Mattroad Cime Cabtes. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1897.

Philadelphia & Erle Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Brittwood.

EASTWARD

9:10 a m.—Train 8, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:32 p. m., New York, 9:39 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:30 i. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Fullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

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

5:32 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, agriving at Philadelphia, 0:32 A. M.; New York, 9:34 A. M. on week days and 19:38 A. M. on Sunday; Haltimore, 8:29 A. M.; Washington, 7:40 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Evic and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to The Sundays and 19:40 for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport, Passenger conches from Eric to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

more. WESTWARD
4:41 a. m.—Train 9, weekdays, for Eric, Ridg-way, Duflois, Clermant and principal inter-mediate stations.
8:43 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

way, DuBols, Clerment and principal intermediate stations.

1848 a. — Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.

1846 b. m.—Train 5, weekdays for Karse and intermediate points.

1846 b. m.—Train 15. weekdays for Karse and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOL TRAIN 9 leaves New York 3:35 p. m., Philadelphia 8:25 p. m., Washington 8:25 p. m. 37-riving at Driftwood 4:31 a. m., weekdays, with Fullman sleepers and massenger coaches from Philadelphia 10 Eric and Haltmore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 15 leaves Philadelphia 8:36 A. m.! Washington, 7:56 A. M.: Weekdays, arriving at Driftwood at 5:45 p. M. 3:th Pullman Parlor ear from Philadelphia 1:28 Williamsport and passenger roach to Kane. TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 7:53 p. m.; Philadelphia, II:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:29 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:29 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:43 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Phila to Williamsport, and through passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Eric.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:55 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 10:08 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:55 a. m.
TRAIN 29 leaves Clermont at 11:00 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:45 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:04 p. m.

PIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

SOUT	HWARD	WEEKDAYS.	RTHW	ARD:
A.M	A. M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P.M.
9.50	4 00	Renovo	5.00	10.25
9 43	4 41	Driftwood	4 03	9.112
10 32	5 10	Emporium June.	15 02	30.00
11 11	5 52	Emporium June. St. Marys	12.32	8 10
11 10	6.30	Kane	12 30	10.005
11 30	6 40	Wilcox	12.00	8.42
11 44	7.00	Johnsonburg	10 08	8.20
12 10	7 20	Ridgway	9.50	7.03
12 17	7 27	Island Run	9.43	7.48
12 20	931	Mill Haven	9 40	7.45
12 31	7.41	Croyland Shorts Mills	9 29	2.735
12 36	7.45	Shorts Mills	9.20	7 31
12 39	7.49	Blue Rock	0.22	7.25
12 41	7.51	Vineyard Run	9.19	7 BH
12 43	7.63	Carrier	9 17	7.24
12 53	8.00	Brockwayville	9.06	7.16
12 57	8 07	Lanes Mills	9.04	7.11
1 07	8 15	Harveys Run	8.55	7.04
1 15	8 20	Harveys Run Falls Creek	8.50	710
1 40	8 30	DuBois	6.40	6.40
J. 1	HUTCI Gen. Mat	IINSON, J. R.	WOOD, n. Pass.	Ag't.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY May 16, 1897, Low Grade Division. KARTWARD.

