Should Live Long Enough to

Welcome, Not Dread, Death, From twenty to fifty a man should live for himself and his family, from afty to 100 for science and humanity and after a hundred for the state. How ored, useful, in full possession of all his faculties at sixscore years and ten, the graybeard of the approaching future will be among the most egytable of mankind, for the fear of death is an aberration.

The fact is that only one man in a million at present dies a natural death. We should live till 140 years of age. A man who expires at seventy or eighty is the victim of accident, cut off in the flower of his days, and he unconscious ly resents being deprived of the fifty years or so which nature owes him Leave him a little longer and in due time he will desire to die, as a child at dusk desires to sleep. The sandman

All our instincts drop from us one by one. The child cries for mother's milk. The idea of such an ailment is repugnant to the adult. The desires for sweets, for play, for love and lovemaking, for long walks and adventures are all impulses that have their day and pass, and the wish to live is an in stinct which falls also with satiety Only at present none of us lives long enough to be satiate with days .- Pro fessor Metchnikoff's "Studies In Human Nature."

It is a strange omission that the day after, supreme and epoch making period of time, should have failed to receive the homage which is its just prerogative.

De Quincey, in his powerful bit of word painting entitled "The Knocking at the Gate," dwells on the thought that in "Macbeth" the climax of the tragedy, the moment most truly fraught with terror, is not the one in which occurs the murder of Duncan or when the guilty pair nerve them selves for its accomplishment, but the moment when the first knocking at the gate is heard. With that summons from without comes an instant and terrible realization of what has taken place. In that moment of horror is condensed all the meaning of past crime and future retribution as in a

lightning finsh. The magnitude of what has happened cannot be measured until the first touch of reaction has been felt. We cannot tell what has really occurred till the day after.-Atlantic

### Too Small to Obey.

When a certain couple were married the wife was sixteen years old and big and buxom. The husband was two years her senior, but slim to thinness and not up to the average in height. Ten years passed, and the couple got along as well as many couples do, but wife was hard to manage. With the flight of time she became larger, while her theoretical lord and master added not an inch to his stature nor an ounce to his weight. One day he want ed her to do something, and she refused, at first quietly, then vehemently and finally explosively. "I'll not do it, she declared, "and I'd like to see you make me."

"But, Maria," expostulated her hus band, "when you married me didn't you promise to obey me?"

I did," she replied. Then, sizing up his diminutive proportions, she added, "But I expected you'd grow."

Farmers in the White mountains have discovered or learned what farmers elsewhere are slow to ascertain. It is that if you lop off the lower limbs of limbs will not grow again. Thus the tree as lumber will be improved. It

will be freer of knots. Certain hotel owners, desiring pinlands near their hotels on account of healthfulness, asked a government for-ester how to get them. The reply was: "Cut off the hard woods, then turn the cattle in to pasture for three years That will keep down the shoots of the hard woods, and the pines, which cat tle avold, will grow up, and their needles will keep down other growths."

## Tricky Dynamite.

"Perhaps nothing is more uncertain in the line of accidents than dynamite," said a dealer in the dangerous stuff. "You might drop a cartridge out of your hand, and it would explode and tear your body to atoms. Another cartridge taken out of the same case might be hurled from the top of a tall building and would land on the pavement like so much harmless wax, to be ground up under the wheels of heavy trucks and to be exploded with frightful havoc by the soft cushion tire of a bicycle."

"As a general thing," says a lawyer, "one doesn't expect to find a sense of or in the employees of a prison. Yet I know of a rather catchy reply made by a prison guard to the query of a visitor whether the existence of

the guards was not a painful one. 'Painful!' echoed the guard. uld say it was when you consider what a number of felons we have on our hands."

An Ingenious Woman. The limit of masculine humiliation been worked in the case of a Wich man. His wife makes him wear ks in the sleeves of his nightgowns, ned with pink ribbon so that the won't know the difference when alks the floor with it in the night.

# Kansas City Journal.

A bit of reasoning a la mode de Du-nes ascribed to Rossini. "I don't like pinech, and it is very fortunate I art, because if I did like it I should

A "Tip" For the Watter. "Everything all right, sir?"

The patron nodded, but still the waiter hovered near. Steak cooked to suit you, sir?" sked again presently.

