

**INDIAN MAPLE SUGAR**

**THE RED MAN TAUGHT THE WHITE MAN TO MAKE THE DAINTY.**

Its Manufacture Was Practiced by All Northern Indians and Was Known to Those Living as Far South as Florida and Texas.

Very few of the people to whom maple sugar is an entirely familiar and commonplace thing are aware of the fact that the method of making sugar was taught to the white people by the Indians and that they made sugar long before the discovery of America. This is the only one of the many things that the white people learned from the Indians. Others were the weaving of cotton, the cultivation of Indian corn and the use of tobacco.

Some of the early writers tell us that the French were the first to make this sugar and that they learned how to make it from the Indian women. The sap was collected in a rude way, a gash being cut in the tree, and into this a stick was thrust, down which the freely flowing sap dripped into a vessel of birch bark or a gourd or into wooden troughs hollowed out by fire or the ax. Then into larger wooden troughs full of the sap red-hot stones were thrown, just as in old times they used to be thrown into the water in which food was boiled, and by constantly throwing in hot stones and taking out those that had become cool the sap was boiled and evaporated, and at length sirup was made, which later became sugar.

This manufacture of the sugar was not confined to any one tribe, but was practiced by all northern Indians and was known to those living as far south as Florida and Texas. Among the sugar making tribes a special festival was held, which was called the maple dance, which was undoubtedly a religious festival in the nature of a prayer or propitiatory ceremony, asking for an abundant flow of sap and for good fortune in collecting it.

Among many if not all the Indians inhabiting the northern United States maple sugar was not merely a luxury, something eaten because it was toothsome, but was actually an important part of their support. Mixed with pounded, parched corn, it was put up in small quantities and was a concentrated form of nutrient not much less valuable in respect to its quality of support than the pemican which was used almost down to our own times.

Among all the older writers who had much familiarity with the customs of the Indians accounts are given of the manufacture of sugar, and this custom was so general that among many tribes the month in which the sap ran best was called the sugar month. By the Iroquois the name *Ratironstak*, meaning tree eaters, was applied to the Algonquin tribes, and an eminent authority, Dr. Rintont, has suggested that they were probably "so called from their love of the product of the sugar maple." On the other hand, A. F. Chamberlain has very plausibly said "that it is hardly likely that the Iroquois distinguished other tribes by this term, if its origin be as suggested, since they themselves were sugar makers and eaters."

A more probable origin of the word is that given by Schoolcraft, in substance as follows: "Ratironstak, whence Adirondacks, was applied chiefly to the Montagnais tribes, north of the St. Lawrence, and was a derivative term indicating a well known habit of these tribes of eating the inner bark of trees in winter when food was scarce or when on war excursions."

This habit of eating the inner bark of trees was, as is well known, common to many tribes of Indians, both those who inhabit the country where the sugar maple grows and also those in other parts of the country where the maple is unknown.

On the western prairies sugar was made also from the box elder, which trees were tapped for sugar, and today the Cheyenne Indians tell us that it was from this tree that they derived all the sugar that they had until the arrival of the white man on the plains something more than 50 years ago.

It is interesting to observe that in many tribes today the word for sugar is precisely the word which they applied to the product of the maple tree before they knew the white man's sugar. It is interesting also to see that among many tribes the general term for sugar means wood or tree water—that is to say, tree sap. This is true of the Onahias and Poncas, according to J. O. Dorsey, and also of the Kansas, Osage and Iowa, Winnebago, Tuscarora and Pawnee. The Cheyennes, on the other hand, call it box elder water. A. F. Chamberlain, who has gone with great care into the question of the meaning of the words which designate the maple tree and its product, is disposed to believe that the name of the maple means the tree—in other words, the real or actual tree or the tree which stands above all others.—Forest and Stream.

**Gandy Acoustics.**  
"How are the acoustics of that theater?"  
"The what?"  
"Acoustic properties."  
"Oh, ah, yes; the acoustic properties. Why, it struck me they were rather gandy."—Exchange.

**Usually the Case.**  
Little Waldo—Papa, what is a library?  
Mr. Reeder—A library, my son, is a large number of books which a man loans to friends. Harper's Bazar.

Tea was cultivated in China 2,700 years before the Christian era and in that country was first used as a beverage.

**A CHINESE CLASSIC.**

**COMRADES IN WARTIME.**  
How say we have no clothes?  
One plaid for both will do.  
Let but the king, in raising mine,  
Our spears and pikes renew;  
We'll fight as one, we two!

How say we have no clothes?  
One shirt our limbs shall hide.  
Let but the king, in raising mine,  
Halberd and lance provide;  
We'll do it, side by side.

How say we have no clothes?  
My kirtle thou shalt wear.  
Let but the king, in raising mine,  
Armor and arms prepare;  
The toils of war we'll share.  
—Book World.