	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	101	100
STATIONS.	2000	22/21/0116		1777400	
			A. M.	A. M.	P. 3
Red Bank	10 50				
Lawsonham	11 00	4 38			
New Bethlehem Oak Bidge	H1 30	5 10	5 20		
Oak Ridge	11 37	5 18			
Maysville	11 44	5 26	15 33		
Summerville	12 08	5 46	5 502		
Brookville	12 20	6 04	45 000		
Maysville Summerville Brookville Bell	112 26	+6 10	76 15		
Fuller	12 38	6 22	16 27		
Reynoldsville	1 12 55	6 40		¥ 7	
Panconst.	+1 00	16 48	16 53		
Falls Creek	1 1 20	7 00		10 23	1 50
DuBols.	1 1 30	7 10	7 08	10 35	1.40
Beil Fuller Fuller Pancoast. Falls Creek DuBols. Sabuia	1 43	7 46	7.23	-	
Sabula Winterburn	1 1 53	7 30	7 35		
Penfield	1 70	7 42	7 41		1
Winterburn Penfield Tyler Benezette	12 ON	7 01	7 40	Ž.	
Removette	9 92	8 20	8 17	1	
Benezette Grant	10 47	148 30		1	
Delftwood	3 13	8 38			
Grant Driftwood	100			A. M.	44
The second second					10000
	WEST	WARD		106	161
	WEST			106	101
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	2011	- 1117
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	Р. м.	- 1117
STATIONS.	No.3	No.6	No.10	Р. м.	- 1117
STATIONS. Driftwood	No.3	No.6 A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 07	No.10	Р. м.	- 1117
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48	No.6 A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 07	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29	Р. м.	- 1117
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48	No.6 A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 07	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 6 59	Р. м.	- 1117
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48	No.6 A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 07	No.10 P. M. 5 50 46 19 6 29 6 59 7 69	Р. м.	- 1117
STATIONS. Driftwood Grant Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 18	No.6 A. M. 5 30 15 57 6 34 6 43 6 44	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 7 09 7 15	Р. М.	- 1117
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette Tyler. Penfield Winterburn	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 20 11 18	No.0 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 63 6 43 6 49 6 59	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 7 65 7 15 7 26	р. ж.	ъ. м
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette Tyler. Penfield Winterburn Sabula. DuBols.	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 20 11 42 12 56	No.6 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 67 6 44 6 43 6 45 7 19	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 7 09 7 15 7 42	P. M.	1º. M
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette Tyler. Penfield Winterburn Sabula. DuBols Falls Creek	No.2 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 26 11 32 11 32 11 32 11 25 1 20	No.6 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 67 6 44 6 43 6 45 7 19	No.10 P. M. 5 50 16 19 6 29 7 09 7 15 7 42	P. M.	1º. M
stations. Driftwood Grant Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabula DuBols Falla Creek Falla Creek	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 20 11 12 12 55 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20	No.0 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 07 6 34 6 43 6 49 7 12 7 25 47 31	No.10 P. M. 5 5 50 6 50 7 60 7 15 7 26 7 42 7 56	P. M.	1º. M
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabula DuBols Falls Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville	No.3 A. M. 10 10 +10 38 10 48 11 17 11 20 11 42 12 55 11 20 11 20 11 23	No.6 No.6 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 07 6 48 6 49 6 59 7 12 7 25 17 40	No.10 P. M. 5 50 46 19 6 20 7 15 7 26 7 42 17 50 8 65	P. M. 12 45 12 56	1º. M
STATIONS. Driftwood Graut Benezette Tyler Tyler Yeler Winterburn Sabula DuBols Falla Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller	No.2 A. M. 10 10 10 10 08 11 17 11 20 11 42 12 55 1 20 1 1 35	No.6 No.6 A. M. 5 30 45 57 6 67 6 49 6 59 7 12 7 25 47 31 7 7 57	No.10 P. M. 5 50 46 19 6 20 7 15 7 26 7 42 17 50 8 65	P. M. 12 45 12 56	1º. M
BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant. Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabola. DuBols Falia Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller Bell	No.2 A. M. 10 10 +10 38 11 17 11 20 11 25 1 20 +1 26 1 36 1 36 1 52 1 20	No.6 A. M. 5 30 46 57 6 07 6 34 6 43 6 49 7 12 7 25 17 30 18 09	No.10 P. M. 5 5 50 6 29 7 15 7 25 7 25 1 42 7 56 8 65 48 53	P. M. 12 45 12 56	1º. M
STATIONS. Driftwood Graut Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Anbula. DuBols Falla Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller Bell Brookville	No.3 No.3 10 10 10 10 38 10 48 11 17 11 32 11 42 12 55 1 51 1 20 1 25 2 11	No.0 A. M. 5 307 6 34 6 43 6 530 7 12 7 23 17 40 7 57 8 16	No.10 P. M. 5 50 46 19 6 59 7 15 7 26 7 26 7 50 8 65 8 65 8 8 22 18 34	P. M. 12 45 12 56	1º. M
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BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabola DuBols Falia Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Bell Brookville	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 410 38 10 48 11 12 20 11 42 12 20 11 25 1 51 42 20 20 2 11 51 42 20 20 2 11 51 42 20 20 2 11 51 42 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	WARD No.0 A. M. 5 300 15 57 6 034 6 43 6 43 6 43 7 12 7 25 17 40 7 57 18 16 8 32 8 32 8 9 90	No.10 P. M. 550 16 20 6 20 6 20 7 25 7 25 7 25 7 450 17 56 8 45 18 31 8 41 8 57 9 20	P. M. 12 45 12 55	1º. M
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BTATIONS. Driftwood Grant Benezette Tyler Penfield Winterburn Sabola DuBols Falia Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Bell Brookville	No.3 A. M. 10 10 10 410 38 11 17 11 25 11 42 12 55 1 1 35 1 2 2 47 2 55 3 3 36 3 4 56	WARD No.0 A. M. 5 30 6 55 6 34 6 43 6 43 6 43 7 125 7 25 7 127 18 09 8 16 8 8 59 9 10 9 11	No.10 P. M. 5 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	P. M. 12 45 12 55	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 DuBois, Ridgway, dford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, gars Falls and points in the upper oil n and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passen-rains will arrive and depart from Falls k station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