Again the patron podded. "Potatoes the way you like 'em.

"Yes." Another period of silence, "I hope the service is satisfactory,

"Are you bidding for a tip?" manded the patron. "Well, sir, of course we get tips

ometimes, and I've got to go to the lichen for another party, so"-"So you'd like a tip now, to be sure of it? Well, I'll give you one."

Yes, sir. "Here is the tip: I have a large, trident voice that I am capable of using. If anything is wrong, I'll let out a roar you can bear in the kitchen. If you don't hear it, you can know I am dining in peace and comfort, for it's no fun to have to pass verbal judgment on every mouthful I eat."

"But the tip?" "That's the tip, and a mighty good me it is too."-Chicago Post.

### The Origin of Johnnyenke.

No doubt many others besides the writer may have wondered how Johnnycake came to be thus named. When a child, I settled it for myself by imagining John Smith, whom Pocahontas saved, had something to do with it. The cake, being made of Indian meal, became thus associated in my mind with the historical name. A writer in the Housekeeper says:

In tracing the term we find ourselves at a time antedating by many years steam cars and hotels on wheels, in an age when mankind depended entirely upon his four footed companions for transportation and had only saddlebags in which to carry his luggage. Taverns were few and far apart, and a lunch was always acceptable. Cornmeal, forming so large a part of the lietary in those days, held a chief place in making up the lunch. Wet with water and a little salt added, it was baked in a shape that stored away in the saddlebags nicely and was called journey cake. This is the origin of our modern, unconventional Johnnycake.

### Grounds For Divorce.

A Salem (Mass.) man who sought i divorce proved, according to a Boston paper, that his wife tore the sign from his store, put into his ten something that made him vomit, threw his clother downstairs, filled his shoes with cold water, put swill in his overcoat pocket threw water over him as he went lownstairs, put pepper in his bed made him sleep in an attic, wouldn't do his washing, wouldn't mend his clothes, made him darn his socks and sew buttons on his shirts, spat on his toast when he was getting his breakfast, rocked in a squeaky chair for hours at a time to annoy him, put grease on his Sunday clothes, wouldn't let him have a fire on the coldest evenings so that he often had to go to bed at 7 p. m. to keep warm, and finally "she rubbed a butcher knife over his neck and threatened to blow out his brains.

The Worm Turned. He loved her devotedly. He was also bowlegged. Both facts gave him pain

at times. He passed it by with a rueful smile when she merrily said that his affliction gave him such an arch look and that, after all, he was a pretty good sort when you got on to his curves. He bore it patiently when she referred sams when they are young the to his walk as parenthetical progress. ment when she called her pet dog through the wicket formed by his legs.

"I may not be so over ornamental," said he, "but I emphatically object to being made useful so unseasonably early in the game!"-Smart Set.

## A Quick Witted Walter.

During mosquito season a party of diners seated themselves at table in an outdoor restaurant, and a man of the party took the bill of fare and began to study if. A mosquito lighted upon it and instantly lost its life by a quick blow from the man, its little carcass remaining on the bill. Pointing to it. the man said to the waiter:

"Do you serve those on toast?" And the waiter promptly replied: "They're on the bill, sir!"-New York Times.

Carried. Miss Frontpew-Is it true that the new tenor in our choir was arrested at Mrs. Goldmore's reception for forgeries

he had committed in the south? Mrs. Highchurch-Yes. He had just finished singing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" in a way that brought a tear to every eye when the Richmond sheriff came in with requisition papers

# Sails the Heights.

Miss Nuritch-Yes, indeed, he was real attentive to me, and he's a noble-

Miss Ascum-May Outwit met him too, and she declares he's an actor.

Miss Nuritch-Not at all. He assured me he was a lord admiral of the Swiss navy.-Philadelphia Record.

## It Is Curious "It's curious," said Uncle Eben. "No-body wouldn't think of tryin' to play de banjo wifout takin' a few lessons.

but ev'rybody thinks he could step in an' run de gov'ment wifout no prac-tice whatever."—Washington Star. Miss Thin—Don't you think my new dress is just exquisite?
Fannie—Oh, lovely! I think that fressmake; of you're could make a clothes prop look graceful.

