

**A Roman Dinner.**  
A Roman dinner at the house of a wealthy man consisted chiefly of three courses. All sorts of stimulants to the appetite were first served up, and were indispensable to the first course. Among the various dishes we may instance the guinea hen, pheasant, nightingale and the thrush as birds most in repute. The Roman gourmands held peacocks in great estimation, especially their tongues. Macrobius states that they were first eaten by Horace, the orator, and acquired such repute that a single peacock was sold for 50 denarii, the denarius being equal to about eightpence halfpenny of our money.—Chambers' Journal.

**No Need of Assistance.**  
The father of the family had stepped into a bookstore to buy a birthday present for his fourteen-year-old son. "What kind of book would you like?" asked the salesman to whom he had confided his purpose.  
"Something that would be useful for the boy," was his reply.  
"Well, here's a very good one on 'Self Help.'"  
"Self help!" exclaimed the father. "Ben don't need anything of that kind. You'd ought to see him at the dinner table!"  
"The girl who flitted a poet and married a butcher did an eccentric thing."  
"Not at all. She recognized the great fact that beefsteak is more filling than blank verse."



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**BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RY.**  
CONDENSED TIME TABLE  
IN EFFECT JUNE 15, 1902.

NORTH BOUND.									
EASTERN TIME.		6		8		14		2	
Leave.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Pittsburgh	9:00			4:10	9:00				
Albion	10:12			5:21	10:22				
Butler	11:25			6:34	11:35				
Craigsville	12:38			7:47	12:48				
West Moorgrove	1:51			9:00	2:01				
Echo	3:04			10:13	3:14				
Dayton	4:17			11:26	4:27				
Punkinstown	5:30			12:39	5:40				
Punkinstown	6:43			1:52	6:53				
Big Run	7:56			3:05	8:06				
C. & M. Junction	9:09			4:18	9:19				
DuBois	10:22			5:31	10:32				
Falls Creek	11:35			6:44	11:45				
Brookwayville	12:48			7:57	12:58				
Ridgway	2:01			9:10	2:11				
Johnsburg	3:14			10:23	3:24				
McJannet	4:27			11:36	4:37				
Newton	5:40			12:49	5:50				
Bradford	6:53			2:02	7:03				
Buffalo	8:06			3:15	8:16				
Rochester	9:19			4:28	9:29				
Arrive	10:32			5:41	10:42				
Additional train leaves Butler for Punkinstown 7:30 A. M. daily, except Sundays.									
SOUTH BOUND.									
EASTERN TIME.		3		9		11		7	
Leave.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Rochester	7:30			1:40	7:30				
Buffalo	8:43			2:53	8:43				
Bradford	9:56			4:06	9:56				
Newton	11:09			5:19	11:09				
McJannet	12:22			6:32	12:22				
Johnsburg	1:35			7:45	1:35				
Ridgway	2:48			8:58	2:48				
Brookwayville	4:01			10:11	4:01				
Falls Creek	5:14			11:24	5:14				
DuBois	6:27			12:37	6:27				
C. & M. Junction	7:40			1:50	7:40				
Big Run	8:53			3:03	8:53				
Punkinstown	10:06			4:16	10:06				
Punkinstown	11:19			5:29	11:19				
Dayton	12:32			6:42	12:32				
Echo	1:45			7:55	1:45				
Craigsville	2:58			9:08	2:58				
Butler	4:11			10:21	4:11				
Albion	5:24			11:34	5:24				
Pittsburgh	6:37			12:47	6:37				
Arrive	7:50			2:00	7:50				
Additional train leaves Punkinstown for Buffalo 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sundays.									
CLEARFIELD DIVISION.									
EASTERN TIME.		70		72					
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.					
Arrive	7:00			7:00	7:00				
Reynoldsville	7:13			7:13	7:13				
Falls Creek	7:26			7:26	7:26				
DuBois	7:39			7:39	7:39				
C. & M. Junction	7:52			7:52	7:52				
Big Run	8:05			8:05	8:05				
Punkinstown	8:18			8:18	8:18				
Punkinstown	8:31			8:31	8:31				
Dayton	8:44			8:44	8:44				
Echo	8:57			8:57	8:57				
Craigsville	9:10			9:10	9:10				
Butler	9:23			9:23	9:23				
Albion	9:36			9:36	9:36				
Pittsburgh	9:49			9:49	9:49				
Arrive	10:02			10:02	10:02				
Daily, except Sunday.									
EDWARD C. LARRY, General Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.									

