Mallroad Cime Cables. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1897.

Philadelphia & Erie Rallroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Briftwood.

EASTWARD

10 a m-Train 8 weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:33 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m.; Bullmore, 8:09 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Vollman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

1:03 p. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:34 a. 8. New York, 7:33 A. M. Fullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. M.

1:32 p. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 8:32 a. M.; New York, R:33 a. S. on week days and 10.3 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:39 a. M.; Washington, 7:40 a. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington sleeper at Williamsport, Passenger conches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltismore.

WESTWARD

more. WESTWARD
4:41 a. m.—Truin 9, weekdays, for Eric, Ridgessay, DuBols, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
9:43 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate prints.

mediate stations.

9:43 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erte and intermediate points.

5:45 p. m.—Train 15, weekdays for Kane and 2 intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM TRAIN 9 leaves New York 5:35 p. m., Philadelphia 8:59 p. m.; Washington 8:25 p. m., arriving at Driftwood 4:41 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger conches from Philadelphia to Erte and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 13 leaves Philadelphia 8:39 A. m.! Washington, 7:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:39 A. m.! Wilkesharre, 10:15 A. M.; weekdays, arriving at Driftwood at 5:45 p. n. with Pullman Parior car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coach to Kane. TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 7:35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 5:45 p. m.; Philadelphia, 10:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:48 n. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Phila, to Williamspot, and through passenger conches from Chiladelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamspot. On Sundays only Pullman sleeping Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

TO BY THE TOTAL TO (Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:35 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 10:08 a. m., arriving at Clermont

sonburg at 10:08 a.m., arriving at thermont at 10:38 a.m. RAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 11:99 a.m. ar-riving at Johnsonburg at 11:45 a.m. and Bidgway at 12:04 p.m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

sour	THWAR	D. WEEKDAYS.	RTHW.	ARD.
A.M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P. M.
9 43 10 32 11 11	4 00 4 41 5 10 5 52	Renovo Driftwood Emporium June. St. Marys	5 00 4 03 12 02 12 32	10 25 9 31 9 00 8 10
11 10 11 30 11 44	6 30 - 6 49 7 00	Kane Wilcox Johnsonburg	12 30 12 06 10 08	9 66 8 42 8 26
12 10 12 U 12 20 12 31	7 20 7 27 9 31 7 41	Ridgway Island Ruu Mill Haven Croyland	9 50 9 43 9 40 9 79	745
12 35 12 39 12 41 10 43	7 45 7 40 7 51 7 88	Shoris Mills Blue Rock Vineyard Rus Carrier	9 26 9 22 9 19 9 17	144444
12 57 12 57 1 07	8 03 8 07 8 15	Brockwayville Lanes Mills Harveys Run	9 08 9 04 8 55	7 10 7 11 7 04
1 18	830	Falls Creek Duffols	8 50 6 40	0 40
	Gen. Ma	HINSON, J. R. nager. Ger	WOOD, e. Pass.	Ag't.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY A, COMPANY commencing Sunday May 16, 1897, Low Grade Division.