## WRITER'S THOUGHT CRAMP

The Way the Flood of Inspired Idens

Ebbs and Flows. If the fiction writer has his delicious moments, when he tastes the joys which come with the excitement of creative composition-and these be undoubtedly has—also he knows distressing periods of mental apathy.

He has been working away at top speed, full of gladness in that subtle fabric which his pen weaves in the warp and woof of paper and ink. His head is packed with inspired ideas, like a gift box from the gods. His hopes ride high. His ambitions scrape the clouds. Then something happens. It is not a

snap, a break, a crash-nothing so tangible. It is just a ceasing. Abruptly, unexpectedly, all his fine thoughts vaninh. No longer is life a country of majestic, white robed heights and alluring purple toned valleys. All is flat and gray and bleak.

Just about now, if the writer only knew it, is a most excellent time to go fishing.

At last, baffled, discouraged, beart sick, he sits with his head in his hands. contemplating with foolish self pity the melancholy spectacle of himself.

But, like drought and flood, war and pestilence and all other ills great and small, it passes. And he knows not how or when it goes. Days after he wakes up to find himself, pen in hand, hard at work again. Of its own ac cord apparently the machine has set itself in motion.—Sewell Ford in The

### Saved Ann a Ducking. A colonial shrew who was threatened with the ducking stool was once saved

by this plea: "You wish to duck Ann Willott to cure her!" her defender declared. "Now If she he not cured where is the gain in ducking ber? And if she be cured all the women who now keep a guard over their tongues through distaste to be likened to such a known, notorious and contemptible scold as Ann will do so no longer; but although it is not like any should become such as she, yet all will scold a little more than now they do, the check of her example being re moved. Now, it is better that Ann, be ing a single woman without family to afflict, should go unpunished and unducked, but despised by all, and wag her tongue as she will, standing there in for the whole town, than that she should be silenced and the tongues of

other women run more free." This argument seems to have pre vailed, for Ann Willot was never ducked.-Youth's Companion.

## Stephenson's Birthpince.

In a red tiled two story house on the road between Newcastle and Hexham, England, was born George Stephenson, the inventor of the first practical locomotive, on June 9, 1781. He carned hi first regular money—a shilling a week -for looking after cows, and he was eighteen before he learned to read. The modeling of engines in ciny was his favorite occupation as a boy, and when he grew up toward manhood he had charge of engines and displayed his inventive genius in their improvement. At last, in 1813, he produced his first locomotive, which he called a traveling engine. Lord Ravensworth was called s fool for advancing money for the construction of a locomotive. A few years, however, proved that Lord Ravens worth was not so foolish as people sup posed, for in 1825 the Stockton and Dar lington line was opened for traffic.

The Electrical Current. The path traversed by a beavy current of electricity in passing through the body is a matter of great importance. The most dangerous is from one hand to the other, because the resistance of the path is low and because the current passes near the heart. Hence it is a good rule in handling live conductors to use but one hand. An important rule to observe in rescuing a person in contact with a live wire and when it is impossible to cut off the current is to push the victim off with one foot. Even should the current pass from one foot to the other through the rescuer the resistance of the path is

considerable, and as the current does not pass near the heart serious injury is not likely to result.

Proof of a Conspiracy. The following story is told in ex-planation of the reason why the teaching of chemistry in Turkish schools was forbidden some years ago. It had been proposed that this science should be added to the curriculum, but the first thing that struck the eyes of the ruler of the faithful on opening an elementary textbook of chemistry was the formula for water. H2 O. "Here," said the sultan, "is proof of a conspiracy to undermine my author-Ity in the eyes of my subjects. H two O! That's nothing but a sly way of Intimating that Hamid II. is a naught."

### Beyond Belief. Mr. Hunter (reading)-Huh! This ad vertisement says "roomy flat to let."

Talk about your "condensed lye!" Mrs. Hunter-How do you mean? Mr. Hunter-Well, if it's roomy it

surely can't be a flat; if it's really a flat it can't be roomy, and if by some miracle it should be a roomy flat it wouldn't be "to let."-Philadelphia

### Worked Both Ways. Jaggles-Are they good divorce law

Waggles - Best in the business They've originated over a hundred different ways of collecting alimony and as many more for evading the payment of it.—Judge.

In one of the Howe islands, off Australia, is a banyan tree the branches and trunks of which cover nearly seven

To Judge a Biver's Brondth.

