Mailroad Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

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

9:04 a m—Train 8, daily except Sunday for
Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.,
New York, 9:25 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:09 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parior 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 4:30 A. M.; New York,
7:33 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York,
Philadelphia passengers can remain in
sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.;
9:38 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at
Philadelphia, 6:32 A. M.; New York, 9:33
A. M. on week days and 10:38 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:30 A. M.; Washington, 7:40
A. M. Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper
for Haltimore and Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to
Philadelphia and Williamsport. WESTWARD

more.
WESTWARD
7:21 a. m.—Train i, daily except Sunday for
Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:10 P. M. for Erie. 9:50 a. m.--Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

P. M. for Krie.

9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.

5:25 p. m.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kanc and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 A. m.! Washington, 7:50 A. m.; Bultimore, 8:50 A. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. m.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 5:26 F. M. with Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.: Philadelphia, II:20 p. m.: Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; dally 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.

port.
TRAIN I leaves Renovo at 5:30 a. m., daily 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 10:35 a. m.
TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:45 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:41 a. m. and Bidgway at 12:00 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

Ridgway Island Run

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. OUTHWARD. NORTHWARD. STATIONS. P. M. P. M.

12 10 9 25 12 17 9 33

12 21 9 36	Mill Haven	1 48	6 1
12 32 9 48	Croyland	137	6 05
12 36 9 52	Shorts Mills	1 34	604
12 40 9 57	Blue Rock	1.29	5 54
12 42 9 59	Vineyard Run	1 27	5 57
12 45 10 01	Carrier	1 25	5 54
12 55 10 12	Brockwayville	1 15	544
1 06 10 22	McMinn Summit	1 05	53
1 09 10 25	Harveys Run	12 58	5 26
1 15 10 80	Falls Creek	12 50	5 20
145 045	DuBols	12 40	5 10
	AINS LEAVE RIDGY	VAY.	
Bastwa	rd. W	estware	1.
		3, 11:34	
Train 6, 2:1	9 p. m. Trair	1 1. 3:10	n. m

Train 4, 7:55 p. m. Train 11, 7:21 p. m. 8 M. PREVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, tradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, lingura Falls and points in the upper oil

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

7.25 a m and 1.35 p m for Curwensville and Clearfield.

Olearfield.

9.00 a m-Buffalo and Rochester mail-For Brockwayville, Ridgway Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & B. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10.27 s m—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.
 10.28 a m—For Reynoldsville.
 1.18 p m—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmout, Car-mon, Bidgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

1.25 p. m.—Accommodation for Punxsu-tawney and Big Run.
4.25 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run Punxsutawney and Walston.
7.40 p m—Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney.

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

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

	EAST	WARD	8		
STATIONS. Bed Bank Lawsonham New Bethlehem Oak Bidge Mayaville Brookville Brookville	_	No.5. P. M. 4 35 4 48 5 20 5 28 5 36 6 14	No. 9. A. M. 5 20 15 27 15 33 5 52 6 69	760.	100 P. M
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REECH CREEK RAILROAD.

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Daily + Week-days \$5.00 p m a m
 Daily + Week-days \$5.00 p m Sundays
 'b'' New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 10.20 a m train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia&ReadingR.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 Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania & Rorth-Western Railroad. A. G. Palmer. F. E. Herrimar. F. E. HERRIMAR, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa A. G. PALMER, Superintendent.

Potele. HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The leading sotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections &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.

NEFF. E.

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

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

GORDON & REED,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbett West Main Street.

G. M. MeDONALD, W. L. MeCRACKEN, MCCRACKEN & MCDONALD.

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Offices at Reynoldsville 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 I. S.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

DENTIST, Office at the residence of I. C. King, M. D., at corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynoldsville, Pa.

First National Bank

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

CAPITAL \$80,000.00.

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

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

Pirst National Bank building, Nolan block

Fire Proof Vault.

CURIOUS RELIGIONS.

Some Sects the Members of Which

Our congress is prohibited by the constitution from making laws respecting religious views and theories. This being the case, fanatics of all kinds have tak en the opportunity to propound their views and make an effort to spread their doctrines. Within the present century not less than a half dozen deluded mortals residing within the limits of the United States have claimed to be Christ returned to earth, and the queer thing in connection with the ministry of such fanatics is the fact that they can per-suade persons who are supposed to have a fair amount of brains to believe that

they are all they claim to be. Since 1830 five different sects have been founded in the United States the members of which claimed the ability of either themselves or their founder to live forever. Each of these queer com-munities has been known by its neigh-bors as "the immortals," and each has in the course of time come to grief, as all such visiouary dreamers must. The last deluded being to found a sect on the theory that he himself, at least, was immortal was David Patterson, who was known to his followers as "the eye of Jehovah." The Patterson sect were known as "the children of Zion." Their headquarters were mainly at Grand Rapids, Mich., although there were upward of a dozen branch organizations in the different states of the Union. Patterson claimed that he would never die, and the great tenet of faith with the children of Zion was belief in the claims which their leader made. In 1888 this self styled "eye of Jehovah" began to grow dim—in other words, to waste away with an incurable disease. Finally he went to France, where he died, just as all other mortals have done or do. This cured the delusion of the Michiganders at Grand Rapids, who soon awoke to the fact that their leader had either been a crazy fanatio or a blas-phemer. Sects founded on claims of imortality are not at all daugerous, as it is only a question of time when the delusion will be effectually dispelled.— St. Louis Republic.

