

VOLUME 6.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1897.

NUMBER 14.

Price List.

A few bargains for you in Groceries

Hallroad Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1897.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Driftwood. EASTWARD 10.10 a m- Train 5, weekdays, for Sonbury, Wilkesbare, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the Intermediate sta-tions arriving at Philadelphia 6:33 p. m., New York, 9:09 p. m.; Bailtmore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:10 p. m. Pullman Parlor car roam Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash ington. 1980 p. m.—Train 6. weekdays, for Har-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:00 A. M.: New York, 1983 A. Williams Steeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia, passengers can tomain in steener undisturbed until 7:30 A.M. 1943 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, flartis-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving in Philadelphia, 6:32 A.M.: New York, 9:33 A.M. Ou week days and 10.16 A.M. on Sun-day: Baltimore, 6:20 A.M.: Washington, 7:40 A.M. Pullman sleepers fon Brie and Wil-hamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington, Fassengers in sleeper at Wil-lemasport, Passenger conches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Balti-more. WENTWARD

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.) (Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:55 a.m.; Jobn-sonburg at 10:68 a.m. arriving at Clermont at 10:55 a.m. TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 11:00 a.m. ar-flying at Johnsonburg at 11:45 a.m. and Ridgway at 12:04 p.m.

R	IDGWAY & CLEARFIELD	R.	13
11	AND CONNECTIONS.		
	WEEKDAVS.		

SOUT	TWAR	D. NO	RTHW.	ARD.
A.M	A. M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P.M.
8.00	4 00	Renovo	5.00	10 25
943	4 41	Driftwood	4 03	933
10.33	5 10	Emporium June.	12 02	3.60
n n	5.52	St. Marys	12 32	8.10
11 10	6 30	Kane	12 30	9.07
11:30	6 49	Wilcox	12.06	842
11 44	7.00	Johnsonburg	10.05	N 21
12 10	7 20	Hidgway	9.50	2.63
12 17	7 27	Island Run	9.43	7.44
12 20	9 31	Mill Haven	9.40	2.41
12 31	741	Croyland	19.229	1.33
12 35	7.45	Shorts Mills	9 26	7.01
12 30	7 49	Blue Rock	- 19.22	7.28
12 41	7.51	Vineyard Run	9.19	「京歌
12 43	7.58	Carrier	9.17	7.24
12 68	8.03	Brockwayville	9.05	-7.10
12 57	8 07	Lanes Mills	9.04	- 2.11
1 07	8 10	Harveys Run	8.05	7.04
1 10	8 20	Falls Creek	8.50	7.0
140	8.00	DuBois	6.40	6.40
J. B	Gen. Mc	HINSON, J. IL.	WOOD, n. Pass.	Ag't.

A COMPA May 16, 1897,	NY c	omm	encin	g Su	nday.
	BAST	WARD	÷		
STATIONS. Red Bank. Lawsonham New Bethlehem	No. 1. A. M. 10 50 11 00 11 30		NO. 9. A. M. A 20	10.00	103 P. M

 Oak Ridge
 11 37
 5 18

 Maysville
 11 44
 5 23

 Summerville
 12 03
 5 40

 Brookville
 12 20
 6 04

THE WIND IN THE CHIMNEY.

Over the chimney the night wind sang And chanted a melody no one know. And the woman stopped as her bale she tossed and thought of the one she had long since lost And suid, as her teartrops hack she forced. "I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang And chanted a melody no one know. And the children said as they closer drew, "The some which that is clearing the black night through! The some which that is clearing the black. And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang And chanted a molody no one knew. And the man as he sat on his hearth below Said to himself, "It will surely snow, And fuel is dear and wages low. And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang And chanted a melody no one knew. But the post listened and smiled, for he Was man and woman and child, all three. And he said, "It is God's own harmony. This wind that sings in the chimney." —Bret Harte.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.

The Story of a Stolen Watch and a Truly Penitent Thief.