**Ted and the Text.**  
The golden text for a certain Sunday school was: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit" (Luke II, 40). Little Ted's hand went up like a flash when the superintendent asked: "Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for today? Ah, how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it, and speak good and loud that all may hear."  
And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

**A Well Satisfied Girl.**  
At an old-fashioned revival meeting the minister approached Minnie, who was only ten years old, and urged her to go forward to the "mourner's bench" for prayers, as many of her young friends had done.  
"No, thank you," said Minnie, holding back.  
"But why?" questioned the minister.  
"Don't you want to be born again?"  
"No," replied Minnie. "I'm afraid I might be born a boy next time!"—Brooklyn Life.

The famed points out that fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelain," and so powerful is its action upon proteins that it will digest as much as a thousand times its weight within a few hours.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**  
BUFFALO & ALLEGHANY VALLEY DIVISION.  
Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 25, 1902. [Eastern Standard Time.]

EASTWARD.									
No. 109		No. 101		No. 103		No. 107			
A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.			
Pittsburgh	8:15	9:00	1:30	5:05					
Red Bank	9:28	10:13	2:43	6:18					
Louisa	10:41	11:26	4:00	7:35					
New Bethlehem	11:54	12:39	5:13	8:48					
Willsboro	13:07	13:52	6:26	10:01					
Mayville	14:20	15:05	7:39	11:14					
Summersville	15:33	16:18	8:52	12:27					
Brookwayville	16:46	17:31	10:05	13:40					
Iowa	17:59	18:44	11:18	14:53					
Falls Creek	19:12	19:57	12:31	16:06					
Punkinstown	20:25	21:10	13:44	17:19					
Dayton	21:38	22:23	14:57	18:32					
Echo	22:51	23:36	16:10	19:45					
Craigsville	24:04	24:49	17:23	20:58					
Butler	25:17	26:02	18:36	22:11					
Albion	26:30	27:15	19:49	23:24					
Pittsburgh	27:43	28:28	21:02	24:37					
Arrive	28:56	29:41	22:15	25:50					
A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.									
WESTWARD.									
No. 101		No. 103		No. 107		No. 109			
A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.			
Pittsburgh	8:15	9:00	1:30	5:05					
Red Bank	9:28	10:13	2:43	6:18					
Louisa	10:41	11:26	4:00	7:35					
New Bethlehem	11:54	12:39	5:13	8:48					
Willsboro	13:07	13:52	6:26	10:01					
Mayville	14:20	15:05	7:39	11:14					
Summersville	15:33	16:18	8:52	12:27					
Brookwayville	16:46	17:31	10:05	13:40					
Iowa	17:59	18:44	11:18	14:53					
Falls Creek	19:12	19:57	12:31	16:06					
Punkinstown	20:25	21:10	13:44	17:19					
Dayton	21:38	22:23	14:57	18:32					
Echo	22:51	23:36	16:10	19:45					
Craigsville	24:04	24:49	17:23	20:58					
Butler	25:17	26:02	18:36	22:11					
Albion	26:30	27:15	19:49	23:24					
Pittsburgh	27:43	28:28	21:02	24:37					
Arrive	28:56	29:41	22:15	25:50					
A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.									

**PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.**  
Driftwood as follows:

In effect March 24th, 1902. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD.									
No. 101		No. 103		No. 107		No. 109			
A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.			
Driftwood	8:15	9:00	1:30	5:05					
Grant	9:28	10:13	2:43	6:18					
Louisa	10:41	11:26	4:00	7:35					
New Bethlehem	11:54	12:39	5:13	8:48					
Willsboro	13:07	13:52	6:26	10:01					
Mayville	14:20	15:05	7:39	11:14					
Summersville	15:33	16:18	8:52	12:27					
Brookwayville	16:46	17:31	10:05	13:40					
Iowa	17:59	18:44	11:18	14:53					
Falls Creek	19:12	19:57	12:31	16:06					
Punkinstown	20:25	21:10	13:44	17:19					
Dayton	21:38	22:23	14:57	18:32					
Echo	22:51	23:36	16:10	19:45					
Craigsville	24:04	24:49	17:23	20:58					
Butler	25:17	26:02	18:36	22:11					
Albion	26:30	27:15	19:49	23:24					
Pittsburgh	27:43	28:28	21:02	24:37					
Arrive	28:56	29:41	22:15	25:50					
A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.									

**RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.**

EASTWARD.									
No. 101		No. 103		No. 107		No. 109			
A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.			
Ridgway	8:15	9:00	1:30	5:05					
Clearfield	9:28	10:13	2:43	6:18					
Brookwayville	10:41	11:26	4:00	7:35					
Iowa	11:54	12:39	5:13	8:48					
Falls Creek	13:07	13:52	6:26	10:01					
Punkinstown	14:20	15:05	7:39	11:14					
Dayton	15:33	16:18	8:52	12:27					
Echo	16:46	17:31	10:05	13:40					
Craigsville	17:59	18:44	11:18	14:53					
Butler	19:12	19:57	12:31	16:06					
Albion	20:25	21:10	13:44	17:19					
Pittsburgh	21:38	22:23	14:57	18:32					
Arrive	22:51	23:36	16:10	19:45					
A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.									

**PRESERVED BY WAX.**

**FOUR HISTORIC PAINTINGS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.**

They Were Treated Long After Completion and When They Already Showed Signs of Dissolution—An Artist's Curious Blunder.

It is a curious fact that the same combination of chemicals which preserved in a perfect state for over 500 years the remains and shrouds of King Edward I. of England have also been used to preserve four of the great historical paintings—perpetuating scenes in the foundation and establishment of this government.

These four paintings occupy perhaps the most conspicuous place for observation in the nation. They are the work of Colonel John Trumbull and hang on the eastern wall of the rotunda of the capitol.

The paintings were put in place in 1821 under the supervision of the artist himself, but not without much hesitation and objections on his part because of the dampness of the walls and air in the rotunda at that time. The fears of the artist were proved to be well founded, for four years later the changes on the surface of the paintings became so apparent that congress passed a resolution authorizing their removal from the walls of the rotunda by Colonel Trumbull for inspection and remedy if possible. It was at this point that Colonel Trumbull's knowledge of the preservative chemical compound was drawn on.

In a letter to congress, dated Dec. 9, 1823, Colonel Trumbull explains in detail his treatment of the paintings at that time, and an inspection now of these four pictures shows that they are in a perfect state of preservation both as to brightness of color and condition of canvas.

In the letter referred to Colonel Trumbull says: "All of the paintings were taken down, removed from their frames, taken off the panels over which they were strained, removed to a dry, warm room and there separately and carefully examined. The material which forms the basis of the paintings is a linen cloth whose strength and texture are very similar to those in the topsails of a ship of war. The substances employed in forming a proper surface for the artist, together with the colors, oils, etc., form a sufficient protection for the face of the canvas, but the back remains bare and exposed to the deleterious effects of damp air. The effect of this is first seen in the form of mildew. It was this which I dreaded, and the examination showed that mildew was already commenced and to an extent which rendered it manifest that the continuance of the same exposure for a few years longer would have accomplished the complete decomposition or rotting of the canvas and the consequent destruction of the paintings."