**RIVER BOATS IN RUSSIA.**

Nearly Every Known Means of Locomotion Is In Use.  
Everywhere up the Volga and its hundred tributaries ascend the iron barges of the Caspian sea oil fleet, while through the canals to St. Petersburg alone pass annually during the 215 days of free navigation thousands of steamers and barges bearing millions of tons of freight. Every known means of locomotion is used, from men who, like oxen, tramp the tow-paths, hauling the smaller barges, to powerful tugs that creep along by means of an endless chain laid in the bed of the canal and minor rivers, dragging after them at snail pace great caravans of heavy barges.

From the greater streams immense craft nearly 400 feet long, 15 feet in depth, carrying 6,000 tons of freight, drift down to the Caspian, where they are broken to pieces to be used as fire-wood on the steamers going up stream. In all there are 8,000 miles of navigable waterways in the valley of the Volga, or if the streams which float the giant rafts that form so large a part of the traffic of the rivers are included the mileage is increased to nearly 15,000, or as much as that of the valley of the Mississippi.

Fifty thousand rafts are floated down the Volga annually, many of them 100 feet long by 7 thick, and this gives but a faint idea of the real traffic of the river, for in addition there are 10,000,000 tons of produce passing up and down the river during the open season. Much of this centers at Nijni Novgorod. To this famous market steamers and barges come from all parts of Russia, bringing goods to be sold at the great annual fair, over \$200,000,000 worth of merchandise changing hands in a few weeks. Thirty thousand craft, including rafts, are required for this traffic. They come from as far north as Archangel, as far east as the Urals, from Astrakhan in the south, St. Petersburg and Moscow to the west, while great caravans of ships of the desert arrive daily from all parts of Asia.—Engineering Magazine.

**Didn't Cut His Corners.**  
A writer in the Boston Transcript gives this reminiscence of the Rev. Dr. Elijah Kellogg of Harpswell, Me.: "One Sunday before his sermon the doctor announced from his pulpit: 'The widow Jones' grass is getting pretty long. I shall be there with my scythe, rake and pitchfork at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, and I hope every male member of the congregation will be there too!'

"The next morning they were all there and among them Captain Griggs, six feet two in his stockings, and with a weight of nearly 250 pounds. 'Parson,' said he as they were working up the field near each other, 'I'm going to cut your corners this mornin!'

"Now, Dr. Kellogg was a little man, weighing scarcely more than 130 pounds, but he knew how to handle a scythe, and, as he told me, with a little shrug of his shoulders, 'he didn't cut my corners that mornin!'

More than that, the man who had thought he could beat the parson at mowing dropped under a tree exhausted from working with such a pacemaker."

**The Worst Paved City.**

Moscow is probably the worst paved city in the world. Great cobblestones driven by hand into a loose bed of sand form a roadway which is always dusty in summer and muddy in autumn, and in many of the roads there is no attempt at a roadway of any kind. The streets are badly watered and cleaned.

The city is regarded by the Russians as "the holy city," probably because of the large number of monasteries it contains. It was once the capital of the empire and still enjoys the distinction of being considered the capital of the interior, but there does not seem to be any particular desire on the part of the authorities to make it more worthy of its title.

**Dry Rot in the Pulpit.**

The "unkindest cut of all" among unintentional sayings capable of a satirical application was that of an old pew opener in a southern county. She was in attendance on the rector, the church wardens and a city architect down with a view to church restoration. Said the architect, poking the wood-work with his cane, "There's a great deal of dry rot in these pews, Mr. Rector." Before the latter could reply the old woman cut in with, "But, law, sir, it ain't nothin' to what there is in the pulpit!"—Chambers' Journal.

**A Big One.**

An octopus which had been in a fight with some other monster once drifted ashore on the Malay peninsula. He had feelers, or arms, which were from 12 to 17 feet long and weighed altogether 550 pounds. It was calculated that he was big enough and strong enough to drag a two ton fishing boat and the surface by main strength.

The inhabitants of Palmyra get all their salt by dipping buckets into the neighboring salt lake and allowing the water to evaporate.

**Utilizing the Waste Product.**

A parish in the highlands had been cut off from communication with the nearest town owing to a severe snow-storm, relates The Scottish American. Supplies began to give out, and the minister was much perturbed in mind as his snuff-box was quite empty. The Sabbath came round. How was he to get through his discourse without the aid of his usual stimulant? He appealed to his faithful benchman, the sexton. Alas, he was in a similar unsatisfactory predicament! How was it to be remedied? Andrew shook his head, thought long and suddenly disappeared. Presently he returned with something resembling snuff wrapped carefully in paper. The minister took a hearty pinch or two and then asked: "Where did you get it, Andrew?" "Please, sir, I just went and swept the pulpit out," was the reply.

**Fair Share.**

"No," said the retired showman, "I won't say that we had the biggest giant that ever happened, but it is a solemn fact what I am going to tell you. This giant had a penchance, or whatever you call it, for trying new styles of whiskers."

"Well, when he wanted a new style laid out he had to send for a landscape gardener."—Indianapolis Press.

**Tombs Inclosed in Rock.**

The Rev. W. Buckland, from experiments on tombs in holes of oolitic limestone and sandstone covered with glass, finds that, while limestone preserved them alive, sandstone killed them. His conclusion is that unless a tomb imprisoned in a stone gets a little air it cannot live a year, and unless it gets food it cannot live two years.—London Globe.