Being rich and proud, the old railroad magnate would give a reasonable for-tune if this incident in his career had never become public. He had left his office one afternoon, and in front of the building found a crowd, attracted by a passing procession. He was pressing his way through when stopped by a brilliantly handsome young woman whose face wore a troubled look. She wanted to reach a street in the north-western part of the city and was at a loss what route to take. He gallantly helped her out of the crush, put her on the right car and told her where to get off. Wanting to know the time a few minutes later, he dove into his watch pocket, only to find it unoccupied. A little profanity was followed by a chuckle, for the watch taken was a cheap affair he was carrying while his timepiece was being repaired. He had never suspected the beautiful

young lady, but the next day she ap-peared in tears and restored the stolen watch. She was sorely pressed for money, had no one to whom she could go for help and had yielded to a mo-mentary impulse. But her conscience gave her no rest until she repented and made restitution. She had thrown herself on his mercy, and the old gentle-man was deeply moved. He insisted on her taking \$50, to be returned if she was ever in a position to repay, other-wise to be regarded as a gift. Overcome by a joyful reaction, she almost fainted and would have fallen but for the support of her benefactor. When she was gone, he felt as a man who had done a good deed and was on the best of terms with himself. He even looked in the glass to smile congratulations at himself. There he discovered that his big diamond pin was gone. The long pocketbook was missing from the inside pocket of his coat. With a weak hand he reached for his own \$500 chronometer, and that, too, had vanished. He told no one but his wife, whom he swore to secrecy. That is how the affair got out.—Detroit Free Press.

Trouble Caused by an "I."

Editor Clugston of the Spiketown Blizzard looked out of the front window of his office, hurriedly grabbed his hat and darted out through the back door,

The Glorious Redwood,

The redwood, says John Muir in The Atlantic, is the glory of the coast range. It extends along the western slope, in a nearly continuous belt ten miles wide, from beyond the Oregon boundary to the south of Santa Cruz, a distance of nearly 400 miles, and in massive, sus-tained grandeur and closeness of growth surpasses all the other timber woods of the world. Trees from 10 to 15 feet in diameter and 800 feet high are not uncommon, and a few attain a height of 850 feet, or even 400, with a diameter at the base of 15 to 20 feet or more, while the ground beneath them is a garden of fresh, exuberant ferns, lilies, gaultheria, and rhododendron.

As timber the redwood is too good to live. The largest sawmills ever built are busy along its seaward border, 'with all the modern improvements, but so immense is the yield per acre it will be long ere the supply is exhausted. The big tree is also to some extent being made into lumber Though far less abundant it is, fortunately, less accessible, extending along the western flank of the Sierra in a partially interrupted belt about 250 miles long, at a height of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. The enormous logs, too heavy to handle, are blasted into manageable dimensions with gunpowder. A large por tion of the best timber is thus shattered and destroyed, and, with the huge, knotty tops, is left in ruins for tremendous fires that kill every tree within their range, great and small.

Eel Blood For Snake Bite.

Some years ago the naturalist Mosse found that the blood of cels, particular-ly that of sea ecis, contained a poison which acted, when transferred into the human system, similar to the venom of vipers, although weaker, inasmuch as the cel poison brought about a similar reduction of the temperature of the blood as the snake poison. Based upon this fact, Professor C.

Phisaliz made very interesting re-searches, which he presented recently to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He concluded that the blood of eels possessed immunifying agencies upon snake poison. He succeeded by heating a solu-tion of eel poison to 58 degrees C. to destroy its virulence, so that it was possible to inoculate a guines pig with the fluid, the only effect being the raising of the temperature by a few de-This reaction of the organism grees. was followed by a perfect capability to resist the poison of the vipers, which was administered in a deadly dose 15 to 20 hours after the incentation with eel blood, but it absolutely failed to kill the animal. Even a very small quantity of the heated cel serum was sufficient to produce immunity from snake poison. This discovery is most important, since it can be employed for immunifying human beings against snake bites, and, if not too far progressed, it will even insure a more rapid recovery from snake bite of victims who had not previously been immunified with the scrum.-Philadelphia Record.

Captain Out of Step.

"At every large parade," said an old soldier, "you are sure to see some captain of a company marching with the right foot down at the heavy tap of the drum instead of the left, the company marching along all right, but the most conspicuous man of all, the man shead with shoulder straps on, out of step. Don't for goodness' sake think that I say this to find fault with commission ed officers, which is the very last thing in my mind. "There are some men who seem to have no idea of time-there were some men in the army who never learned to keep step. But a commissioned officer ought to know how and to keep it. What brings this to my mind now is the police parade. I saw at least one police captain marching out of step, men behind him plugging along all right, but the captain putting his right foot down at the heavy tap. "This distresses me always. One of the first things that a soldier learns is: Left! Left! Left! And it distresses me to see the most conspicuous man in the company go wrong."-New York Sun.

