REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

Mailroad Cime Cables.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, in effect Sunday,

	HAST	WARD			
			No. 9.	100	\$100
STATIONS.					
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. 36.	P. 50
ted Bank	10 50	4 25	120000		2.000.40.0
awsonham	11 00	4 200			
New Bethlehem	11 30	5.10	5 20		
Dak Ridge	11 117	5 18	+5 27		
daysville	11 44	5 26	+5 33		
ummerville	12 00	5 46	5 52		
rookville			6.00		
ell		46 10	*6 15		
uller,	12 38	6 22	+6 27		
eynoldsville	12 55	6 40	8 45		
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u Bols.		7 10		9.70	1 40
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interburn	1 59				
enfield	1 09	7 51	7.50		
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New Bethlohem 3 05 9 10 9 35 Lawsonham 3 26 9 41 Red Bank 3 50 9 55 P. m.ia. m. P. M Trains daily except Sunday.
DAVID McCARGO, GEN'L, SCPT.
TAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L PASS. AGT.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT. Trains leave Driftwood

Trains leave Driftwood

EASTWARD

10 a m-Train & weekdays, for Sembury,
Wilkesbarre, Harleton, Pottsville, Stranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.,
New York, 9:39 p. m.; Baltimore, 8:00 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parior car
from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger concluses from Kane to Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williausport to Baitimore and Washington.

18 D. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Harrisburg asst intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:36 A. M.; New York, 7:33 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sheeper assistanced until 7:36 A. M.; 180 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sambury, Harrisburg and attermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:32 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on seek days and 18:38 A. M. on Sunday; Baitimore, 8:20 A. M.; Washington, 7:40 A. M. Pellman sleepers from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington Passengers in sleeper for Baitimore and Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Plassenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baitimore.

WESTWARD

WESTWAED
4:41 a. w. - Train 9, weekdeys, for Eric, Ridg
way, FuBois, Clermont and principal inter

mediate stations. 1843 a. n. - Train 3, daily for Eric and luter-mediate points. 5:65 p. m. - Train 15, week-days for Kane and

535 p. m., "Train B, weedshays for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 9 leaves New York 5330 p. m., Philadsiphinesis p. m.; Wassington 7:39 p. m., Bailiners 8:40 p. m., arriving at Driftwood 434 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger conches from Philadelphia to fire and Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Erie and Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRASN 15 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 A. Sn.! Washington, 7:50 A. St.; Baltimore, 8:50 A. St.; Washington, 7:50 F. M. Williamsport and passenger coach to Kane. TRASN 3 leaves New York at 7:40 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. sn.; daily arriving at Dulttwood at 9:43 A. sn. Pullman sleeging cass from Phila to Williamspit, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(WEERDAYS)
TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 8:55 a. m.: Johnsoldurg at 9:10 a. m., arriving at Clermont
at 16:90 a. m.
TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:40 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:30 a. m. sad
Ridgway at 11:50 p. sa

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R. AND CONNECTIONS.

SOUT	SOUTHWARD. NO			RTHWAED.		
A.M	A.M.	STATIONS.	P. M.	P.M.		
8 50 9 43	4.00	Renevo	5 00	10.20		
0.43	441	Driftwood	4.03	2230		
10 20	5.10	Emporium June.	11 25	1600		
11 02	A 12	St. Marys	2 40	8.19		
11 15		Kane	12 15	945		
11 40		Wilcox	11.51	8.42		
11 40		Johnsonburg	11 36	8 27		
12 10	6 27	Ridgway	8.50	N 20		
12 17		Island Stun	8 43	7.52		
12 22	6.32	Carman Transfer	8 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	7 52 7 47 7 48		
12 81	641	Croyland	8.29	7.38		
12 35	6.45	Shorts Mills	8.26	7.50		
12 30	6.44	Blue Rock		736		
1233	630	Vineyard Eun	8.19	** **		
12 43	6 80	Carrier	8 17	7 18 7 17		
提前	702	Brockwayville	8.08	7.17		
12 07	7.00	Lanca Mills	8.02	7 12		
1.07	216	Harveys Bun	7.54 7.50 7.40	7.04		
1 15	1000	Falls Creek	7.70	7 00		
140	7.35	Duffols	7 40	6.40		
1.20	7.25	Falls Creek	7.00	6.55		
1 35	7.40	Reynoldsville	6 45	6 40		
211	8 16	Hrookville	6 (0)	6 01		
3 05	9 10	New Bethlebem	5 20	5 10		
11 50	9.65	Bed Bank		1 40		
6.00	12 40	Pittsburg		1 40		
p. m.	p. m.		n. m.	p. m.		

TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY

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

Notice of Application for Charter

in the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, -No., - Term, 1838.

OTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 17th ay Fabruary, 1898, at 2.00 o'clock F. M., at the our House in said county, under the "Act provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 11, 1876, and its aupplements, by A. L. Best, B. Hoover, K. B. Deemer, et al., to be alled Washington Camp, No. 298, of Pennsylania, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of cynologythe, Pa., the character and object of hich is the maintenance of a society for inches in the productive purposes to its measuration of protective purposes to its measuration. is the maintenance of the second of the control of BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Eidgway, adford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, agara Falls and points in the upper oil

on, On and after Nov. 28th, 1897, passen-trains will arrive and depart from Full-ek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

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EECH CREEK RAILROAD.

w York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee CONDENSED TIME TABLE

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a.m	\$9.00 p.m.	Lv.	N. Y. v	ia Chila.	. Ar	p m	29 31 8 11

Daily + Week-days 1 5 00 p m Sustays 10 55 a m Sunday
 "h" New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 0.20 a m train from Williams-port, will change cars at Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

CONNECTIONS. At Williamsport with Philadeiphéa&ReadingR.R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brow Rallway, At Mill Hall with Central fadicad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Altosua & Philipsburg Connecting R.R. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rockester & Pittsburgh Railway, At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Makaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad. A. G. Palmer. F. E. Herreman.

Superintendom. Geni Passa Agt. Philadeiphia, Pa.

Miscellancons.

E. NEFF.

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

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the commercial Hetel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

C. Z. GORDON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Brookville, Jefferson Co. Pa. Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbett West Main Street.

G. M. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made premptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Pa.

PRANCISJ. WEAKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. McCREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Foster block, near postoffice, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Besident deutist. In building near Metho dist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentle ness in operating.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

DENTIST. Office over Reynoldsville Hardware Co. stor Main street, Keynoldsville, Pa.

potele.

HOTEL MCCONNELL.

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

HOTEL BELNAP.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor, at class in every particular. Located in class in every particular. Located in bus to and from trains and commodious bus to and from trains and commodious

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Wrinkled and old are those hands of Hard and full of the ceams Hard and full of the seams of labor and the seams. Rnotted the lemedies And creased and created The skin as the books of them, Dark seamed and large. With spletches of brown Between the drawn tendons. As it seared by tears, Thick the name and blunted. Rough and with little ridges Running the length of them, Callest the rains. And Leeking all pinkness and prettiness Old are those bands of hers, Wrinkled and hard. But, ch, what a story of Infinite tenderness Infinite tenderness
And love
Could they tell,
Those lands of a woman
Whose threese-re years and ten
Have been passed in doing the good
That women do!

-W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

THINKING ALOUD

A Ruse Which Roused Lord Dudley and Formed a Friendsnip.

One of the earls of Dudley, who was addicted to the practice of thinking aloud, found himself in a very awkward predicament on a certain occasion, if a story told of him may be credited. He was to spend the evening at the house of a friend and ordered his carriage early, as he had a long drive back to his

When the hour arrived, the carriage was not forthcoming. Seeing that Lord Dudley was considerably annoyed by the delay, one of the guests, whose way bomeward lay past his lordship a house, politely offered him a seat in his carriage. The gentleman was almost a stranger to Lord Dudley, but the offer was accepted.