No. 1. No.5. No. 9. 101 | 105

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	4. M.	D. M.
Red Bank	10 50	4 23		44.1	M. F. C. MILL
a wsondam	11 00	4 384			
New Bethlehen	11 30	5 40			
Jak Ridge	11 37	5 18			
Maysville	11 44	5 26	15 IK		
summerville	12 06	5 46			
STOOKVILLE	12 20	6 04			
New Bethlehen Oak Ridge Maysville Sunmerville Brookville Beil Suller	12 38	6 22			
Suller Beynoldsville Panconst. Palls Orcek. DuBols. Sabula Winterburn. Punfield Cyler. Jensey Brant. Driftwood.	1 15 22	6 40			
ancoast.	1 11 00	10 44			- K
Cally Creek	1 20	7 00		10.25	1.00
DuBols	1 30	7 10	7.08	10 23	
abula	1 43	7 26	7 25	0.00	100,000
Vinterburn	1 53	7 196	7 24		
enfield	1 50	7 42	7 41		
Cyler	2 08	7 51	7.80		
enerotte	2 37	8 20	6 17	1	Ĭ.
rant	12 47	18 30		1	
Driftwood					
	11. M.	-		A. M.	E. M.
		WARD			
		The second			
	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	104
STATIONS.	1000	-	-	-	-
Driftwood	A. M.	-	No.10	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 09	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 09 7 15	-	-
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 09 7 15 7 26	р. м.	Р. М
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 50 7 15 7 26 7 42	P. M.	P. M
Priftwood	A. M. 10 10	A. M.	P. M. 5 50 6 29 6 59 7 15 7 26 7 42 7 50	р. м.	P. M
Priftwood Prant Reneactte Pyter Penfield Finterburn Spull Spull Sull Sull Sull Sull Sull Su	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 15 7 26 7 42 7 50	P. M.	P. M
Priftwood Prant Reneactte Pyter Penfield Finterburn Spull Spull Sull Sull Sull Sull Sull Su	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 15 7 26 7 42 7 56 8 56	P. M.	P. M
Priftwood Prant Reneactte Pyter Penfield Finterburn Spull Spull Sull Sull Sull Sull Sull Su	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59 7 15 7 26 7 42 7 50	P. M.	P. M
Oriftwood Jrant Senesette Cyter Penfield Winterburn Isbula DuBols - Calls Creek	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 505 46 19 6 29 6 50 7 15 7 26 7 15 8 05 48 23 4 8 41	P. M.	P. M
Oriftwood Jrant Senesette Cyter Penfield Winterburn Isbula DuBols - Calls Creek	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 500 46 129 6 29 7 15 7 26 7 26 7 50 47 56 48 22 48 34 8 57	P. M.	P. M
Oriftwood Jrant Senesette Cyter Penfield Winterburn Isbula DuBols - Calls Creek	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 5 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	P. M.	P. M
Oriftwood Jrant Senesette Cyter Penfield Winterburn Isbula DuBols - Calls Creek	A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 12 55 1 20 1 20	A. M. 5 30 5 57 6 34 6 43 6 49 6 50 7 12 7 25 17 31	P. M. 5 50 16 59 16 59 17 7 60 17 7 50 17 7 50 17 7 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 19 50	P. M.	P. M
priftwood Jrant Genebatte Trior Cenfield Vinterburn Labula JuBola Alis Creek Lancoast Laynoldsville Luller Loil Loil Loil Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid	A. M. 10 10 10 48 10 48 11 12 12 11 32 11 42 12 26 1 15 1 42 25 1 15 1 42 25 25 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 6 7 12 7 25 17 40 7 57 18 8 12 8 52 9 90	P. M. 5 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	P. M.	P. M
priftwood Jrant Genebatte Trior Cenfield Vinterburn Labula JuBola Alis Creek Lancoast Laynoldsville Luller Loil Loil Loil Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid Loid	A. M. 10 10 10 48 10 48 11 12 12 11 32 11 42 12 26 1 15 1 42 25 1 15 1 42 25 25 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 6 7 12 7 25 17 40 7 57 18 8 12 8 52 9 90	P. M. 5 50 16 59 16 59 17 7 60 17 7 50 17 7 50 17 7 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 19 50	P. M.	P. M
STATIONS. Orifiwood Jrant Genetatie Tysier ansield Vinterburn sabula. DuBola. Talis Creek Ancoast Anynoldsville Tuller Salis Greek Saynoldsville Spookville Spookv	A. M. 10 10 10 48 10 48 11 12 12 11 32 11 42 12 26 1 15 1 42 25 1 15 1 42 25 25 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	A. M. 5 30 5 30 6 07 6 34 6 49 6 59 7 125 7 25 7 40 7 57 7 57 7 8 10 8 10 8 8 22 9 90 9 10 9 41 9 55	P. M. 5 50 16 59 16 59 17 7 60 17 7 50 17 7 50 17 7 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 19 50	P. M. 12 45 12 55	P. M

JAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L PASS. AGT.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBols, Ridgway, adford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, agara Falls and points in the upper oil On and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passen-er trains will arrive and depart from Falls reck station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

Ma m and 1.35 p m for Curwensville and

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

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

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

10.38 a m—For Reynoldsville.