The Demand Is Now So Small That the Trade Neglects Then One of the most curious effects of the

CAR HORSES HARD TO GET.

general replacing of horses by electrici-ty and cable traction for drawing street cars is being experienced by one of the extensive car lines in this city which still uses horses. One would suppose that, since the only lines in the whole country which continue to use horses now form but a very small percentage of those which used them five years ago, these lines would have a much wider range of choice and could get horses of a grade superior to the gen-eral run of those which used to be offered to them Remarkable as it may seem, this is the exact opposite of the truth.

The New York city line referred to runs in direct competition with the cable lines of the upper west side, and its managers, who recently purchased it, determined as soon as they came in to possession to place upon it a superior lot of horses, and in this way improve its running until mechanical propulsion could be introduced. Orders were sent out to buy the needed horses. Much to the surprise of the managers, it was discovered that .. there were almost no street car horses of any kind to be bought.

The explanation of this situation lies in the fact that since the demand for street car horses almost ceased the trade machinery by which they were gathered has fallen into disuse. A few years ago the street car horses were one of the most important features of the horse market. They were animals of a stand-ard grade and of almost stable price. and every part of the country contributed its quota. The street car horse had to be big and able and sound of limb and wind, but it might be of any age. Few lasted long enough in the service to make the question of a few years more or less of any consequence. The demand was constant, and the price never varied in New York more than from about \$125 to \$150 each Dealers could always ount upon getting this price and getting it promptly, and as a consequence every horse which would answer the purpose was a safe investment at a little smaller price, and a clean profit of \$10 a horse was regarded as a fair mar gin in handling them.

qualities of speed, beauty or youth, but possessed the other requirements, were quickly sorted out from the markets of the whole country, and every big dealer was always able to gather droves of car horses as fast as the companies needed them. The trolley has superseded the car horses, and car horses are no longer quoted as staples in the market. The companies which still use them are obliged to go out and search the marts and buy them one by one instead of simply sending out an order for 100 or 300 or 500 and getting them as readily as they would so many loads of hay or grain. --New York Sun.

Greco-Egyptian Painting.

The remarkable series of portraits found in Egypt are described in The Monthly Illustrator and the methods of the old artists employed. The methods of these ancient days

were totally different from those of the ently ve were er

The Beginning of His Riches "I made most of my money by hard knocks," declared the old resident who bas no financial troubles, "but I once made some very easy money just when

Star.

I was sorely in need of it. "I had managed to buy a little stretch of lake shore with the idea of disposing of it as a summer resort. No one was looking for that kind of an investment and I had a dead duck on my hands. I happened down there just at the breaking up of winter, when I had nothing clee to do and no money to do it with if I had. There was a big raft of logs tied up at my beach, and it had been there since the late fall. At least that is the view I took of the situation. It was a bold violation of private rights. How had they dared to thus invade my premises without permission? I learned who the owners were in the east and sent them a bill of \$300 for.dockage. Their reply came through a representa-tive who wanted me to settle for a trifle, but I would hear to nothing but the full amount. There was a principle involved that I would not sacrifice. He left with the threat that I would never get a dollar.

"I bribed the man in charge of the raft to notify me when it was to be moved, and as soon as I heard from him I had the sheriff there to make a levy. I had a check for \$300 as soon as it could be got to me. It proved the thin edge of the wedge with which I entered into the business that made me rich. Six weeks later I discovered that the raft had not been on my land at all. It was 40 feet beyond my line. But what could I do with my money tied up in an investment? So I said nothing."-**Detroit Free Press.**

The Match Industry In America

The first manufactory of friction matches was located in the center of the Connecticut valley, in the historic community known as Chicopee street. The principle of this invention had been thought out in Europe, but bright Yan-kee minds were quick to catch the idea from across the water, and the manu-facture progressed as rapidly here as The credit for this invention is there. probably due to John Walker, a chem-ist, who lived in England in Stocktonon-Tees. He was experimenting with chlorate of potash and found that it could be instantly ignited by friction when coated on a stick with phosphorus and drawn through folded sandpaper. This discovery was made in 1829, and, the attention of Michael Faraday called to the new idea, it soon became popular, and the manufacture was started nearly simultaneously in Europe and America. The first factory for the making of friction matches on a large scale is stated to have been established in Vienna in 1883, but the factory on Chicopee street was running nearly as early as this, if not before -Springfield Republican.

