

WEALTH OF ANCIENTS

THE ENORMOUS SUMS THEY ACCUMULATED AND SPENT.

Potatoes Who Disposed of Annual Incomes Reaching Into the Millions—Immense Works of Art and Skill Carried Out by These Rulers.

It would be polite fiction to assert that everybody who looks upon the great monuments of antiquity—the pyramids or the Coliseum, for example—thinks of the cost and wonders where the money came from. But when, by chance, a learned person suggests the inquiry only an idiot fails to be struck for a moment. It is so curious that while modern states, with all the accumulated wealth of the antique world at their back, and the treasures of Mexico, California, Australia, the Transvaal in addition, have to consider ways and means with anxious care before building a government office, the early monarchs raised palaces and temples by the hundred at will. The thoughtless have a ready explanation—slave labor did it all. But, in the first place, the slaves had to be procured somehow—by war or purchase—and either means was expensive. There is a reply to that objection equally facile—the war paid its own cost in loot. But this only leads us a step backward. The loot must have been enormous, and where did it come from? In the second place, those slaves had to be fed, and, however cheap their rations, the sum total must have been immense when such vast numbers were employed.

But captives of war could only do rough work. They might build the Coliseum or the pyramid, directed by an army of skilled craftsmen. But the sculpture of Assyrian palaces, the painting of Egyptian temples and tombs, must have been effected by artists, probably free, or, if slaves, trained at great expense.

When we read that the city of Dur-Sargonn was created on an empty plain, by order of the king, in eight years, standing on a mound of brick 700 acres in area, its walls 60 feet high, broad enough for seven chariots to run abreast, and faced with stone, all the evidence is needed to make us credit the story, but the marvel becomes far greater when we observe the miles of sculptured stone that decorated Sargonn's palace with colossal bulls on each side of every doorway. No unpracticed hand carved those reliefs. They are the work of artists. Were all the sculptors of the empire summoned to this task, to be finished in eight years? But the tombs of private individuals in Egypt must have been painted, at the cost of the family, by masters of the craft. Animals and birds show a skill not to be surpassed. We may be quite sure that work like this was highly paid—by comparison, that is, with slave labor.

So the question recurs, How much gold and silver did these ancient possess? In the Roman time men appear to have been struck with the evidence of vast wealth displayed by their predecessors, such as the Caesars could not equal. But they escaped the difficulty with ease by granting them riches literally beyond the dreams of avarice. Dr. Arbutnot, for example, has patiently reckoned up the amount of treasure heaped upon the pile of Sardanapalus by Athenæus, and he finds that it came to £16,953,120,000 in our money at the least, for if a computation which Athenæus himself suggests be admitted the total would be about twice as large. After this the statement of Diodorus—that the Pharaohs counted upon a revenue of £138,000,000 annually from gold mines in the Bishari desert and drew an equal sum by taxation—is very moderate. But when the same most valuable writer—who talked nonsense only when he repeated the words of other men—comes to deal with Babylon he lets himself go. There was a gold statue of Zeus (the Greek assigned his own gods to Babylon as usual) 40 feet high; of Rhea equally tall, with a lion of gold at each knee and silver serpents to correspond; Juno weighed 500 talents; in front of her was a golden table, 500 talents, upon which stood two cups, 300 talents each, and three bowls, 1,200, 600 and 600 talents. These ornaments of a single temple represented about £11,000,000, and the building was covered with gold plates.

It has been calculated that the statue of Nebuchadnezzar mentioned in Daniel would be worth £3,500,000; that the treasure left by David amounted to £150,000,000 in gold, £300,000,000 in silver, but the value of the Hebrew talent is doubtful. We are told that Pythæus, seemingly a private gentleman of Phrygia, entertained Xerxes and all his army, "with most sumptuous feasts," too—and then had £4,770,000 left, or, as some compute, £3,500,000. The tale of Alexander's loot is most wonderful of all, and that is historic. If we entertain doubts, it is futile to express them when the statements are so clear and the means of disproving them absent. In the Persian camp, then, and at Babylon Alexander secured something like £70,000,000; at Persepolis, £18,000,000; at Pasargada, a trifle of £9,000,000; at Ecbatana, £270,000,000—say £350,000,000. And Darius carried off £9,000,000, which his murderers seized.—London Standard.

Life Marks Are Indelible.