1.35 p m—Bradford Accommodation—For Beschtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Curmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

1.35 p. m—Accommodation for Punxsutawney and Big Run.

2.35 p. m—Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney, Pansengers are requested to purchase tickets before ontering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by containing the content of the content of the collected by containing the content of the content

TEARS WERE FORBIDDEN.

A Note to Quit Meant That the Typewriter

She was a dainty little thing, and the old gentleman appeared to be prepos-sessed in her favor right from the start. but there was evidently something that made him pause,
"Look here," he said in his blunt

fashion. 'I like you and your references are all right. You run the typewriter as if you knew all there is to know about it, and you don't look like a girl who be sick every third day and want to get away an hour or two early all the rest of the time, but before I cugage you I want to have a clear under-

standing with you on one subject."
"Yes, sir." she replied, looking at

"Yes, sir. she replied, looking at him inquiringly.
"Of course," he explained, "I expect you will be perfectly satisfactory, but if you are not there must be no doubt bout my right to discharge you." "Certainly not."

"If I want you to go, I'll just have one of the clerks put a note on your desk or leave it with the cashier for you, and you're to take that as final."

"Naturally," she said, looking n him in some surprise.

"You're not to enter any protest or file any objections," he persisted, "and most of all you're not to weep."

"Why, I suppose I can ask you wby"-You can't ask me a thing," he

broke in. "If you get a note asking you to quit, you're just to put on your things and walk out without a whimper or question of any kind. Is that un derstood?" "It is," she replied.

"Have I your promise to live up to that agreement?"

"You have. But it is such an extracrdinary request that I-I'-

"Young woman," said the old gen-tleman impressively, "I've been in busi-ness here for 50 years, and up to the time woman got a good foothold in the business world I was in the habit of en gaging and discharging clerks as seemed to me best from the standpoint of my business. In an unguarded moment, however, I was induced to hire a young woman to run a typewriter for me, and after I found that she wasn't satisfac tory to me it took me over eight weeks to discharge her. I left a note on her desk and she promptly came in and wept on mine. I turned the job over to various subordinates, but each time she came into my private office to de her weeping, and inside of a week she had the whole force wrought up to a point where business was being neglected, and she was still drawing salary just the same. Woman in business may be all right, but when it comes to getting her out of business somebody else can have the job. However, if you'll make a solemn promise to go without a single weep if you don't suit I'll try you."-Chicago Post.

The Doucet Skirt.

The doncet skirt shirred on fine cords around the waist, the shirring extending below the hips, is a popular feature of summer frocks. In organdie this fashion is particularly adaptable. A pretty "summer girl," who looked as if she had stepped out of a picture at a wedding in the country recently, had an organdic with a white ground, powdered with tiny pink rosebuds, the skirt made in this way and worn over a white taffeta slip. The waist had a little fullness gathered on the right shoulder and under the arm, the folds being brought across the breast diagonally and fas-tened with a ruffle on the left side, forming a curve around the collarless neck, which was left a little bare, the organdie forming a sort of bolero, which the waist defined by a high draped belt. The sleeves were made without being gathered and drawn tightly around th arms, except at the top, where a smart looking puff accentuated the shoulders. With this pretty frock was worn a eghorn hat tilted over on the side by cluster of pink roses. Roses also formed a garniture on top, with loops of black velvet ribbon forming an aigret on one side.—New York Tribune.

Declined the Invitation.

A well known professor is noted for his absentmindedness. He and a friend, another old professor, used to take a daily walk together and discuss matters quite beyond the comprehension of ordipary mortals.

One day when the walking was very bad professor No. 1 was on his way to the corner at which he and his friend always met when he encountered a young student whose face he recognized dimly, having seen it every day for some weeks in his morning class. He accordingly hailed his pupil, who was wading through the mud to get across

'Have you seen my friend?" he asked "Yes, sir," replied the student, paus-ing respectfully in the midst of a mud puddle to remove his cap. "He is at the corner waiting for you." "Good," replied the professor, looking

over his spectacles. "I thank you. You may be seated."—Strand Magazine.