Cipher Writing.

The art of secret writing, or writing in cipher, was, according to Polybius, invented by Æneas, author of a treatise on tactics and other works. He produced 20 methods of writing in cipher, which no person could unfold, but we doubt much whether they would preserve this quality at the present day. It is no less strange than true that this art, so important in diplomacy, as long as couriers re limble to be intercepted, W abborrence by the elector Frederic II, who considered it as a diabolical invention. Trithemius, abbot of Spanheim, had composed several works to revive this branch of knowledge, and Boville, an ignorant mathematician, being unable to comprehend the extraordinary terms he made use of to explain his method, published that the work was full of diabolical mysteries. Poissevin repeated the assertion, and Frederic, in a holy zeal, ordered the original work of Trithemius, which he had in his library, to be burned as the invention of the devil. -Harper's Round Table.

Full stock and low prices a the line. ROBINSON & MUNI	
This is just like home made l	ard.
20 lbs. Lard very finest open ke	ttle 1 50
Lard very finest, open kettle	9
6 " Pearl taploca	25
10 " " navy "	25
7 " Finest lima beans	/ 25
4 " Cleaned currants	25
6 " Lump starch	25
9 " Best rolled oats	25
5 ** California Prunes	. 25
5 ** California raisins	25
8 lbs. Arbuckle or Lion coffee	1.00
7 Cans extra tomatoes	50
Fine red salmon, per can	15
8 Cakes Lenox or Gloss soap	25
1 lb. Paper soda	6
6 Papers corn starch	25

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My object is to please the eye and the most important part, to suit your pocketbook. My stock consists of a complete up-to-date line.

Horses of all sorts, which lacked the

Beil Paynoldsville Pancoast. Palls Creek DuBols. Bebula Winterburn Penfield Tyler. Benozette Grant. Oriftwood.	+1 030 1 1 200 1 4 3 3 9 8 3 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 4 4	84400	285554343485	10 23 10 33	1.40
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STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	104
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	P. m.	A. In.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.

Trains daily except Sunday. DAVID MCCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT. JAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L PASS. AGT.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBols, Ridgway, dford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, arar Falls and points in the upper oil

n and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passen-mins will arrive and depart from Falls k station, daily, except Sunday, as folm and 1.35 p m for Curwensville and

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says the Chicago Journal. The last issue of The Blizzard had

contained a personal item to this effect: "Our young friend, George Corbin-son of Thatchersville, was in town again last Sunday. Rumor has it that he will soon lead to the altar a beauti-ful belle of Spiketown. George is one of the sold young men of our neighboring city."

Editor Clugston had written it "solid young men," but he knew it would be of no use to try to explain the mistake to the large, athletic young woman who was approaching the office.

And so when Miss Euphorbia Lickhadder, the acknowledged belle of Spiketown, walked in at the front door a few moments later and inquired in a deep, tragic voice for the editor, Mr. Clugston was emerging from a back alley 3% blocks away and making for the open country.

Rewarded the Rogue.

Von Moltke was an early riser and loved early risers. Once, while roaming around his Silesian estate at daybreak, he found a peasant woman bearing on her back a sack of potatoes which she had just dug, making a load heavy enough for a mule. "Here's a thaler for you," said the great field marshal. "You see, the early bird catches the worm." Afterward he found out that she was a night thief who had ravaged his fields persistently, but whom his steward had never got up early enough to catch.

Boils.

A person suffering with boils should eschew pastry, gravies and every kind of meat excepting lean mutton. The boils may be brought to a head by using a warm poultice of camomile flowers or boiled white lily root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. -- Good Housekeeping.

Putting on Airs.