We are not writing in the sand. The tide does not wash it out. We are not painting our pictures on the canvas, and with a brush, so that we can erase the error of yesterday or overlay it with another color today. We are writing our lives with a chisel on the marble, and every time we strike a blow we leave a mark that is indelible.—Lyman Abbott, D. D.

When you buy a few yards of cloth in Japan, the merchant always unrolls the whole piece and cuts off the inside end, in order that you may not have to take the part that is faded and shop worn.

Nature's Rattleboxes.
Near New Brunswick, N. J., says Minerals, are found hollow balls, or masses, of yellow iron ore which contain loose particles that rattle, when shaken, like the contents of a child's rattlebox. It is thought that when the concretions of ore were formed the central parts consisted principally of some material which afterward dissolved away, so that the interior space now contains only fragments of ore and sand. When these balls are broken, the fractured edges sometimes show beautiful bands of red and yellow.

Big Difference.
"What!" said the judge. "You expect me to send your husband to prison when you acknowledge that you threw five rattons at him and he only threw one at you?"
"Yes; that's all right judge," said the irate Irish woman, "but then the one he threw hit me."—Harper's Bazar.

Does It Pay to be Sick?
Besides the discomfort and suffering, illness of any sort is expensive. Hundreds of people consult the doctors every day about coughs and colds. This is better than to suffer the disease to run along, but those who use Otto's Cure for the throat and lungs do better still. It costs less and the cure is certain. You can get a trial bottle free of our agent, H. Alex. Stoke. Large size 25c. and 50c.

The history of Owen's Elixir is identical with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For sale by H. A. Stoke.

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerant "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents. For sale by H. A. Stoke.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For sale by H. A. Stoke.

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS,
CURES CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.
A delightful tonic and laxative. Can be taken by young and old. No dieting necessary. Eat anything you like and plenty of it. Builds up "run down" people making them well and vigorous. Try it.
At Druggists. Only 25c per bottle. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Props., Burlington, Vt.
For sale by H. A. Stoke.

A Note From the Editor.
The editor of a leading state paper writes: "If you had seen my wife last June and were to see her to-day you would not believe she was the same woman. Then she was broken down by nervous debility and suffered terribly from constipation and sick headache. Bacon's Colery King for the nerves made her a well woman in one month." H. Alex. Stoke will give you a free sample package of this great herbal remedy. Large size 25c. and 50c.

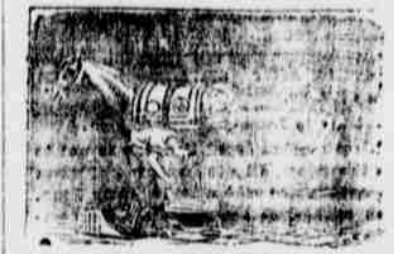
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OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, \$5,000.

C. Mitchell, President.
Scott McClelland, Vice Pres.
John H. Kaucher, Cashier.
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C. Mitchell, Scott McClelland, J. C. King, John H. Forbitt, U. E. Brown, G. W. Fuller.

Does a general banking business and solicits the accounts of merchants, professional men, farmers, mechanics, miners, lumbermen and others, promising the most careful attention to the business of all persons.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.
First National Bank building, Nolan block
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Practical Horse-shoer and General Blacksmith.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner and by the latest improved methods. Over 100 different kinds of shoes made for correction of faulty action and diseased feet. Only the best make of shoes and nails used. Repairing of all kinds carefully and promptly done. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Lumbermen's supplies on hand.
Jackson St., near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Railroad Time Tables.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1897.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Driftwood.
EASTWARD
9:10 a. m.—Train 5, weekdays, for Sunbury, Westbury, Hazleton, Portville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.; New York, 9:20 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:50 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
1:04 p. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.; New York, 7:33 a. m. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.
9:32 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:32 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m. on week days and 10:38 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 8:29 a. m.; Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleepers from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD
4:41 a. m.—Train 3, weekdays, for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clearfield and principal intermediate stations.
9:43 a. m.—Train 2, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.
5:45 p. m.—Train 15, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH
TRAIN 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m.; Washington 8:25 p. m., arriving at Driftwood 4:41 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.
TRAIN 13 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 a. m.; Washington, 7:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:50 a. m.; Wilkes-Barre, 10:15 a. m., weekdays, arriving at Driftwood at 9:45 a. m. Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coach to Kane. TRAIN 14 leaves New York at 7:35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 9:43 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. to Williamsport, with passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.
(Daily except Sunday.)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:55 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 10:08 a. m., arriving at Clearfield at 10:55 a. m.
TRAIN 20 leaves Clearfield at 11:30 a. m., arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:45 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:04 p. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R. AND CONNECTIONS.
WEEKDAYS.