The Profitable Part.

Customer—So you sell these watches at \$2.50 each. It must cost that to make them.

Jeweler-It does. Customer-Then how do you make any money?

Jeweler—Repairing them. — Boston

Elegant English Crooks.

Pickpockets, or "hooks," as they are termed in the criminal vernacular, are often well educated and of genteel appearar ce and manners. Those who work the "tubs" (omnibuses) are exceptionally respectable in their dress and quiet in demeanor. As stated in the printed warning exhibited in railway stations and omnibuses, pickpockets are "both male and female," but the proportion of the latter is small, probably less than

10 per cent. The best educated and most genteel are generally experts at devices such as card sharping and tossing for money, and, speaking several languages, are enabled to travel all over the world. This class is especially dangerous on board the large Atlantic liners.

Representing themselves as gentlemen of property traveling for pleafure, they disarm suspicion by their liberal con-duct in paying for champagne and cigars. But wee to any unfortunate pas enger who plays at cards with one of

these vamnires. The victim is possibly gently handled for the first few nights, until confidence is fully established, when larger stakes are proposed. He is then plied with drink, and after losing nearly all his money is "kindly" assisted to his berth by his "friend," who coolly rifles his pockets of the remainder. On awaking be is unable to recollect the exact amount of his losses and can only come to the conclusion that he has been very 'unlucky. ''-Pearson's Weekly.

A Gracions Reply to Royalty.

The queen was once informed by the manager of her Shaw farm that a Mr. Elliott, a Scottish farmer, was a breeder of superior collie dogs, and she thereupon expressed a wish to possess one of them. Accordingly Mr. Elliott for-warded two beautiful dogs, and her majesty was so euraptured with them that she gave orders that the next time he came to the farm he should immediately be taken up to the castle.

Mr. Elliott was somewhat uneas Mr. Elliott was somewhat uneasy as to how he should comport himself in the presence of royalty, and the manager spent a considerable time in putting him through his facings. At last the fateful day arrived, and he was ushered into the presence of the queen. Her majesty shook hands with him and said: and said:

"Oh, Mr. Elliott, I have to thank you for the two beautiful collies you

And to this gracious remark Mr. Elliott replied:

"Touts, touts, wumman! Hand yer tongue! What's the matter o' a pair o' dowgs between you and me?"—London

The Young Member.

Grantley Berkeley tells, in his "Life and Recollections," how a member for Lodlow, in the last parliament of William IV., "tried to make a maiden speech, and, rising in his place with a very bald head, known, too, as he was to everybody, as one of the oldest stag-ers in all the ways of the world, he be-gan with great affectation of inexperience and with an exceedingly mild voice, 'Mr Speaker, I am but a young member.' On hearing this assertion from so well known and crafty a man. possessing so venerable a pate, the entire honse roared with laughter. Twice he stopped, and three simes he commenced with these words, but it was useless. The house would not listen and he never to my knowledge essayed to speak again, or, if he did, the sight of his bald head set his audience in a Parliamentary manners are milder in these times, but a titter has gone round the chamber, even during the existence of the present house of commons, when a venerable looking member of 60 claimed indulgence for his maiden speech.—Gentleman's May-

A Slight Difference

The nearest fixed star whose distance has been measured by the astrono is Alpha Centauri, as you know. Its parallax was determined many years ago, and its distance found to be about seventy-one millions of millions of miles. Not that an expression of those figures can possibly give you any conception of the space between us and the star, but that is the way the observers have to put it.

Now, it seems, another determination of this star's parallax has been made, which brings the twinkler about eigh-teen millions of millions of miles nearer to us than we thought it was. That is a mighty big difference, or it would be in most things, but millions and billions and trillions of miles seem to be mere trifles when we are considering the depths of outer space.—Philadelphia Times.

Opposed on Esthetic Grounds.

A phrenologist has been wandering about the city looking for bumps. He went into a down town establishment the other day and made his business known. He was told there was a man up stairs who wanted his nead read.
He went up stairs and accosted the probable customer with the query, "Would you like your head read?" To his disgust, the other replied, "No, I don't like red heads." As the bump manipulator departed he heard the man in the office add, "And when I want my head red I'll use hair dye."—Syracuse Post.