THE GOLDEN THROAT.

Bell-like Tones Not Always a Gift of No

uture, but May Be Acquired.

The power of the highest interprets tion of music in song is vouchsafed to but few favored mortals and is not to be acquired by any amount of endeavor, if the true "golden throat," with finely adjusted chords vocales, be lacking. A voice of sweet and mellow quality in speaking, however, is not always a gra-cious gift of nature, but is a possible at tainment to persons of the most ordinary tainment to persons of the most ordinary musical capacity. A prima donna spends scarcely more time practicing her scales than an ambitious actress devotes to the cultivation of a ringing, bell-like intonation to her sentences, for public speakers and people of the theatrical profession understand the value of vibrant tones, of the "thrilling, sclemn, proud, pathetic voice," whose echoes linger long in the memory of the inthralled listence.

Among well bred people low voices are the rule—low, but not always music-al a tendency to falsette marking and effort beyond ordinary conversation, which is simply an evidence of the lack of preper training, or of a failure to practice those primary principles of elocution that are a part of the briefest common school education. Lessons under a deacher are not an

absolute necessity to the woman who would accure the grace of clear, sweet accents. Deep breathing and chest expansion are the first steps toward the desired end, and a systematic course of throat streegthening, combined with enough discernment to decide between a nassi twang and pure tone, is about all that is needed to achieve a fair degree

An excellent method of strengthening the throat is gargling with cold salt water in the morning, bathing it at the same time, first with very hot and then with very cold water. It thus gets a slight shock and is braced up and per-manently benefited.—New York Jour-

African Blood Brotherhood.

The method of making blood brotherhood among the Galla and Somali has its peculiarities. It is described by Wil-liam Astor Chanler in "Through Jungle and Desert:"

gle and Desert:"

Lokomagul, on behalf of his people, and I, on behalf of my own, each seized in our right hands a round stone. Upon the stones we liberally expectorated. Each then passed his stone to his following, who did likewise. We then exchanged stones, and each, holding the stone in his right hand, with his left dug a small hole in the soil, meanwhile uttering words of supposed magic import. In these holes we finally placed the stones and covered them with sand. We then grasped hands and assured each other that we were the best friends possible.

Builded Better Than He Knew Mrs. Jackson—I thought you told me you trimmed that hat yourself. I'm sure it is just as stylish as if it had been

done by a high priced milliner.

Mrs. Johnson (complacently)—Yes, I think it has a stylish look myself. You see, my husband sat down on it acotdentally after I had got done and gave it exactly the right twist.—Boston Central.

Her Liftle Bluff.

The teachers of an east side sewing school have been much annoyed of late by the children making all sorts of excuses to get out early. So many and so urgent were these requests that the school became more or less demoralized in consequence, and the wealthy women who were its philanthropic and financial backers advised the teachers to render null and void any more appeals of the sort. This the teachers endeavored to do. The other morning, however, litle girl, after the preliminary band raising, announced that it was impera-tive that she leave at a quarter of 12 o'clock. "Why can't you stay until 12?" asked the teacher. "It is only 15 minutes later, and it creates disorder for you to leave before the rest." "Mamma wishes me to leave at a quarter of 12," returned the child with an assumption of the grand manner that, in spite of her rags and tangled hair, much im-pressed even the teacher. "You see," pressed even the teacher. "You see," went on the little girl, "it gives the waitress so much trouble to prepare me an extra luncheon, and that's what she has to do when I don't get home until after 12. Mamma wouldn't ask it if it

wasn't for the waitress and the lunch The teacher was even more impressed with "the waitress" and the "luncheon" than she had been with "mamma," so she granted the request. But as the little one skipped gleefully past the others to get her wraps the teacher heard one of the other children say: "I say, Mamie, what did ye mean by puttin up that awful bluff? Much mamma and waitress and luncheon you've got!" and waitress and luncheon you've got!"
"Of course I haven't got 'em," replied
Mamie, "but I've heard that rich little girl that lives around the corner talk a heap about 'em, and I just thought I'd try it too."—New York Sun.

The Keen Newsbey.