A Brooklyn barber shop rejoices in the following sign, "Physiognomical Hairdresser, Facial Operators, Cranina-Manipulators and Capillary Hair Out ting. Shaving with Ambidextrous Abridger Facility."-St. Joseph Ga-

Education

According to the order of nature, men being equal, their common vocation is the profession of humanity, and who-ever is well educated to discharge the ever is well concated to discharge the duty of a man cannot be badly prepared to fill any of those offices that have a relation to him. It matters little to me whether my pupil be designed for the army, the pulpit or the bar. Nature has destined us to the offices of human life. antecedent to our destination concern ing society. To live is the profession I would teach him. When I have done with him, it is true he will be neither a soldier, a lawyer nor a divine. Let him first be a man. Fortune may remove him from one rank to another as she pleases. He will always be found in his place. -Rousseau.

Tait and Kingsley.

Dean Farrar tells pleasant anecdotes of the late Archbishop Tait and Charles Kingsley in an English magazine. The archbishop's instructions to his chaplain in regard to answering the letters of foolish correspondents were usually couched in the words, "Tell him he is an ass-but say so kindly." Kingsley confided to a friend his feelings about preaching in Westminster abbey and said, with a slight stammer, "When-ever I walk up to the puljAt in the ab-bey I wish myself d-d-dead, and when-ever I walk back I wish myself more d-d-dead."

more durable. Panels of wood were used to paint on-sycamore and cypress -also panels of papier mache, and occasionally they were formed by gluing three thicknesses of canvas together. These panels were usually about 14 inches long by 7 inches wide. The artist used liquid wax instead of oil to mix the colors, which were made not from vegetable, but from mineral substances and were of marvelous brilliancy and permanence—blue powdered lapis lazu-li, green malachite, red oxide of iron, etc. The colors were laid on in patches, somewhat after the fashion of a mosaic. and afterward blended with an instru-ment called the cestrum, which appears to have been a lancet shaped spatula, long handled, with at one end a curved

point, at the other a finely dentated edge. With the toothed edge the wax could be equalized and smoothed, while the point was used for placing high lights, marking lips, eyebrows, etc.

The final process, which gives the name encaustic to this kind of painting, was the burning in of the colors. This was done by the application of a heated surface to the panel, though George Ebers believes that in Egypt the heat of the sun was probably all that was needed to complete the artist's work.

The Eye of a Child.

Who can explain or fathom the wondrous instinct of the child? Lying in the arms of its nurse, in its carriage or elsewhere, its large, round, wondering eyes roam over a sea of faces till suddenly its features break into a sweet smile, a has happened? It has recognized a friend, nothing more and no less. It makes no mistake. Wiser, perchance, in that moment of inexperienced helplessness than it will be years afterward, when the world and its inmates have been studied in the light of instruction and experience, its love offering is seldom if ever mistakenly presented. By what power is this child love directed? By what subtle influence does it see and know what in after years it may strive in vain to discern?-Good Housekeeping.

Substitutes For Glass.

Tectorium is the name of a material manufactured in Germany as a substitute for glass. Bichromated gelatin is laid over both sides of a kind of web of galvanized steel or iron wire and can be made into sheets one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It is unbreakable and is said to be lighter than glass. It bends easily, is a poor conductor of beat and cold, and is not difficult of repair. However, it is liable to become soft in hot weather and is inflammable.

Hornalos is much like tectorium, only more transparent and harder. Manilla paper soaked in boiled linseed oil until it is both waterproof and translucent is used as a substitute for glass in hothouses. It comes in long rolls, is durable, requires no shading from the hot sun, and, it is said, costs about onebundredth as much as glass.-New York Tribune.

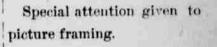
It Was Not "He."

"Elizabeth! Elizabeth!" called an mest, manly voice. "Yes, dear, I'm coming," answered

the gentle feminine tones of the woman sitting lost in thought at the window. But as she rose from her seat the hot blood surged into her cheeks and she sank back, while an expression of great unhappiness marred the high bred re-

It was the Jersey train, and the con-ductor was calling the station in sten-torian notes.—New York Times.

The only possessions now left to Spain besides Cuba are Puerto Rico, in the West Indies, and the Philippines. Un Oceanica.





the Gash Furniture Dealer.



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