The national flower of England is the rose, of France the lily, of Scotland the thistle and of Ireland the shamrock.

DOGS IN WAR.

How the St. Bernard Ministers to the Wounded Russian Soldier.

In the present day the British army seems the only one in which dogs are not trained either as spies, messengers or to help the wounded. The Germans, French, Austrians, Russians and Italians have all found them to be worth the trouble. The Germans have devoted themselves chiefly to the training of flogs for carrying messages to and from outposts and pickets and the main bodies of troops. For this purpose they find pointers are the best, but Scotch sheep dogs and short haired sporting dogs are much liked, as are also the clever little Pomeranians, which learn very quickly and are very strong and swift. In the German army the best tracers are the men of the Jager regiments, and a special officer and a special body of men are told off to look after the dogs. They are targets to accord without frighting are taught to march without frisking about, to avoid barking, but, with their wooderfully quick ear to warn if strangers are near, by pointing or by a low growl. They are trained to carry mes-sages up to 2½ miles by known roads, and beyond that distance to find their own way across country. To men in the same uniform they are taught to be

obedient. In the Russian army a kind of big St. Bernard mastiff is used; also wolf and sheep dogs. These, equipped with a flask containing brandy or soup and a packet of bandages hung round their necks, are taught to find out the wounded lying among bushes or uneven ground and to offer them restoratives, standing meanwhile with their forefeef planted and barking to attract attention. They are even harnessed to little handcarts, such as we see them use in Belgian and German towns, and can drag two wounded men. The French, in their wars in Tunis and Algiers, have used dogs; also the Russians in their last Turkish war. In Austria they have been employed to discover ambuscades. The Dutch in Acheen found them most useful in preventing solitary sentries in thick jungle outposts being surprised by stealthy natives. The Italian sentries in the Alps are slways accompanied by dogs.—United Service Magazine.

FIREFLY FLASHES.

The Method by Which the Insect Its Beautiful Light,

"By what process do fireflies produce the beautiful flashes of light?" That is a question frequently asked, and as en-tomological books fail to give a satisfactory reply the following explanation

may be interesting:

I have made a special study of the light, and carefully examined the mechanism of the illuminating segments in both male and female specimens. The light emitted, when tested by the spectroscope, gives a brilliant spectrum, which is continuous through all the colors from the red to the violet rays. The illuminating organs consist of dis-tinct spherical cells, each one of which is about 1.2000 of an inch is diameter, and the beetle has power to illuminate one or many of these cells at will, producing light of corresponding intensity. The cells contain a fluid saturated with phosphorus, and the covering of the cell is so thin that atmosphere

the contents. It has been suggested that the beetle produces the flashes of light or renders the phosphorus suddenly luminous by electricity-by the injection of warm fluids—or by friction. But it is certain that the flash of light is made in an-other way. We may clearly trace a connection between the spiracles and trachea (spiral air tubes) of the beetle and each of the illuminating cells, and find that the little creature renders the phosphorus contained in the cells luminous by fercing air upon them. The cells when thus excited emit light from their surface.

We may imitate the act of the beetle by dissecting one and placing the illuminating organ under a microscope, covered by a thin glass cover. When the cover is lifted so as to admit a little air,

the cells become luminous. We may add that the name "firefly is a misnomer, as the "lightning bug" is a true beetle, belonging in the natural order calcopters, and in the family lampyride.—D. K. Winder in Detroit Free Press.

A Millionaire's Extravaga

An example of extravagance by a well known millionaire who built him-self a castle in one of the English midland counties is reported by The English Illustrated Magazine. The water of the place was pure and sufficient, but a case of scarlet fever occurring in the village at a little distance from his residence he took a dislike to the local water supply and at a cost of over \$400,000 pro-vided himself with a fresh supply from a distance of 18 miles. Without children or wife and a great traveler, he does not inhabit his own country place for more than three months in the year. Although he drinks no wine, his water is an expensive beverage. Allowing only per cent on the money, with 1 per eent sinking fund, his water costs him \$250 for every day he visits his castle. This supply, it should be added, is limited to the one house. There is really no reason why it should be shared with There is really others, for the local supply is ample and of good quality.