m and L35 p m for Curwensville and

125 h m and 135 p m for Curwensville and Clearfield.

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

10.27 a m—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Bun and Punxsutawney.

10.35 a m—For Reynoldsville.

1.15 p m—Bradford Accommodation—For Beachtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

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

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

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

Passengers are requested to nurchess the contractions.

nxautawney, engers are requested to purchase tickfore entering the cars. An excess
of Ten Ceats will be collected by comwhen fares are paid on trains, from
tions where a ticket office is maintained,
mand mile tickets at two cents per
tood for passage between all stations.
it, Mointran, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.
LAFEY, Gen. Pas. Agent,
Bochester N. Y.

VEXATIOUS.

What wondrous days indeed are these When science shows a light On any pathway that you please, That you may turn aright! Yet life is filled with terrors new. The hours grow dull and long. For everything you care to do. The deep says, is wrong.

Who tries to warble is forbid
Lest germs attack his threat.
The dancer's prowess must be hid,
Though he may screech a note.
Who dines in carclessness complete
Is tempted by the throng.
But he who likes to may not eat.
The doctor says it's wrong.

You shun the water, sparkling fair Lest foes lurk there disguised. You mustn't breathe unless the air Has been well analyzed. Thoughtless you turn, as is your wont, With an affection strong. To kiss your baby. But you don't. The doctor says it's wrong. —Washington Star.

REVIVED MEMORY.

When We Grow Old, We Recall the Things of Long Ago.

About 75 years ago, upou a rainy day, a small boy who had reached the mature age of 6 was sitting with his mamma and bemoaning the state of the weather and accompanying absence of novel entertainment. Mamma wore on her finger a beautiful ring that was a family heirloom, and as she sewed patiently the jewel glittered on her little white hand. The small boy regarded the bright bauble for some time in silence and then sweetly requested mamma to take it off and let him play with it. It was a weak thing to do, perhaps, but she complied. I dare say there are mothers at the present day who can sympathize with her, for human nature is the same, though fashions change, and when the "dear child" looked up in her face pleadingly he looked with papa's eyes, and papa was dead. So he got the ring and lost it, as might have been expected. He always insisted that he had "put it away to keep," but he could never re-

The years went on. The gentle young mother went out into the great unknown to find the light of her life that shone in "papa's eyes," and the cen-tury and the boy having been young together grew old in company too. Finally age began to tell on them. The century got troubled with a complaint designated "fin de siecle," and the boy lost his memory for the things of today, but became abnormally reminis-cent in regard to the past. His thoughts often turned back to the young mother long dead, and in the decline of life he had as clear a mental picture of her as his boyish eyes had ever seen. One evening, having pushed his spectacles on top of his head and hunted everywhere for them vainly, he sat musing before the fire, when suddenly a flood of light illuminated that dark corner of his memory where hung the picture of that small edition of himself losing or "putting away" the ring. He sprang to his feet with an excited cry: "The ring! The ring! I slipped it down the crack in the window casing—the one that looks out on the orchard!"

Upon investigation the ring was brought from its long hiding place, which was the exact spot the old man had described.—Buffalo Express.

Forgot to Wear Trousers.

