Of the ranks of the tall sunflowers. No cloud in the blue, no stir Save the shrill of the wind in the grass, And the meadow lark's note, and the call Of the wind borne crows that pass.

Bare, low, tawny hills.
With bluer heights beyond,
And the air is sweet with spring.
But when will the earth respond?
—Herbert Boles in New York Tribune.

# TREES IN THE STREETS.

A Society In New York City to Beautify the Avenues.

Without doubt the Tree Flanting association of New York has undertaken a most beneficent work. So far as it proves to be practicable, it will contribute as much as any other scheme that could be projected for the embellishment of the city. The incorporators are to a considerable extent the same as the incorporators of the Botanic gardenmen well known for public spirit and; intelligence. Thus the society begins under the most favorable possible auspices, for caution and discrimination as

well as for enterprise.

Of course its work will be largely experimental. There are streets, even residential streets, in New York in which it may not be wise to attempt tree plant-ing at all, for the reason that the space cannot be spared, either from the sidewalk or the roadway, for the boxes that must protect the young trees or for the trunks of such as live to maturity. Even in those streets in which there is room enough for trees there are many places in which no trees can thrive by reason of the lack of sunshine, and, indeed, there are scarcely any streets in New York below the park in which trees can be expected to do so well as in a place like Washington, where the streets are so wide and the buildings so low as to give all trees that may be planted a fair chance for life. Almost the only streets in New York that are as favorably situnted are the Broadway boulevard and the Riverside drive. The boulevard has been until within the past few months dismal monument to municipal neglect. Now it is kept in order, but time is required to replace the trees that have been allowed to die, and the double row of trees that were meant "high over-arched to embower" does not embower at all, but presents upon the whole a

This, of course, comes mainly from neglect, for there is no reason why trees in this thoroughfare should not thrive if they can be made to thrive anywhere in New York. The general introduction of electric lighting will do much for the trees unless gas is still carried through the ground for fuel. It is given out that uncontaminated earth will be used for the setting of the new trees, but, judging from what we have experienced in the opening of Fifth avenue for a sewer and the previous openings of other aveor laving co of the gas through the fresh soil would be a matter of only weeks at the longest. The new association is plainly destined to encounter many obstacles. If it succeeds in gaining even a partial victory over them, it will entitle itself to the gratitude of all New Yorkers.—New York Times.

Although the Quakers, as a sect, donot favor music, regarding it as a profitless amusement indulged in by the world's people, there are occasionally stories told which show that the love of music sometimes steals its way into a-Quaker household in spite of discipline.

George Thompson, the famous English abolitionist, while lecturing on the abo-lition of slavery in the British provinces, stopped one night with a Quaker family. was a great lover of music, and at that time was a good singer.

During the evening he sang "Oft In the Stilly Night," which was listened to with the closest attention.

In the morning his Quaker hostess appeared somewhat unessy. She wished to hear the song again, but it would hardly do, she thought, for her to request its repetition. At last, however, er desire overcame her scrup

"George," she said, with a faint pink color in her soft cheeks, "will thee repeat the words of last evening in thy usual manner?"—Youth's Co-spanion.

# At Ris Own Experse.

Mr. Biuff—Look here, young man, you're always going about with my daughter, and I want to know what your insentions are regarding her?

Young Man—I really have no inten-

Mr. Bluff (angrily)—Then, what do you mean by amusing yourself at my daughter's expense?

Young Man (sirily)—I'm not amusing myself at your daughter's expense, sir, but at my own expense. I always pay for the theater tichets and refrashments.—Pearson's Weekly

Backauging Compile

"I see that you are your own washer-wessen," said Mrs. Spitely, who was leading her poodle part the place.
"Tes," retorted Mrs. Suaply. "But, thank goodness, I'm not reduced to playing nursegirl for a dog."—Detaction Press.