It is necessary to make use only of

the eyes and the brim of a bat to mean

ure the wides of any ordinary stream

or even of a good sized river, and here

Select a pan of the river bank where

the grounds run back level and, stand

ing at the water's edge, fix your eyes

on the opposite bank. Now, move your

hat down over your brow until the

edge of the brim is exactly on a line

with the water line on the other side

This will give you a visual angle that

may be used on any level surface, and

if, as has been suggested, the ground on your side of the river be flat you

"lay off" a corresponding distar

on it. To do this you have only to hold

your head perfectly stendy, after get

ting the angle with your but brim, sup

necessary, and turn slowly around until

your back is toward the river. Now,

brim cuts the level surface of the

ground as you look over the latter, and

from where you stand to that point

tance that may readily be measured by

stepping. If you are careful in all

these details, you can come within a

few feet of the river's width.-Detroit

Her Latest Brenk.

"My six-year-old girl is an awful

chatterbox," said a broker, "and the

worst of it is that when we have guests

at the bouse she is continually making

breaks of the worst sort-breaks that

tend to rattle the dry bones of the fam-

By skeleton in the closet. Recently

when we had company at dinner she

allowed her tongue to run away with

her, as usual, the result of which was

that she very much embarrassed both

her father and mother, although the

guests. I am free to say, seemed de-

lighted. I had a very serious talk with

her and impressed upon her, or tried to,

that she must not tell any family se-

she was permitted to come to the table

only by promising that she wouldn't ut

ter a word. She behaved beautifully

and had nothing to say until the des

sert was about to be taken away. Then

her fips began to quiver, and finally she

burst into tours. 'Why, what's the mat-

want same more lee cream, if that isn't

a family secret!" she wailed between

Nutritious Value of Oysters

The popular belief that the oyster is a

most nutritions article of diet does not

rest upon any scientific basis. The oys-

ter as a food could not satisfy the de

mands of the human body. While the

oyster, when not stewed, is very pala-

table, wholesome and easily assimilat-

ed by weak, impaired stomachs, it can

not be contended for a moment that it

contains such elements and nutrition as

umy be found in beans, rice or potatoes.

There is very little, if any, fatmaking

or muscle building material in the oys-

ter. Its composition is largely nitrog-

enous, and, being rich in phosphates.

it is generally regarded as an excellen

food for the brain, but a man reduced

to an exclusive diet of oysters would

soon find himself deficient in adipose

tissue and in those elements that go to

make up physical force and vitality in

The composer of "Il Barbiere di

Siviglia" was blessed with a not very

retentive memory, especially for names

of persons introduced to him, a forget-

fulness which was frequently the cause

of much merriment whenever Rossini

was among company. One day he met

Bishop, the English composer. Rossini

knew the face well enough and at once greeted him. "Ah, my dear Mr. —,"

convince him that he had not forgotten

him Rossini commenced whistling Bish-

op's giee, "When the Wind Blows," a

compliment which "the English Mo-

zart" recognized and would as readily

have heard as his less musical sur-

Optical Illusion.

A firm which was sued in an English

court for the price of a sign defended

the case on the ground that the "o" in their name was smaller than the

other letters. It was proved by meas-

urement, however, that it was a six-

teenth of an inch larger, allowance

having been made for the fact that.

owing to an optical illusion, the letter

"o" always looks smaller than the

neighboring letters. Judgment was

The danger of carrying an argument to its logical conclusion is thus set

forth by the Chicago Post: They were

at a picule. "Fingers were made be-fore forks." she laughed as she helped

berself in democratic fashion. "Yes,"

he admitted, "and people were made

before clothes." She hastly reached

Hoped He Might Improve.

idiot when I married you, Mary.

with time.-Washington Times.

Husband (vituperatively)-1 was an

Wife (quietly)-Yes. Tom, I knew you

were. But what could I do? You

seemed my only chance, and I thought

then that you might improve a little

His Jubilee.

gating circumstances in your case?

Judge-Are you aware of any miti-

Criminal-Yes, your honor; this is the fiftieth time I have been arrested

for vagrancy, and I thought that per-

Irate Author-What did you do with

that article of mine on the American

Editor-Well, sir, to make a long story short. I cut it down.-Baltimore

haps we might get up a little jubilee.

given for the signmakers.

for a fork.

forests?

but he could progress no further.

the human body.

name.

ter, darling? her mother asked.

sobs."-Philadelphia Record.