The drive did not prove a very so-ciable one. Lord Dudley took his seat and immediately relapsed into silence, his thoughts apparently engrossed by some unpleasant subject. Presently he becan to speak in a low, but distinctly audible tone of voice, and his compauion, to his astonishment, heard him say;

"I'm very sorry I accepted his offer. I don't know the man. It was civil certainly, but the worst is I suppose I must ask him to dimner."

Silence followed this bit of audible thinking. His lordship was unaware that he had betrayed his thoughts and was probably still meditating upon the same unpleasant subject when the voice of his companion broke the stillness.

Apparently this stranger was afflicted with the same malady from which his lordship suffered, for he exactly imitated Lord Dudley's tone as he said:

"Perhaps he'll think I did it to make his acquaintance. Why, I would have done the same to any farmer on his estate. I hope be won't ask me to dinner, for I shan't accept his invitation." Lord Dudley's abstraction was all

goue. He listened to the other's words. immediately comprehending the joke against bimself, and frankly offered his hand to his companion, making many apologies for his involuntary rudeness.

The stranger proved magnanimous, and from that night the two became fast friends. - Youth's Companion.

English Jacobte Societies.

To judge from the list of Jacobite clubs and associations given in the "Legitimist Calendar For 1895," which includes the order of the White Boses, the Devon White Rose club, the Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Areland (ponderous title!), the Eastern Counties' (shade of Cromevell!) White Cockade club, the Forty-five club of Grimsby, the Glasgow Jacobite club, the Oxford University Legitimist club. the St. Ives (Hunts) Jacobite club, the Jacobite Restoration league, the Surrey White Rose league, the Mary Stuart club of Lanark, the Legitimist Registration union, the National Boyalist and Jacobite association, the order of St. Germain and the Hemingford Grey Royal Oak club, not to mention our old familiar Thames Valley Jacobites and two or three foreign legitimist bodies, it ought not to be difficult for the supporters of the lost house of Stuart to put several hundred adherents in the field (or even Ludgate circus) if they so decide, -London Mail.

Blamarck of Jewish Descent Few people are aware that Prince Bismarck is of Hebrew descent. He derives his Jewish blood from his mother, whose father—Anastusius Menken, one of the favorite bureaucrats of Frederick the Great-was of Hebrew parentage. Although of late it has evidently appeared politic to the prince to countenance the anti-Semitic movement both in Germany and Austria, yet while in office he invariably showed himself a good friend to the Jewish nation and chose the Hebrew banker at Berlin, Baron von Bleichroeder, as his most trusted confidant. Indeed, in those days he was so well disposed toward the Jews that he even discussed the advisability of marrying his sons to Jewesses on the ground that it would bring mouey into the family again and likewise "improve both morally and physically the Bismarck breed."—International Review.

Belated.

You and I must be related," said the baby's sweater to the monkey on a

"How's that?" asked the monkey. "We are both baby jumpers," said the small sweater. And the wax doll laughed until her omplexion rolled down her cheeks — Harper's Bazar.

Antmat Colonists.

During the last few years the demand for pedigree English cattle for Argentino has been enormous. Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons have been imported weekly, and a crossbred English stock now fills the "corrals" of the great beef and bovril companies of the Rio de la Plata. In North America this Anglicizing process has spread to all the states of the Union. Half bred Herefords and Shorthorns are taking the place of the common cattle of the States on pearly all the ranches of the beef producing districts, and the colonizing capacity of different English breeds is recommending them for special districts. Thus the Devon bulls are purchased for ranches where the search for pasture and water needs special activity and endurance, and red "polled" or hornless Suffolks are used where cattle are being bred for transit by rail or ship because the abtropical Brazil follows the fashion, and English Jersey cows are seen demurcly walking through the forest paths by the coffee plantations and English terriers " pvg dogs sit on the laps of Brazilian

ladica. Whicher the Jersey cattle will multiply on the planters' estates time will show, but the spread of our colonizing animals, which are now invading simultaneously the plains of Patagonia and the north Canadian territory, does not limit its progress to the direction of the poles. In India the English horse becomes a colonist by second intention, in the form of the "waler," a sounder and stronger animal than the majority of Dritish backneys. His value, as comper d with the native breeds of Asia, is still undetermined, but we must accept his presence and survival as a fact .-London Spectator.