A certain noble lord, who shall be nameless, during his journey north on a political mission changed his costume for a full highland "rig out," ing it as a delicate compliment to the land of the kilt, but when he looked at himself in the glass he found that the tailor had cut his kilt too short, so he made up his mind to put on evening

He changed his upper garments and then sat down for a few moments to study his speech. This set him to sleep. He awoke with a start, only to find himself running into the station. Forgetting what happened, he thrust on his hat and apppeared at the window bowing, and this was how he was

He had a full highland costume far as his waist. Above were a white shirt and swallow tailed coat, and the entire edifice was crowned with a chimney pot hat, upon which he sat down without noticing it. His lordship's horror when he stepped upon the platform and felt the keen wind cutting his bare legs changed to absolute agony when his valet appeared, scrambling out of the carriage with a pair of trousers in his hands, waving them wildly and ex-claiming, "My lord, my lord, you've forgotten these."—London Telegraph.

Our Temperature. The ordinary temperature of an adult when a thermometer is placed in the armpit is 98.4 degrees, in the mouth 99.5 degrees. The blood is about 100 degrees. Blood heat is marked on the thermometer at 99 degrees F. In fevers this is much exceeded, and the heat of the patient may rise to 105 degrees or 106 degrees. A higher temperature than this will generally prove fatal unless it descends very quickly. The highest temperatures recorded have been in some cases of rheumatic fever, when that of the body rose to 109 degrees and even to 111 degrees.

ople never think of whistling in ad. It is a violation of the divine

reat Britain's territory in Africa unts to 9,615,000 square miles.

MONEY TO BURN.

They Burned It and Later Wished They Had Kept the Fuel.

"When Burnside made his mud march on to Fredericksburg, we men in the advance had some gay times," remarked a veteran of the civil war. "It was a long while before the Johnnies would let us cross the river, but when we did get across we made the fellows who had been shooting at us for the past three bours get right up and dust for safer quarters. The infantry soon followed us and took up their position along the river toward Falmouth, while we skirmished through the town. When we came to the Planters' hotel, we just walked in and took possession. Everybody had deserted the place and we did just as we pleased. In going through one of the rooms I came across three bundles of Confederate notes. Each bundle was labeled to contain \$5,000, and as I held them aloft I shouted to the rest of the men that we now had money to burn. They laughed, and I thrust the notes in my pocket. The Johnnies had taken or destroyed everything to eat, and, as for liquor, there wasn't any in the town

"After satisfying ourselves that there was nothing further to be had in the Planters' botel we sallied forth and walked up toward the home of the mother of our country—George Washington's mother We had had no breakfast yet, and now it was close on to noon. One of my companions had some coffee in his haversack, so I thought we might have a little coffee if nothing else. Well, we got the coffee out and then discovered that we had no firewood. There was some tall swearing just at that time, for the Johnnies hadn't left so much as a match behind them.

I've got it!' I cried, and I hauled out the three bundles of notes I had found in the Planters' hotel. My expression was greeted with a shout by my companions and—we had money to We soon had the fire going and the coffee cooked. Need I say to any soldier that we enjoyed our coffee at a price which seems rather high-\$15,-000? We were soon through and marched back into the town only to see our men trying to buy some tobacco without money How strange it seemed! They had not a cent, while we had money to barn and burned it

"Four years after I regretted having had this money and burned it. While in Washington in the winter of 1865 I had the mortification of seeing an advertisement for this identical package of notes and offering 50 per cent on their face value for their return. They were Virginia state bank notes; hence their value. Whenever I hear that a man has money to burn I think of my \$15,000 and shed a tear of regret that I burned it. "-New York Telegram.

THE SUBJECT WAS DROPPED.

Tilt at a Banquet Between Two Well Known Men.

"That reminds me, " remarked an old pioneer to a San Francisco Post reporter, when General Halleck's name was men tioned. "of the banquet we gave Halleck to 1865, when he returned from the war The people here were proud of him, for he had more than regained the laurels be lost at Corinth, when he percover of a big battery of wooden guns that had been made out of logs during the night

"Among the friends of Halleck who met him at the banquet was Bully Waterman, the old sea captain, who in early days commanded a clipper ship early days commanded a cupper smp plying between San Francisco and New York. On one voyage be had laid a big wager to beat a rival clipper, but when he found on going to sea that some of his crew who had shipped as ablebodied seamen were incompetent be was so mad he hanged three to the yard. Just how many were hanged was never known, but Waterman was tried for murder and

During one of those silences that will fall over the merriest of banquets General Halleck called to Waterman, who was at the other end of the room:

Now that you have been tried and acquitted, Waterman, won't you tell us how many men you hanged on that voy-

"'Yes, general, I will, responded Waterman, 'if you will first tell us how many wooden guns stopped you at Cor inth.