The fear that our kind acts may be received with ingratitude should never deter us from performing such acts

Wasting Electricity.

Carelessness on the part of the motorman is, according to recent investigations, the cause of a great waste of electrical force. This occurs at the starting and stopping. Sometimes the power is left on until after the brakes are set, at other times there are merely partial currents, but quite enough to foot up a considerable aggregate. In fact, it is estimated that as much as 20 per cent of power may be lost in this way. So noticeable has this become that it has been found advisable to adopt a very simple device by means of which the lost current is, at least approximately, measured, and the amount thereof can be charged up against the unskillful or careless motorman.

This device consists of a strip of alloy placed in a box prepared to re-ceive it. The alloy is held against the wire by a weight attached to the lower end of the strip It is supported by a short piece of German silver wire of such cross section as to be heated by the current which flows through it to operate the car At a certain temperature the wire melts its way through the strip of alloy, thus allowing the strip and weight to descend. There is an automatic device to prevent injury to the recorder or the stoppage of the car in case the wire should melt under an abnormal current. The recorder is pushed into place, at the same moment closing the car circuit. To insure its use the arrangement is such that unless the recorder is in place the circuit is open, and the car will not start. A record is kept of the number of miles each man runs and the number of inches of alloy melted during the run. This is returned at the end of a mouth and is posted up over against the man's name. It has been estimated that a considerable saving is effected by this means.-New York Ledger

Singular Signs. Of unwittingly ludicrous or humorous signs there are plenty A tinsmith near Exeter, England, has a sign which reads, "Quart measures of all shapes and sizes sold here." At a market town in Rutlandshire the following placard was affixed to the shutters of a watchmaker who had decamped, leaving his creditors mourning. Wound up and the mainspring broke. Equally apposite was one in Thomaston, Ga. one of the principal streets the same room was occupied by a physician and a shoemaker, the disciple of Galen in front while he of St. Crispin's trade worked in the rear. Over the door hung the sign, "We repair both sole and On the windows of a London body. coffee room there appeared the notice, "This coffee room removed upstairs till repaired." The proprietor of the place was not an Irishman, though the framer of the notice over the entrance to a French burying ground, "Only the dead who live in this parish are buried here," must have been. —Demorest's Magazine.

It is now the general conclusion of scientists that light is simply the result of vibrations or waves which occur in a hypothetical substance known as the ether, a substance supposed to permeate all space and all objects and to be coextensive with the universe. According to this theory, when the ether is caused to the sensation of light in proportion to the rate of vibration, cr. in other words, the wave length. In this way, chemists assert, the various colors are produced, red having the longest wave length and violet the shortest wave length of any of the colors-that is. there are more waves or vibrations in a given time in the case of violet than in the case of red light Briefly, in relation to this peculiar phenomenon, the theory is that colored bodies owe their color to the fact that they exert a selective action on the waves or rays of light which fall upon them, allowing some to passon, and so give the effect of color, while others are absorbed or destroyed.

The banks and banking business here are a marvel to Americans. There are 17 banks in this city. The three largest have deposits of nearly £18,000,000 (\$90,000,000) They carry large cash reserves and make advances to cus-tomers on quite a different system from our banks-on open accounts or overdrafts, as we call it. They all issue notes, one colony cashing the notes of another at a discount of so much They charge you a little something for everything they do, but then you know that's after the English system of trad-They use the check system, and everybody has an account and nearly everybody overdraws. A fellow told me the other day that the man who couldn't overdraw his account didn't amount to much. There is not more loss to the banks here than in America from overdraft. The banking business seems thrifty. - Melbourne Letter

The national airs of great countries are short, says the Buffalo Morning Times, while those of little countries are long. "God Save the Queen" consists of but 14 bars; the Russian hymn is 16 bars, and "Hail, Columbia," has 28 bars. Siam's national hymn has 76 bars, that of Uruguay 70 and Chile's 46

Paper floors are in use in Einsiedeln, Switzerland. It is laid in a pasty mass, smoothed and then pressed. Footsteps en it are neiseless.