The next time we had company

porting your chin with your hand,

take careful note of where your

will be the width of the river, a

Free Press.

s the way to do it:

said to Be a Protection In Cases of

Contugious Disease. When a mere lad I had often heard it said that the eating of onious and lemons was a protection against contaglous diseases, and when about eight een years of age I had an opportunity to test them for myself. I had spent the winter in the city of New Orleans where, in the spring, yellow fever of a circlent type made its appearance, eausing an urgent demand for nurse and, baying faith in what I had heard of the protective power of onlons and lemons, I concluded to take what my friends called a ghastly risk and made application at the Common Street hos pital for a position as nurse, was acsepted and entered at once upon a line of duty, in commencing which I began the use of raw onlons and lemons, alternating weekly with lemons, always taking them just before going to bed. I took no other remedy, although

medicine was provided every morning for all attaches. At the expiration of the tenth week I was no longer needed and left in as vigorous health as when entered the hospital.

On taking my departure I was re minded by the head physician that his medicine had probably preserved my health. Nevertheless a number of nurses and attaches had died of the fever, despite his vaunted medical ability. Before leaving the institution I ac quainted the doctor with the fact that had not used his medicine, but had relied solely upon my onion-lemon treatment, when he said it was a wonder that it had not killed me and if it had that I had deserved it.

On another occasion I had a similar experience with smallpox cases in a porthern city, finding the onion and lemon a perfect protection to myself and many of my associates .- Medical

### THE BOY JOHN WESLEY.

No Evidence of Any Precoclousness In Ills Religious Development, Of the aincteen children born to Samuel and Susanna Wesley only ten sur vived the period of infancy, and of these only three were sons. John was thirteen years younger than Samuel and six years older than Charles. his early boyhood only one incident is recorded. On a February night in 1709 the rectory was burned. The family, hurrying out in terror, left the boy John sleeping in his attic chamber, and he was taken out through a window only an instant before the blazing roe fell in upon his bed. Wesley always retained a vivid recollection of the scene, and more than a half century when, thinking himself near Inter. death, he composed his epitaph, he de scribes himself as "a brand plucked

from the burning." His mother deemed his rescue a prov-Idential Indication that her son was preserved for some great work and resolved, as she says, "to be more partle ularly careful of the soul of this child that Thou hast so mercifully provided There is, however, no evidence of anything precoclous in the religious development of the boy, but only a certain staid, overdellberateness which he got from his mother, but which to the more mercurial temperament of the father seemed in a lad not yet in his teens half amusing and half vexatious. "Sweetheart," said the rector to his wife, "I profess I think our boy Jack wouldn't attend to the most pressing necessities of nature unless he could give a reason for it."-C. T. Winchester

## in Century.

Readiness In Excuse. General Alexander McDowell Mc-Cook had a story illustrative of readiness in excuse which he used to tell ocdrawn up for their first battle. They were on marshy ground, under fire, and ankle deep in slush. One of the soldiers was noticed to be trembling ex cessively, and his fear might communicate itself to his comrades. An officer approached him.

"Here, you, what are you trembling for?" demanded the officer. "Stop it, or you'll demoralize the company. You are in no more danger than any one else. Don't be afraid."

"I-I-I am not-t-t a-a-afraid." chattered the soldier. "I-I-I had the ague last year, and-and standing still in this m-m-mud so long has b-b-brought it on aga-again. W-w-wouldn't lt-t-t be a g-g-good idea to r-r-run a lit-little and get warmed up?"

## Philosophy.

"My son," said the sage, "It has been observed by many wise men, and even by fools, that enjoyment is rather in anticipation than in realization. The events to which we look forward most hopefully are apt to prove disappoint-

"But," said the disciple, "is it wise to anticipate disappointment and thus kill about the only chance of enjoyment we have?"

And the old man stroked his white beard and said he would think it over. -Puck.

Some Comfort. The Fiend-Yes, sir, I have run over nearly ten people with that automobile.

Friend-Did any of them escape with their lives? "Oh, yes; but they'll never be the same again."-Life.