"The subject dropped there."

An Acid Proof Gine.

The following has been recommended as producing a cement which will fas-ten glass or porcelain, etc., together firmly and will not be affected by strong acids: Mix together two parts of pow-dered asbestus, one part of barium sulphate and two parts of sodium silicate of specific gravity 1.50. A still firmer glue can be made which is particularly valua-ble, since it is not attacked by hot acids, by mixing together two parts of sodium silicate, one part of the finest sand and one part of finely pulverized asbestus. If potassium silicate is used instead of sodium salt, the glue will harden immediately, but otherwise it will require about an hour to set. —Exchange

A Sleep Inducer.

Hicks—Did you hear about Macklin?
They called the Rev. Mr. Dulley to his bedside last evening.
Wicks—You don't mean to say he is in a dying condition?
Hicks—Oh, no; only a bad case of insomnis.—Boston Transcript.

He Would Not Deny It.

A federal judge lately charged a jury in a liquor case as follows: "In later years there seems to have been a disposition to deny or ignore judicial knowledge as to what constitutes intoxicating liquors, and the courts have manifested a desire to disavow any ju-dicial knowledge on this subject. At the same time some of the courts have not hesitated to impute to juries an extensive knowledge and information in this regard. This court, however, will follow the precedent established by the decision of Chancellor Walworth upon this subject and will assume judicial knowledge concerning intoxicating liquors. In a trial in the state of Wisconsin, where this question arose in 1883, the trial judge declared that a man must be a driveling idiot who did not know what beer was, and that it was not necessary to prove it to be an intoxicatnig liquor.

"Later the supreme court of that state, in passing on the charge of the trial judge, declared that his rolings in the case upon this question were not only clearly correct, but if his peculiar manner gave them force and emphasis it was not only proper, but commendable. This court, therefore, will neither stultify itself nor impeach its own veracity by telling you that it has not ju-dicial knowledge that the liquor commonly known as 'whisky' is an intoxicating liquor or that the drink com-monly called a 'whisky cocktail' is an intoxicating drink."—Lease and Com-

Wesley and Methody.

Louis XIV's famous saying, "I am the state," is not far from being appli-cable to Wesley, however he would have revolted from saying, "I am the church." But unquestionably the prolongation of his life as both the apostle and lawgiver of his church throughout the whole of its adolescent and formative period, during which it was plastic to his organizing and guiding hand, secured to it both its stable basis and its symmetrical development. As a preacher second only to that incomparable Whitefield whom a skeptic like Hune said he would go 20 miles to hear; as a hymnist second only to his peerless brother Charles, who has given 627 hymns to the Methodist hymn book, he was pre-eminent in fitness for patriarchal administration and government No man has come so near the position of a Protestant pope. In Great Britain his sole judgment sufficed to exclude any member or minister deemed un-

In America, in 1770, the deed of the old John Street church, the first Methodist church in America, restricted its use to such persons as Wesley should appoint. This autocratic constitution was but a natural incident of the period of tutelage through which scattered societies, mainly composed of the humbler sort of people, with their visible bond chiefly in the person of their beloved founder and father, grew at length into a fully organized church in the form of a Presbyterian episcopacy. —Outlook.

Calling the Chickens.

In England the calls chuck, chuck, or coop, coop, prevail; in Virginia, coo-che, coo-che; in Pennsylvania, pee, pee. This latter call is widely em-Spain (as pi, pi), Bulgaria, Hungary, Bavaria and the Tyrol. In the Austrian province the term is used in combination, thus: Pulla, pi, pi; the call pullele, pul, pul, also occurs there.

In some parts of Germany the poul-try are called with tick, tick; in Prussia, put, put, and young chickens with tuk, tuk (Grimm), and schip, schip, the latter being an imitation of their own cry. In eastern Prussia hens are called with kluckschen, kluck, kluck; also tippchen, tipp, tipp, Grimm re-cords also pi, pi, and tiet, tiet. Wein-hold reports from Bavaria bibi, bibeli bidli; pi, pi, and pul. pul.

In Holland, kip, kip; in Bohemia, tyoo; in Bulgaria, tiri, tiri.—American Anthropologist.

A Safe Place.