SOUTHWARD.		NORTHWARD.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8:50	4:00	Renovo	5:00
9:43	4:41	Driftwood	4:00
10:42	5:40	Emporium, Kane	12:02
11:11	5:52	St. Marys	12:32
11:16	6:30	Kane	12:30
11:30	6:49	Wilcox	12:06
11:44	7:00	Johnsonburg	10:08
12:10	7:20	Ridgway	9:50
12:17	7:27	Island Run	9:43
12:20	7:31	Mt. Haven	9:40
12:31	7:41	Croydon	9:29
12:35	7:45	Shore Mills	9:26
12:39	7:49	Blue Rock	9:22
12:41	7:51	Vineyard Run	9:19
12:43	7:53	Carrier	9:17
12:54	8:03	Brockwayville	9:08
12:57	8:07	Lanes Mills	9:04
1:07	8:15	Harveys Run	8:50
1:15	8:20	Falls Creek	8:50
1:40	8:30	DuBois	6:40

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 9.	106	103
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Red Bank	10:50	4:35			
Lawsonham	11:00	4:38			
New Bethlehem	11:30	5:10	5:30		
Oak Ridge	11:37	5:18	5:37		
Maysville	11:44	5:26	5:44		
Summersville	12:03	5:45	6:03		
Brookville	12:20	6:01	6:09		
Bell	12:26	6:10	6:15		
Fuller	12:26	6:22	6:27		
Reynoldsville	12:55	6:40	6:45		
Pancoat	1:03	6:48	6:53		
Falls Creek	1:20	7:05	7:08	8:30	1:30
DuBois	1:20	7:07	7:08	8:30	1:40
Sabula	1:43	7:26	7:25		
Winterburn	1:53	7:36	7:35		
Penfield	1:59	7:42	7:41		
Tyler	2:08	7:51	7:50		
Benezette	2:27	8:30	8:17		
Grant	2:45	8:30	8:27		
Driftwood	3:15	8:36	8:33		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 6.	No. 10.	106	103
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Driftwood	10:10	5:39	5:50		
Grant	10:28	5:57	6:19		
Benezette	10:46	6:15	6:20		
Tyler	11:17	6:34	6:59		
Penfield	11:26	6:43	7:08		
Winterburn	11:32	6:49	7:15		
Sabula	11:42	6:59	7:20		
DuBois	12:55	7:12	7:42	8:40	6:40
Falls Creek	1:20	7:25	7:50	8:50	6:50
Pancoat	1:26	7:31	7:56		
Reynoldsville	1:43	7:49	8:05		
Fuller	1:51	7:57	8:22		
Bell	12:03	8:09	8:34		
Brookville	1:11	8:16	8:41		
Maysville	1:27	8:32	8:57		
Oak Ridge	1:34	8:39	9:17		
New Bethlehem	3:05	9:10	9:35		
Lawsonham	3:39	9:41			
Red Bank	3:50	9:53			

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

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.
On and after Nov. 15th, 1896, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:
7:25 a. m. and 1:35 p. m. for Curwensville and Clearfield.
10:00 a. 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 Run and Punxsutawney.
10:28 a. m.—For Reynoldsville.
1:15 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Bechtel, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmont, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.
1:25 p. m.—Accommodation for Punxsutawney and Big Run.
4:25 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walton.
7:40 p. m.—Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney.

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

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Fall and Winter Wear



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Can be accepted as being absolutely correct, care having been taken to secure exclusive, but popular styles. In every department the articles presented will be found of a quality to command approval. Prices are wonderfully small for such value. Such goods as we have will serve better purpose elsewhere than on our shelves, and we sacrifice profits to make quick sales.

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are always receiving new goods and can always give you good values in

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We carry a complete stock of everything and you will find our GROCERIES and PROVISIONS always up to standard in quality, and the very lowest price. We invite a share of your trade.

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Marvelous Reduction!

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The immense stock must be reduced within 60 days. Furniture, Etc., sold for cash at cost and below cost. All competition knocked on the head, since we CAN AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANYONE.

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- \$2.50 Mattresses at \$1.75.
- \$3.00 Very Best Kitchen Chairs, six for \$2.25.
- \$5.00 Square Extension Tables \$3.75.
- Everything else accordingly.

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