Scap.

The first distinct mention of scap now extent is by Pliny, who speaks of it us an invention of the Gauls; but be that as it may, the use of scap for washing purposes is of great antiquity. In the ruins of Pompeii a complete soap manufactory was found, and the utensils and some scap were in a tolerable state of preservation. The Gallie soap of cighteen centuries ago was prepared from fat and wood ashes, particularly the ashes from beech wood, which wood was very common in France as well as in England. Soap is spoken of by writers from the second century, but the Saracens were the first people to bring it into general use as an external cleans ing medium. The use of soap is thus described: "When examined chemicalty, the skin is found to be composed of a substance analogous to dried white of egg; in a word, albamen. Now, albumen is soluble in the alkalies, and when soap is used for washing the skin the excess of alkali combines with the oily fluid with which the skin is naturally bedowed, removes it in the form of cu canulsien, and with a portion of the dirt. Another portion of the alkali soft-ens and dissolves the superficial stratum of the skin, and when this is rubbed off the rest of the dirt disappears. So that every washing of the skin with soap removes the old face of the skin and leaves a new one, and were the process repeated to excess the latter would become attenuated "-Philadelphia Ledger.

There are few persons enterested in things literary who being in Paris with in the last 10 or 15 years can have fail ed to hear of the garret of M. de Goncourt. M. de Goncourt himself would perhaps have preferred people to say the garret of "the brothers Goncourt," though, as is well known, the institution was originated and Courished only after the death of the younger brother. The "garret" specifically was a charm-ing room, balf hall, half fibrary, on the third floor of the little Louis XVI hotel at Auteuil which M. Edmond de Goncourt occupied during the whole latter part of bis life; generically it was the meeting together of kindred spirits, of disciples and admirers and friends of the old maitre, the germ of the academy which it was Edmond de Geneourt's dream to establish in opposition to the acedemy of the 40 immortals, and the nursery, as it were, where talents were grown to ripeness for the honor of admission to that same especial academy. -Aline Gerren in Scribner's

Governor Stephens of Missouri the other day commuted the centence of a negro who had been condemned to death for marder to imprisonment for 50 years. When she heard of it, the negro's mother was so happy that she began to smoke a corncob pipe. Some one having suggested to her that after all 50 years' imprisonment was a pretty heavy panishment, she exclaimed:

"Wot's 50 years? Pshaw, wot's de penitentiary to Willie? Ain't be a young man? Wot's 50 years to him? Anyways he ain't goin to hang. I doan' have to stay up nights an go cryin about an speculatin myself to death. I done stop speculatin. I done stop hit."—New York Tribune.

Mero and Big Noses.

Nero never liked a person with a large nose. He flippantly told the aorrowing relatives of Plantus-whom, it is alleged, he killed—that it was only on inspecting the corpse that he discovered that Plantus had so large a nose and if it had been pointed out before he would have certainly spared his life. "Life with such a nose," coolly added Nero, "would have been ample penance for any orime."

FRUITS FOR THE TABLE.

Borer Tells the Best Kinds How They Should Be Served.

Fruit: are more appetizing and, per-haps, more easily digested if taken in the early part of the day-whether or not before the breakfast must be determined by the enter.

Grapes, oranges and shaddocks may be served before the cereal. Baked apples, peaches, baked bananas, figs, dates, prones or stewed fruits should be served at the close of the breakfast.