**Would Know Later.**

Patient—Now, doctor, what's the matter with me, anyway?  
The Head Consulting Physician—My dear sir, do you suppose that if we knew what was the matter with you we would have decided to hold a post mortem?—Harper's Bazar.

The Indian name of the Charles river at Boston was Mis-sha-um, which meant great highway.

Cape Colony has 30,000 acres of vineyards, with 90,000,000 vines.



**Dangerous Kidney Diseases.**

Celery King has cured me of kidney disease. The doctor feared Bright's disease, and tried many remedies that gave me no help. Celery King has made me as well as ever in my life, and it seems almost as though a miracle had been wrought in my case.—Jenna O. Reichard, Springtown, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

For sale by H. Alex. Stokes.

**F.C. CORSETS**  
Make American Beauties.

We have them in all styles and shapes to fit every figure, and every corset is sold under this most liberal warrant—

"Money refunded after four weeks' trial if corset is not satisfactory."

Look for this Trade Mark on inside of corset and on box.

**KALAMAZOO CORSET CO.**  
Sole Makers, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
FOR SALE BY  
**J. J. SUTTER**

**FOR PAINS**

that dig and jab and hammer on the side, back or chest, you should use

**Clydesdale Ointment**

It is a certain remedy even for cases of long standing. It goes through the skin right to where the pain is. It does not burn, blister or irritate the most delicate skin. Every man, woman or child who suffers from pain should get a jar of Clydesdale Ointment. Rub it on before going to bed. When you wake up in the morning, the pain will be gone, unless it is a bad case. And even these will be cured by a little persistence.

55 cents a jar at all dealers.  
**The Geo. W. Bicknell Co.,**  
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.



**DOES IT WILL NOT YOUR HEAD HEADACHE CAPSULES ACHE**  
1500 Reward for any injurious substance found in these Capsules.  
Will refund if not as we say. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
**25 CENTS.**  
**NORMAN LIGHTY MFG. CO.,**  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
For sale by H. Alex. Stokes.

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

Of the Finances of the Borough of Reynoldsville for Year Ending March 31st, 1901.

JOHN THURGOOD and JOHN HOWLETT, Poor Overseers.	
By amt from Collector Swartz	\$ 394 07
" John Howlett	109 08
" John C. Swartz	85 52
" J. M. Swartz	11 50
" Mrs. M. M. Swartz	6 52
" Ellen Fox	1 50
" of duplicate	1,955 56
\$5 added on \$20.34	25 47
By amt returned	13 08
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	23 48
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	32 42
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	19 94
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	28 74
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	103 14
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	151 96
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	74 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	128 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	51 81
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14 81
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	83 19
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11 85
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	25 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	80 29
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	4 08
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	32 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	56 93
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	129 53
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	434 17
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	80 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7 95
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	89 95
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	132 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	102 93
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11 27
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	64 97
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	322 93
	\$2,655 28 \$2,055 28

**GEO. W. SWARTZ, Tax Collector, Borough.**

To amt due last settlement	\$ 389 72
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2,070 53
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	26 90
By amt returned	14 08
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	35 55
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	19 94
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	30 75
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	30 32
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18 81
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	479 28
	\$1,322 13 \$2,322 13

**Bond.**

To amt due last settlement	\$ 358 62
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,628 74
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20 04
By amt returned	11 77
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	21 58
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	42 71
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	42 71
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18 02
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	21 04
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,272 60
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	934 90
	\$2,006 92 \$2,007 92

**Water.**

To amt due last settlement	\$ 117 90
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	653 51
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8 43
By amt returned	5 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	5 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	17 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9 98
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	59 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	31 41
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8 77
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	312 90
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	308 85
	\$777 70 \$777 70

**Light.**

To amt due duplicate	\$2,000 31
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20 94
By amt returned	16 46
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7 75
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	61 01
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	23 18
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	59 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	31 41
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8 77
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	312 90
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	308 85
	\$2,310 25 \$2,310 25

**JOHN H. KATCHEM, Treasurer, Borough.**

To amt in treas. hands last set.	\$ 711 18
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,301 01
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	332 49
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	41 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	59 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	49 13
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	80 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,000 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,044 07
By amt vouchers	\$4,343 63
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	43 44
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2,165 31
	\$4,387 05 \$4,387 05

**Bond.**

To amt in hands treas. last set.	\$ 682 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,532 09
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	77 10
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	30 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	24 54
By amt vouchers	\$1,681 23
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16 84
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20 14
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	893 65
	\$1,607 80 \$1,607 80

**Water.**

To amt in hands treas. last set.	\$ 28 33
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20 94
By amt vouchers	\$ 275 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 75
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	318 18
	\$621 53 \$621 53

**Light.**

To amt from Collector Swartz	\$1,403 90
By amt in hands treasurer	\$ 417 63
	\$1,821 53

**C. MITCHELL, Burgess.**

To amt from fines, licenses, etc.	\$ 275 47
By amt treasurer's receipts	\$ 342 84
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20 10
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	\$ 328 44 \$