Colonel Trumbull then explained how he first thoroughly dried the canvases and prepared them for the preservative. On this point he continues: "I had learned that a few years ago some of the eminent chemists of France had examined with great care some of the ancient mummies of Egypt with a view to ascertaining the nature of the substance employed by the embalmers which the lapse of so many ages had proved to possess the power of protecting from decay a substance otherwise so perishable as the human body. This examination had proved that, after the application of liquid asphaltum to the cavities of the head and body, the whole had been wrapped carefully in many envelopes or bandages of linen prepared with wax. The committee of chemists decided further, after a careful examination and analysis of the hieroglyphic paintings with which the casings, etc., are covered, that the colors employed and still retaining their vivid brightness had also been prepared and applied with the same substance."

"I also know that toward the close of the last century the Antiquarian Society of England had been permitted to open and examine the stone coffin deposited in one of the vaults of Westminster abbey and said to contain the body of King Edward I. who died in July, 1307. On removing the stone lid of the coffin its contents were found to be closely enveloped in a strong linen cloth, waxed. Within this envelope were found splendid robes of silk enriched with various ornaments covering the body, which was found to be entire and to have been wrapped carefully in all its parts, even to each separate finger, in bandages of fine linen which had been dipped in melted wax, and not only was the body not decomposed, but the various parts of the dress, such as a scarlet satin mantle and a scarlet piece of sergeen which was placed over the face, were in perfect preservation, even in their colors."

Colonel Trumbull then states that, with this knowledge, he melted common beeswax and mixed with an equal quantity of oil of turpentine, which mixture was applied hot with brushes to the backs of the paintings and afterward rubbed in with hot irons until the cloth was perfectly saturated. The niches in the walls were laced with cement and the paintings so placed in them that air could circulate behind the canvases. Spring doors were also ordered placed in the entrances to the rotunda by Colonel Trumbull since that treatment these paintings have had nothing done to them, and from present appearances they need nothing.

Another peculiarity in one of these pictures is pointed out to persons being shown the capitol under the care of a guide, and that is in the scene of Washington resigning his commission. The two daughters of Charles Carroll, who stand embracing each other, are given five hands.—Washington Star.

**Why Americans Drink.**

"Pleasurable emotional excitement is a great relaxer," says a writer in *Ansley's*. "Every kind of work is liable to leave the muscles and nerves tense and overdrawn. We often see muscle tonus corrugating the brow, rigidifying the face or attitudes and showing that innervation impulses continue to flow out from the nerve centers after toil is over. We Americans lack the very words gentleness and esprit, and it is very hard for us to entirely forget the struggle for existence in social intercourse. The careful studies of Partridge and others show that the desire for this kind of unending is one of the chief causes that lead Americans to drink, because they have lost the power to feel the normal exhilaration which innervation stimulates. In strict points to this as a great boon, and so it is sought over cups and glasses in the conviviality that comes from artificial stimulation. A little more rollicking jollity, with jest and quip with congenial friends, the tale, the song, perhaps the quiet, harmless game that does not overtax the system—of all this we have too little in our stern American life, with its tendencies to overactivity and cramps of will and attention."

**Rats and Mice and Large Animals.**

How many people are there who know that elephants, rhinoceroses and other large thick skinned animals have formidable enemies in rats and mice? These small, rascally rodents have found that the feet of the elephant are excellent eating and have no hesitation in gnawing at them when the animal lies down, when, owing to its confined condition, it is not very well able to defend itself against its puny enemies. To protect these vast creatures it is found necessary in most menageries to keep terriers about the cages. These little fellows very soon dispose of the pachyderm's tiny adversaries. It was recently discovered in a well known menagerie that the mice and rats had been very busy with the hide of a rhinoceros. A Scotch terrier, Fanny, was put into the cage of the huge beast, and in the first night she had killed no fewer than twenty-seven rats. In a few days there were no rats left to nibble the hide of the poor rhinoceros.