Raisins, sultanas, dried figs and prunes should be soaked thoroughly, so that they may take up the same amount of water with which they have parted in the process of drying, and should then be heated just enough to soften the

The subacid fruits, such as apples figs, dates, penches, persimmens, pears proms and apricots, are, perhaps, the best of the winter fraits and may be used to good advantage with animal foods

Acid fruits must at all times be used most sparingly, especially by persons inclined to rheumatic troubles. The continued use of an orange or shaddock before breakfast will diminish the power of stomuch digestion, for which rea son they should be served with cereals er such foods as require only intestinal direction.

The papaw and pineapple belong to a class alone. They contain a vegetable popsin which assists in the digestion of the nitrogenous principles. These fruits, then, may be served with meats and will at . in their digestion. When served with bread and batter, they do not form so good a diet. They are more digestible raw than cooked, as the heat destroys the activity of the ferments.

Apples as a rule are more easily di-gested tooked than raw, although raw

apple are more palatable. he fashion of adding sugar to fruits should be avoided, as they have already been endowed with a sufficient amount of sugar, and as all the starch and cereals are converted into sugar any further amount would be stored in the system, to its detriment. If our bilious friends would throw aside their liver pills and with them sugar, they might be free from much discomfort.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

EDWIN BOOTH.

The Great Tragedian Was Possessed of

Keen Sense of Humor. Booth had a keen sense of humor, and among his intimates he was anything but the sad and gloomy man whom the ontside world associated always with the character of the melancholy Dane of the stage. His published letters show how bright and cheerful he was usually in his familiar correspondence, and the following rhyming epistle is worth printing here as an example of his not infrequent efforts in that peculiar line. It came with an engraved portrait, neatly framed:

XMAS EVE. 79

Think not that I forget.

Or that because the walkin's vet
Is why I haven't called as yet
Fumer in pipe, on eignreite. Funer is pipe, on eignetic, in your sanctum ameterum.

Tis but because I have to fry Some other fish before they're dry. This only is the reason why My fricants I do not bore 'em.

So, since I can't aller clear yous, This deadhead I present in lieu Of the one which here I shoulder, Hoping this, too, may likewise call Before the New Year learns to crawl Or the old one grows much older. Or the old one grows much older.
But I know not, dear Hutton,
If you il care a button
For this mag o' my own that I send,
Though tis told me as truth
(May be flati'ry, forscoth)

By some who are judges
That this very mug is
By for the best phiz
Of your friend
Enwis Boots.

-You may spurn it, or dern it,
Or dash it, or dang it, or burn it,
Or mash it by putin yer futon.
De neythens—rather than long it. Do anything-rather than hang it, If you don't like it, dear Hutton. -Laurence Hutton in Harper's Maga

The French Peasant.

The French peasant has an independent means of existence. He owns the soil he tills. If he employs laborer they at least will own a house and ga den and hope to own a plot. The English villager is either a small tradesma or a laborer. A garden which he cultivates but does not own is, as a rule, the extent of his possessions. There are two classes in an Engish village, and these may be subdivided into various religious sects. There is only one class in our French commune-a fact which has a material bearing upon the social economy of the community. Every inhabitant of the commune is a proprietor of something, and all are bent on saving; yet, with all their individualism, they combine for common and mutual interest. This is illustrated by the organization of the syndicate for buying at wholesale prices. They unite for the cultivation of the soil, lending each other horses and making up teams. Every commune has a field, which is common property and where, on pay-ment of a trifling fee, animals graze. After the harvest all the fields become common property, and the gros betail and the other betail are allowed to roam at large.—Contemporary Review.

Maybe He Would Look Scares. When a girl likes a man, she amuse herself by wondering how he would look if she should suddenly put her hands on his shoulders and say, "Now, I am going to kiss you," in a cool, au theritative tone. - New York Press.

Weighing the Baby.

The story is of a young and devoted father. The baby was his first, and he

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wanted to weigh it. "It's a bumper!" he exclaimed.
"Where are the scales?"