## Rapid Action.

"Always think twice before you speak." said little Tommy's mamma. "Gee, maw," he answered, "if you do that you must do some pretty fast 'hinkin' sometimes when you git to goin' for paw!"-Chicago Record-Her-

Before we bring happiness to others we must first be happy ourselves, nor will happiness abide within us unless we confer it on others .- Maeterlinck.

## ONIONS AND LEMONS.

No man has ever yet succeeded in painting an honest portrait of himself in an autobiography however sedu lously he may have set to work about it. In spite of his candid purpose he omits necessary touches and adds su perfluous ones. At times he cannot help draping his thought, and the least shred of drapery disguises it. It is only the diarist who accomplishes the feat of self portraiture, and he, without thy such end in view, does it uncon sclously. A man cannot keep a daily record of his comings and goings and the little items that make up the sum of his life and not inadvertently give himself away at every turn. He lays bare his heart with a candor not possi ble to the self consciousness that in evitably colors premeditated revelation Unknowingly he wears his heart upon his pen for daws to peck at. While Samuel Pepys was filling those small octavo pages with his perplexing cipher he never once imagined that he was adding a photographic portrait of himself to the world's gallery of im mortals. We are more intimately acquainted with Mr. Samuel Pepys, the inner man-his little meannesses and his generosities-than we are with half the persons we call our dear friends.\* T. B. Aldrich in Atlantic.

The Candid Pepps.

In the earliest Latin inscriptions and manuscripts no system of punctuation is followed. The full point () was gradually introduced, being placed on the level, middle or top of the letters. In the minuscule manuscripts of the eighth, ninth and following centuries the period, on the line or high, was first used; then the comma and semicolon and the inverted semicolon whose power was rather stronger than that of the comma. Some say that the Caroline minuscules of the ninth century exhibit the note of interrogation, for which the inverted semicolon which was gradually dropped, may have furnished the mark. The Greeks use the semicolon as an interrogation point. In English the colon is said to have been introduced about 1485, the comma about 1501 and the semicolon about 1570. In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arendia" (1587) all the punctuation points appear, including the note of interrogotion, asterisk and parentheses.

It was decided that Mr. Wright must administer a stern lecture to his fouryear-old daughter Florence. The little girl had been naughty, but she did not seem to appreciate the fact, and Mr. Wright reluctantly undertook a "seold

He hated to make the tender little heart ache and to see the dear child cry, but he forced himself to speak judi clously and severely. He recounted her misdeeds and explained the why and wherefore of his stern rebuke. Mrs. Wright sat by, looking duly impressed. Finally Mr. Wright paused for breath

nd also to hear the small culprit acknowledge her error. The scolding was never continued. Florence turned a face beaming with admiration to her mother and said innocently:

"Isn't papa interesting?"

## At Home and Abroad.

A few days ago an elderly gentleman nd his wife were walking along the street when a lady in crossing the road fell down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possible way. When he returned to his wife, she looked like a thunder cloud.

"It's all right; it's all right," he whis-

"Yes, I know it's all right!" she repiled hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down, and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day, when I fell downstairs, you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus.

## The Christian Name

The term "Christian name" is used in England and America only. "Baptismal name" is used in other countries. The term seems to have been used first after the reformation, when Biblical names were used as a reaction against the use of the saints' names in the calendar. It is evident that all Biblical names are not Christian, but the reaction went so far as to consider everything in the Bible as Christian and everything not in the Bible as pagan or certainly non-Christian.

## A Rough Criticism.

Lord Houghton's epigram on "Sor dello," probably the most obscure of Browning's poems, though it has often gone the rounds, is worth recalling Said Lord Houghton, then only Dicky Milnes, "There are but two lines in 'Sordello' I can understandthe first and last-'Who will may hear Sordello's story told' and 'Who would hath heard Sordello's story told,' and both are false."

## Exchange of Courtestes

One of the keenest of journalists and wits, Moritz Gottlieb Saphir, had the better of the irate stranger against whom he ran by accident at the corner of a street in Munich. "Beast!" cried the offended person without waiting for an apology. "Thank you," said the journalist, "and mine is Saphir."