A banker who counts his wealth by seven figures, and an exceptionally well known figure on the streets of Chicago, came out of his office about dusk the other evening. As he reached the corner he stepped up to a newsboy and bought the evening papers, but when he felt in his pocket for change he discovered he did not have a single penny. He fumbled first through one pocket, then another, but the search was fruitless.

"I have no change," he said to the newsboy, who had patiently waited for his pay, as he handed back his papers. "Hain't yer got any money tonight?"

the urchin asked.
"Not a cent," answered the banker.
"That's all right," said the newsboy. "I kin lend you some. How much d'yer

want? The banker looked at the boy and smiled knowingly. The unusual circumstance of a street arab proffering a loan to a militonaire banker struck him as being particularly comical. He took a quick mental survey of the boy and dequick mental surv

"Give me a quarter," he said. He paid for his papers and pocketed the re-maining change. Then, terning to the boy, he said:
"It's a bad habit, that of giving cred-

it to strangers on the street and loaning them money. You don't know who I am or whether you'll ever get your

"Come to my office tomorrow and get back your loan," said the banker as he walked to the cable car.

And the newsboy kept right on calling his papers.—Chicago Chronicle.

o' that bank over there."

Bastlisks and Drago

One of the peculiarities of the ancient writers on natural history subjects was the implicit faith which they placed in

the genuineness of the various basilisk and dragon stories which were sold to and dragon stories which were sold to them. Brunetto, for an instance to the point, relates with all soberness that "the basilisk is the king of serpents. He wears a white crest upon his head, and such is the abundance of his venom that the air is poisoned wherever this dire reptile passes. Trees in which he makes his home exhale such a poisonous odor that birds in flying over are so overcome with it that they fall to the

'The dragon," says the same author, "is the very largest of serpents and in-habits especially India and Ethiopia. When he flies out of the caverns in which he makes his home, he furrows the air with such violence as to make it gleam with fire. His mouth is small, and he has not the power to inflict dead ly wounds with his teeth. In his tail, however, his power lies, and with it he can instantly strangle the largest ele-phant."—St. Louis Republic.

When Mme. Albani was at the Norwich musical festival, she received a bill from a tradesman with whom she dealt, addressed Mrs. L. Barney. Mistakes in artists' names are, however, by no means uncommon. The veteran conductor Arditi—the story is not in his reminiscences—once received. reminiscences—once received a letter addressed "Signor R. Ditty." And only last season a gentleman in the stalls at Covert Garden gravely informed a lady: "The De Resskes are a remarkably clever family. There are Jean de Resske and Edouard de Resske and Paderewski."—Household Words.

Encouraging. She-Will you tell me a scores? He-Why? She—They say I can't keep one, and I want to try. —Pick Me Up.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Most Unexpected Recovery of a Long Lost Dog.

"Speaking of watchdogs," said the retired burglar, "I never owned a watchdog, but I did once own a jolly little mongrel dog that we called some-times Nibs, but mostly Nibsy, a lively, sensitive little fellow, but no watchdog. You might have played a brass band outside, and he'd never hear it, but let anybody that he knew walk across the

floor, and he'd wag his tall in his sleep. "Well, after we'd had Nibsy a num-ber of years we lost him. He just disappeared one day and didn't come back, and we didn't know whether he'd been run over by a train of cars or strayed away and got lost, or whether somebody had picked him up and carried him off, or what was the matter, but he didn't come back, and we missed him very much because we all liked Nibsy.

"Now, maybe you can guess what happened. One morning early, about 2 or half past 2, some months after that, as I was moving slowly in the dark across a room on the second floor of a house that I had called at some 50 miles from where I lived, I felt the legs of a small dog thrown against mine. I couldn't see the dog at all, but it was standing on its hind legs and resting its fore legs against me, and I could tell by the movement of them that he was wagging his tail violently. It was Nibsy, of course. He'd known my tread, soft as it was, and woke up to receive me.

"Well, you know, glad as I was to find Nibsy, I'd rather not have found him right there, because he was almost certain to make trouble for me. He began to whine with joy the first thing, and then he gave a little yelp. That was just what I was afraid of. He didn't want to make any trouble for me, but that one yelp was enough. A man in the bed sits up and pulls a string and turns on a light and says:

""Now what's the matter?"

"'Now, what's the matter?'
"And I puts up a great polar bluff and says, 'You swiped my dog, and I've

and says, 'You swiped my dog, and I've come to get him.'
"'Swiped nothing,' he says. 'I'll swipe you in a minute,' and he wasn't slow in getting at it either. He was getting out of bed and coming for me all the time he was talking, and a good healthy, powerful looking man he was too. But Nibsy was bright. Nibsy made just one dive at the man's feet, but that was enough to stop him until I'd got turned and started; and a minute later I was going down the road, with later I was going down the road, with Nibsy coming on behind."—New York

Copper From Green Water.