The domestic hunted up an old fashion-

ed pair, and the proud young father as-sumed charge of the operation. "I'll try it at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam at that figure.

"It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that."

He slid the weight along several

notches farther. "By George!" he said. "She weight

more than 10 pounds—11—12—13—14! Is it possible?"

He set the baby and the scales down and rested himself a moment.
"Biggest baby I ever saw," he panted, resuming the weighing process. "Fif-teen and a bulf—16! This thing won't weigh her. See, 16 is the last notch, and she jerks it up like a feather! Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a tenner that she weighs over 20 pounds. Millie," be shouted, rushing into the next room,

'she's the Liggest baby in this country -weighs o er 16 pounds!" What did you weigh her on?" in-

quired the young mother. "On the old scales in the kitchen." "The figures on those are only ounces," she replied quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."—Pearson's Weekly.

Why "tirey" Hound?

Up to about 300 years ago "grey-bounds" were the shaggy, gray colored dogs used in the chase of large game. After that the name was transferred, sufficiently absurdly, to the black, white, thue and yellow, but generally spotted or bicolored and never gray, dog that is now so popular for coursing bares. It is very odd that no one, writing about the dog, should have insisted upon to obvious an absurdity. On the centrary, a great many writers who have written very wisely about the word "grey" have tried to explain away its simplest meaning by referring to Celtic, Gaelic and Saxon roots, but considering these two animals were called indifferently "grey dogs" or "grey heunds'—in two words—when our lan-guage first came to be written, and that in those days "dog" and "bound" were absolutely synenymous, it seems to me as great a waste of wisdom to try to prove that "graic," "gray" or "grey," when it is joined with dog or bound, meant anything else but grey as to say that ercy-fly means a fly of princely ex-traction or gray-beard a champion beard.

If I were quarrelsome, I should like to presend that greyhound really means "badger dog." At any rate I should have sence of language on my side (for gray, grey, graie and grei are all names for the gray ladger), and I would not be more absurd than the rest -Good Words.

A Rat Catcher's fdurg.

There are tricks in all trades, and probably as many in that of the profes-sional rat catcher as in any other line. According to the story of a man who has made a barrel of money in that business, but who has since drifted into other pursuits, it was once easier to make a living catching rats than by 'I used to use ferrets for the extermi nation of the redents," he said, "and when I received an order to clear a warehouse of the pests I always insisted that the pay should be gauged by the number of rats killed at so much per head. I carried the ferrets in a big wooden box, with a false bottom. In a secret drawer underneath I would place four or five dozen live rats before starting out, let them run loose upon reaching the place to be rid of rodents, and then free the ferrets. Of course, with 50 or 60 rats running around loose, there was always a great significer, and sometimes the ferreis would kill nearly all the rats I turned free. In this way I was always sure of receiving bandsome remuneration for an evening's work upon the presentation of the carcases the parties who employed me. "-Philadelphia Record.

Edwin Booth as a Husband. At this period the second Mrs. Booth, always a nervous invalid, began to show signs of the mental lack of balance which finally sapped her own life and almost broke his heart. During her frequent attacks at Saratoga and later, when the two families met in New York and in London, sometimes she was very trying, but I never knew him to show a sign or utter a word of impatience. He bore meekly with everything she said and did, made excuses for her, concealed her irritability and her irresponsibility as much as possible. He held her in his arms, as if she were a baby, for hours and nights together without a murmur, and he showed a devotion that hardly can be equaled. -Laurence Hutton in Harper's Magazine.

A Pertinent Query.

"Ah, yes" said the star, "I have been married for eight years!" "Continuously?" asked the critical one, but the query was deemed unworthy of reply. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is estimated that 1,200 tons of ostrich feathers have been exported from Cape Colony during the past 30 years. valued at \$12,000,000.

Living is nearly 40 per cent cheaper in Lordon than in New York.