## The Originator.

"I wonder who made the first after dinner speech?" asked the philosopher. "Adam," replied the wise guy prompt lly. "As soon as he got through with the core of that apple he said. The woman tempted me,' didn't he?'-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"You ought not to beg," she said. "No, ma'am." admitted the tramp "Why do you do it?" "Well, ma'am, I wouldn't if

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. BUFFALO & ALLEGHANY VALLEY Low Grade Division. Effect May 24, 1903. (Eastern Standard 1)me

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A.M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.0. n. m. Red Bank 11.10 Brookville d2.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, Dulkois 2.45 p. m.

WESTWARD

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division

In effect May 25th, 1905; Trains leave Driftwood as follows: EASTWARD

9:04 a m.—Train it, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:24 p. m., New York, 9:29 p. m.; Bultimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

12:50 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Senbury, Hap-Crisburg and priocipal intermediate stations, neriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m. New York 10:25 p. m. Haltimore 7:30 p. m., Wash-ington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parior cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.

1:00 p. m.—Train 6. daily, for Har-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:25 A. M.; New York, 7.13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2.70 a. m.; Washington.

3:30 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

11:05 p.m.—Train 4.daily for Sunbury Martisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 10:38 A. M. on Sonday; Raltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 5:30 A. M. Puliman sleepers from Erie, and Williamsport to Wushington. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:37 p.m.—Frain it, duity for Sunbury, Harrisgurg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:23 a. m., New York 9:48 a. m. weekdays, (10:38 a. m., New York 9:48 a. m. weekdays, (10:38 a. m., Sunday) Raltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:39 a. m. Vestfouled buffet sleeping cars and pisses senger coaches, Huffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

## WESTWARD

ital a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium, Emporium, 3 daily for Eric. Ridg-3 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric. Ridg-vay, and week days for Dullois, Chermont and principal intermediate stations out m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and interp. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via

I mportum.

p.m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediatestations.

JOHSONBURG RAILROAD. a. m. WEEKDAYS. 10 40 ar Clermont IV 10 34 Woodvale 10 36 Quinwood 10 35 Smith's Run 10 29 Instanter 10 16 Straight 10 07 Glen Hazel 9 50 Johnsonburg 9 % lv Ridgwayar

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD

Mill Haven Croyland Shorts Mills; Blue Rock Carrier Brockwayv'l Lanes Mills McMiun Smt Harveys Run iv Fails C'k ar Iv DuBols ar 7 65 | 51 7 61 | 47 3 67 | 1 43 1 47 | 1 38 1 43 | 1 28 1 94 1 10 1 25 

For time tables and additional information W. W. ATTERBURY. J. R. WOOD,

## CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honorabie John W. Reed. President Judge of the Youri of Common Pleas of Jeffersan County, State of Pennsylvania, on the lith day of Asquet, A. D., 1983, at 2 o'clock p. m., under the "Act to provide for the Recorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 28th, A. D., 1874, and its supplements, by 8., Robinson, F. M. Brown, C. N. Lewis, F. H. Beck, and B. E. Hoover, all of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, for the charter of an intended curparation to be called The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, the character and object of which is to worship Almighty God according to the faith, doctrine, creed, discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for inese purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

M. M. Davis, solicitor.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

is hereby given that Frank S. Hoffman, Executor of W. M. Foster, deceased, will sell at public sale or outers, on the premises in the Borough of West Reynoldsville, County of Jefferson, State of Fennsylvania on the 12th day of August at 2 o'clock p. m. of the said day A. D. 190, the following described his of ground situated in Powers and Warners and itto of town lots in said Borough bounded and described as follows:

On the West by an alley sixty (90 feet; on the North by lot No. 145, one hundred and fifty 150 feet; on the east by Brown street, sixty (60 feet; on the South by lot No. 14th, one hundred and fifty 150 feet; on the South by lot No. 14th, one hundred and fifty 150 feet; on the South by lot No. 14th one hundred and fifty 150 feet; containing nine thousand (9,000) square feet, containing nine thousand (9,000) square feet, containing nine thousand (9,000) square feet, containing nine thousand fitty 150 feet, containing nine thousand fitty 150 feet, containing nine thousand fitty 150 feet, containing nine thousand (9,000) square feet, containing nine thousand fitty 150 feet, containing nine thousand (9,000) square feet, containing nine thousand fitty 150 feet, containing nine feet, containin

cit people to give me money by Jest cokin' sad."—Chicago Post.