Speed In Torpedo Boats.

The development of speed in torpedo boats is a study of special interest, and the effect of the rapid increase of speed in this class of vessel is by no means confined to it, as a basis is thus formed for the introduction of many improvements, and consequent higher speed, in vessels of large size.

The question is often asked, What is the probable increase in speed to be in the future and in what direction are we to look for improvements with a view to obtain it? One evident mode of in-creasing speed is by augmenting the size of the vessel and its machinery, as, if the proportion of weight allotted to the machinery is the same a greater speed will be obtained. To secure speed by this means, however, does not involve any spirital skill or anything in the nature of improvement. All that is necessary is rimply to reproduce the same description of hull and engines,

but of a larger size.

Greater skill is shown where an exceptional speed is obtained within small dimensions, and in this respect the results obtained by M. Normand of Havre in his latest achievements are specially creditable. No doubt material of greater strength than generally adopted would admit of lighter scantlings for the hulls. Probably the engines themselves may be driven at a higher number of revolutions and possibly improvements in water tube boilers may enable a reduction of weight to be secured without loss of efficiency Aluminium may also be introduced as a substitute for heavier metals. It is in the saving of weight for power that addiate future, and the shipbuilder can now see his way to obtain from 32 to 34 knots.—A F Yarrow in Cassier's Magazine.

The Eye In Old Age.

Dr. Chevallereau is one of the foremost eye specialists in Paris and the medical world. His opinion was therefore sought upon the effect upon eye-sight in these times of omnivorous reading, which is such a characteristic of

Speaking to a Herald correspondent, he said it was very difficult, in fact, almost impossible, to lay down any general rule on the matter. A frequent malady of the eye, as old age comes on, is cataract. This is gradual, so much so that it is often advanced far before it is noticed.

It is not probable, however, that the eyesight will suddenly fail, unless there is some extraneous cause, such as hem-orrhage of the retina, which sometimes is to be feared when the patient is ad-

vanced in age.
Dr. Abadie of 9 Rue Volney gave practically the same opinion, pointing out that it was hardly likely that any one who had enjoyed normal eyesight would at an advanced age suffer from the sudden failure of the sight unless it were caused by some shock or great emotion.—Paris Herald.

Tommy Was a Strategist.

A little boy dropped his drumstick into a well. In vain he entreated his parents, the gardener, the footman, tho coachman, the cook, the housemaids to go down into the well to recover his drumstick. In his distress a brilliant expedient occurred to Master Tommyhe secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard and threw it into the well. Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and an active search for the robbers took place. In the midst of the alarm and the confusion Master Tommy ran with the news that he had found the plate. "Where?" was the cry "Down the well," replied Tommy. "I saw it quite plain shining at the bottom-spoons, ladies, bread baskets, salvers and all." The house maid hurried to the well, at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was seen. A ladder was procured, a servant descended and the plate was brought up. Just before the last article was fished up Master Tommy whispered to "John, please bring up my drumstick when you go down for the soup ladle."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A man who resides on the east side relates an incident which may be true, but it sounds fishy.

His boy caught a large sucker a couple of years ago, and since that time he has been experimenting with his finny pet somewhat. The fish has been kept out of the water so much that it gradually became accustomed to it, and fre-quently flopped out of the water itself and followed the boy around. Finally the boy placed it in a pen and gradual ly reduced its bathing periods until it became acclimatized, abandoning entirely its native element. It would fol-low the boy around like a dog, and one day he started over to town across the swinging bridge with the pet fish flopping along after him. But alas for boy ish hopes! The fish made a slight mis-cue and flopped overhoard into the creek and drowned before the boy could rescue him. -Punx sutawney Spirit.

"What did that young man call this poem?" asked the editor.

"A satire. "And that implies that he is showing the uselessness and absurdity of something."

"I believe so." "Well, there's only one guess that I can make concerning this, and that is that it is a satire on poetry."—Wash-