Father Hugh Lagan of San Rafael is a pious priest and an excellent raconeur. His reverence relates that be was called in recently to administer the last rites of mother church to a dying sinner, who, like himself, was a native of the Emerald isle.
"I have but one request to make,

father," gasped the dying penitent.
"What is it, my son?" inquired the

'That when I am dead, father, you will put me to rest in the Hebrew 'And what for?'' asked Father La-

"Because, your reverence," moaned the sick man, "it is the last place on the face of the globe where the divil would look for an Irishman."—London

What She Wouldn't Do.

At Hawick the people used to wear wooden clogs, which made a clanking noise on the pavement. A dying old woman had some friends by her bedside. who said to her:

Weel, Jenny, ye are gann to heaven, and gin ye see ony o' oor folk ye can tell them we're a' weel."

To which Jenny replied: "Weel, gin I should see them I'se tell them. But

ye mauna expect me to gang clank-clankin through heaven lookin for your folk."—Scottish Nights.

ON THE STRENGTH OF A FIVE.

Young Man Who Found It Chenper to Travel Without Chang

"Washington, from what I have seen of it, is a peculiar place," said the visiting young man to a reporter.

"I'll tell you why I think so," he continued. "The other day I was going over to Baltimore, and on co-culting my watch discovered I had but a few minutes in which to catch my train. I struck the avenue at Fourteenth street and boarded a car.

"When the conductor came round for my fare, I put my hand in my pocket and found I had nothing less than a \$5 bill. The conductor glanced at it, then at me, and shook his head disapprovingly. "'I can't change that,' he said.

"I told him it was the smallest had, but he said then be could not change anything larger than a \$2 bill; that they were not required by law to do so. I began to think I would have to get off and walk, when he came to my relief by saying that I could get the bill changed and pay him at the end of the line, near the depot.

"I thought this was very considerate. When we reached the terminus, I told the conductor that I could have the \$5 changed and pay him, starting for a place on the corner.

" 'That's all right. Go on! Go on! he told me, waving his hand as if he owned the railroad.

"However, I tried to have the bill broken unsuccessfully. Just then I re-membered I wished to communicate something to a friend up town and asked if I could use a pay telephone in a corner of the room.

"'You could use it all right if you had 10 cents in change, the proprietor told me, 'but you haven't it Come back here in my office and use my private phone. That's all right,' when I was profuse in my thanks.

"Say, do you know what I think," continued the young man. "I believe 1 could get a \$100 bill and live in the capital for weeks for nothing, simply by getting things and shoving it under the noses of the people I purchased from. They would rather give them to me than take the trouble to break it. And then he remarked that the only difficulty would be in securing the bill in the first place. —Washington Star.

A GOOD STORY.

The Native Seemed Innocent, but He Was Very Knowing. I was sitting on a keg of nails in a

West Virginia mountain store watching a native dickering with the merchant over a trade of a basket of eggs for a calico dress. After some time a bargain was closed, the native walked out with the dress in a bundle under his arm and I followed him.

"It isn't any business of mine," I said, "but I was watching that trade and was surprised to see you let the

eggs go for the dress."
"What fer?" be asked in astonish-

ment, as he mounted his horse.

"How many eggs did you have?"

"Basketful."

"How many dozen?"

"Dunno; can't count." "That's where you miss the advantages of education. With knowledge

on might have got two dresses for

those eggs. "But I didn't want two dresses, mis-

ter," he argued 'Perhaps not, but that was no reason why you should have paid two prices for one. The merchant got the advan-

He knew what he was about. He looked at me for a minute, as if he felt real sorry for me Then he grinned and pulled his horse over close

"I reckon," he half whispered, casting furtive glances toward the store, his eddication ain't so much more'n mine ez you think it is 'He don't know how many uv them aigs is spiled, an I do." And he rode away before I could

argue further. - Boston Herald. Information From London.

The debasing effect of Scott's lords and ladies is nowhere stronger than in young ladies' colleges in the United States. Girls there imagine that persons who live in old castles and sleep in rooms hung for hundreds of years with tapestry must be far above the ordinary level. Their dream is to become, through dollars and feminine charm, mistresses of these imposing abodes and bear the titles connected with them. An American lady married to a prosaic British nobleman with a euphonious title had filled her imagination with thoughts of Kenilworth. She was more than disappointed to find that earls were not belted and that a Howard could be a matter of fact burly person, fond of plain food and plain in all his ways.—London

Circumference and Diameter.