One of the most interesting sights in the great mining town of Butte is the process by which copper is caught from the emerald colored water that flows from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines. It is estimated that this water, which for four or five years went to waste, is now bringing the Anaconda company \$30,000 a month at a cost of about \$1,000 a month.

At the present time several acres of ground are covered with wooden vats. These are filled with all the old scrap iron they can hold. It has proved a splen ne for disposing of the tons and tons of old iron the company has accumulated for years. Old hoisting cages, —in fact, any old thing that consists of tin or iron—is approprated to this serv-

It is said for every pound of iron put into a vat a pound of copper is produced. Where the water first attacks the iron, the copper absorbs the iron completely within three weeks. After the precipi-tation is effected the water is drawn off and the slimy copper is transferred to another tank, where the water is further drained off. These latter vata hold about 15 tons of the copper, which now has the appearance of a clayish sub-stance. This is sacked into packages of about 100 pounds. When in this shape, it is sent to the smelters in this city.

The product carries an average of 86 per cent pure copper. The iron remaining in it makes a fine flux, and when mixed with other smelting ore it is said to bring the ore up to a value of about \$300 a ton.

. The water from the mines is the most profitable product of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. — Anaconda (Mon.) Recorder.

The unicorn was one of the fabled monsters of autiquity. It was, according to a summary of the opinions of several of the old time writers, a beast about the size of a common horse, but with very short legs. The people of the middle ages believed in the existence of three kinds of unicorns—the magnificent white unicorn, which had a purple face white unicorn, which had a purple face and blue eyes and a single horn a yard in length; the eglisserion, which re-sembled a gigantic deer and had a very sharp horn growing from the middle of the forehead, and the monoceros, or com-mon unicorn. The white unicorn's horn was of three different colors—white at the lower part, black as abony in the middle and red at the point. Common unicorns were said to have had horns about 18 inches in length, but so strong about 18 inches in length, but so strong that they could easily kill an elephant. —St. Louis Republic.

During the tenth century, when wars between the noblemen and the king were continual in almost every country of Europe, all ranks of the nobility assumed a sort of crown or coronet in order to assert their equality with the king.

The End of Books

What brings about the end of books? what brings about the end of books; Is it fire, water, worms? As every ship launched is bound to be wrecked, every theater to be burned, the finis of the book is its reduction to ashes. What became of the Alexandrian library? Did the Saracens burn it in 640? There is this question asked: Was there any library at Alexandria containing 700,000 books? Gibbon inclines to the opinion that there was no such library. Canon Taylor insists that if there had been a library it was burned in the time of Ju-lius Cæsar. Tradition seems to indicate, however, that there was a library in the Serapeum, by no mes ns a large col-lection, but whether destroyed by The-ophilus or Theodosius is not known. It looks as if the charge brought against the Arabs rested on no foundation. Re-cent explorations of Alexandria, 1895-5, show no traces of the Scrapeum. The show no traces of the Scrapeum. The seaport of Egypt was built on a damp foundation, and, granting that there was a library, if not destroyed by fire, then the papyri might have suffered from decay due to water. Books of today taken to India, to the southern states and to the West Indies perish through mildew.—New York Times.

A Great Brandy Drinker

"I have seen the statement that no man could drink half a gallon of brandy a day for more than a very short time," said John L. Smith of Linden, Va., but there is a man living in the town I reside in who has never missed drink-ing that much brandy in a day for 20 years. His name is John Hudnall, and ne owns a brandy distillery near Linde. He has used liquor as a beverage since early youth, and for the past 20 years has consumed half a gallon of brandy a day. He is not an inebriate by any means, not becoming intoxicated by the brandy. He is hale and hearty and stands well in the community where he lives as a business man. No explanation can be given of his remarkable power of withstanding the effects of liquor, but no one who knows him doubts statement as to his having taken the amount I have said. It has not impaired his digestion in the slightest degree, as it is usually claimed it will do."— Washington Star.

In the Federated Clubs of Illinois the women are working earnestly to im-prove the public schools of the state. With this aim they take up different phases of school work, in the first place visiting the schools not as critics but as learners, so as to co-operate with school-teachers in securing improvements that are needed. Certain members study the hygienic conditions of the schools; others make it their duty to watch all school legislation and to learn something of the value of the best new methods

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know f its astonishing cures and that it will top a cough quicker than any known

remedy. If you have Ashma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any other disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise

If you wish to try it call at our store on Main st., and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. Reynolds. Drug Store.

Lovers of a Story



On these Columns. We Shall Soon Begin the Publication of

Beatrix * Randolph. Julian Hawthorns.

It is Thoroughly American!

And Depicts the Trials and Triumphs of a Young Girl on the Operatio Stage, in a Most Fasqinating Style.

DO NOT MISS IT. Note a Subscrib