The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter was first ascer-tained to some degree of exactness by Van Ceuten, a Dutchman. He found that if the diameter of a circle was I the circumference would be 8,1415926-53589793238462643383279502884 nearly, which is exactly true to 36 places of decimals and was effected by the con-tinual bisection of an arc of a circle, A method so extremely laborious that it cost him incredible pains.

The average orange tree of Mexico raises 1,000 oranges a year.

had a favorite cat, which came habitually to my bedroom door as soon as persons began to move about the house in the morning and mewed for admittance, scratching to emphasize his request if immediate response were not

One morning the idea seized me to place him upon the dressing table while I was dressing. The cat at once saw his reflection in the mirror and began to arch his back and whisk his tail. He twisted and turned himself and began "spit," as if eager for a contest, and of course his apparent adversary did the same. Then he struck savagely at the mirror, evidently without the desired result. Puzzled, he went 'shind the glass to investigate, returning thoroughly dissatisfied and eager to get at closer

quarters. With a hearty laugh I drew near and began to stroke him, and in the muror he now saw his own reflection and mine, with my hand upon his head. It seemed as if the cat took in the situation at once, for he glanced from me to the reflection several times, lost his irritation and settled down to watch the proceedings, every now and then looking into the mirror and back to me. Many a time subsequently he took up his position before the mirror, quietly and naturally regarding his own and my image without the slightest emo-tion.—Current Literature.

An Unconscious Rebuff.

The Rev H R Haweis, author of "Music and Morals," tells a good story in his book, "Travel and Talk," of an unconscious rebuff he once received in a railway carriage:

An old gentleman who sat opposite had been eying me over his evening pa-per with what I fancied was a look of recognition Presently he handed me the paper and pointed to an article on a musical subject. "I thought, sir," he said politely, "you might like to see this article."

One glance was sufficient. I recognized an almost verbatim chapter of 'Music and Morals." Disgusted at the fraud, I handed the paper back, remarking that I was quite familiar with the contents "In fact," I rashly added, "it is a chapter out of 'Music and Mor-

als.' You may know the book?"
"Indeed, sir, I never heard of it. Who is it by?"

"Oh," I said, "a man named Haweis -a parson, you know "
"Oh, really! I never heard of him!"

"Haven't you?" said L

"No," said he
"Oh!" said I, and the conversation
dropped. So of whomseever it may be said or sung, "'E dun know where are, " in the long run "most everybody" finds his level.

Chewing the Betel Nut. Maxwell Sommerville, in his book "Siam on the Meinam, From the Gulf to Ayuthia," says that, the chewing of the betel not being a common habit, at every little distance as you go through the bazaar of Bangkok may b. seen petty merchants busy making and selling the preparation so universally mas-

ticated. "The leaves in which the prepared mixture is wrapped are from a vine known as the chavica betel. The nut is from the arica betel palm, which reaches a height of about 60 feet, where branches bear several large bunches of nuts, which harden and redden as they ripen, and which resemble somewhat the bunches of fruit on the date bearing palm. The dealers cut up their green leaves into the proper triangular form, crack the nuts, and with wooden spatulas work the tumeric stained juice into a paste. It is amusing to see how skillfully they form the pieces of green lenf into pointed, cone shaped cups. Intoof the ingredients."

"I suppose you know Jinks, who lives out in your suburbs," said the new acquaintance pleasantly, in an effort to be agreeable.

"I know of him," returned the sub-urbantte coldly, "but the fact is we don't move in the same class."

"Oh, dear, no. I go home two trains ahead of him at night and come down one train later in the morning."-

Opened the Wrong Door.

Cleveland Leader

In a letter to one of his children Guizot tells how on his first visit to Windsor he lost his way and opened a wrong door and beheld for a moment a lady having her bair brushed. The next day the queen (for it was she) joked him about it, and he says: "I ended by asking her leave, if ever I wrote my memoirs, like Sully or St. Simon, to mention how, at midnight, I opened the door of the queen of England. She laughingly gave me the desired permis-

The state of Vermont seems to be disinguished in many notable and diversified ways. It transpires that the first patent granted by the United States was to Samuel Hopkins of Vermont (July 31, 1790) for making pot and pearl

A miner in Staffordshire recently dis covered a petrified arm imbedded in the solid stone or ore. The peculiarity of the arm lies in the fact that the elbow joint can be made to move to and fro as though it consisted of flesh and blood.