

## Sick-Headache

Up to one year ago I had a severe sick-head-ache every Sunday, just as requiarly as the day came. At such times I could not eat and could not raise my head from the pillow without being violently nauseated. Celery King has cared me, and now I never have head-ache.—Mrs. Wm. Elliott, 28 West Ave., Rochesier, N. Y.

Byenriching the blood, toning up the nerves and strengthening the stomach, Celery King makes sick-headache impossible.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. BUFFALO & ALLEGHANY VALLEY Low Grade Division.

Eastern Standard Time

n Effect May 24, 1903.

EASTWARD.						
Distance Control	No 109	No.H3	No.101	Not 1	No.10	
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P M	
Pittsburg.		\$ 6 15	4.0 00	g: 1 :30	F 5 3	
Red Bank	4344	9.25	11 10	4 05	2.5	
Lawsonham		9 40	11 22	4.15	3.0	
New Bethlehem	500	10 13	11, 47	4 50	- X 3	
Oak Ridge		10.20	47.00	4 58	18 1	
Mayaville	1000	10 26	11 56	5.04	275 1	
Summerville	. / 4400	10.43	22222	5 21	#1 0	
Brookville	6 K 05	11 00	12 24	5 29	6 2	
Iowa	+6 16	*11 10	2222	25.50	29 1	
Fuller.	46 23	+11 16	200	15.58	90.3	

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.0. a. m Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 42.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.45 p. m.

STATIONS.		84	A	44	8 80	No. 114	46 7 88
Driftwood	100	9	E 6	10	611 10		6 5 00
Grant		30	36	200	T11 30	200	16 50
Bennezette		500	- 6	45	11 43	1,000	6 17
Tyler		200	7	12	12 12	CANTO	6.29
Pennfield	1		-7	20	12 20	70.0	7.30
Winterburn	100	1	7	255	12 25		7.00
Sabula	100	100	7	123	12 39	2200XX	7 35
Sabula DuBois Falls Creek	*6	10	18	102	12 55	\$5.05	7 35
Falls Creek	- 15	17	- 8	.05	3 15	5-12	17 47
Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller	340	23	1	128	3753	15 18	17 45
Reynoldsville	. 6	31	- 8	15	1 29	5.27	7.58
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OakRidge. New Bethlehem Lawsonham Red Bank. Pittsburg.	*11	38	£19	135	E 5 30	6 9 45	1777
Tremony K	A.	M.	P.	TI).	P. to.	P. M.	P. M

Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.20, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.20, Pittsburg 9.20 p. m. Trains marked \* run dally; § daily, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

### EASTWARD

9:04 a m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia e22 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m.; Haltimore, 6:30 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 WashIngton.

12:50 p. m.—Train 8, dally for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations,
arriving at Philadelphia 7:52 p. m. New
York 10:23 p. m. Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars
cand passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadeli-phia and Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 A. M.; New York,
7:18 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington
3:30 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York,
Philadelphia passengers can remain in
sleepor undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.
11:36 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harris-

11:05 p.m.—Train 4.daily for Sumbury, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33 Philadelphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33
A. M. on weekedays and 10.38 A. M. on Suniday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30
A. M. Pullman sleepers from Erie,
and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Washington. Passenger
coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Washington. Passenger
coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Baltimore.
12:27 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sonbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York
9:33 a. m. weekdays, (9:35 a. m., Sunday)
Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:30 a m.
Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and
Washington.

WESTWARD

### WESTWARD

m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

4:38 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Eric, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBols, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.

9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.

3:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

Emporium.

5:54p . m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

### JOHSONBURG RAILROAD.

	a. m. WEEKDAYS.			a, m.			
		10 40	ar Clermont ly	10.55			
	****	10 34	Woodvale	11 02			
	****	10 30	Quinwood		***		
	***	10 26	Smith's Run	11 00			
	****	10 20	Instanter	11 15			
***	****	10 16	Straight	11 18			
	****	10 07	Glen Hazel	11 27			
	****	9.50	Johnsonburg	11 40			
****	****	9 35	lv Ridgwayar	12 01			

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD

p.m. p.m.	n.m		B.	m	p.m.	p.m.
7 30 2 15	5 30	ar Ridgway iv	2	00	12 10	4 10
7 20 2 04	B 20	Mill Haven	T.	10	12 22	4 34
7 09 1 54	5 70	Croyland	Œ	21	12 10	4 30
7 05 1 51	M 00	Shorts Mills	X	25	12 33	4 34
7 01 1 47	8 57	Blue Rock	2	悪	12 36	# 137
3 47 1 10	8 07	Carrier	1	33	12 40	4 41
3 47 1 33	B 40	Brockwayv'l	1	輕	12 50	4 51
2 40 1 20	2 37	Lanes Mills McMinn Smt	1	幺	12 54	# D4
4 45 1 10	8 35	Harveys Run	12	51	24724	5 00
6 30 1 15	8 30	ly Falls C'k ar	1	뺬	1 06	5 02
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W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, Gon'l Manager. Pass. Traffic Mgr GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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THE SHIP'S PURSER.

Some of the Things That Make His

The lot of the purser is anything but a happy one. From his title one would think that he had only to look after the finance of the vessel, but in reality his office, so conveniently and picturesquely situated at the top of the grand staircase, is really as busy a bureau as any in Capel court or Wall street. It is no doubt legitimate enough to expect the purser to be quite au falt with the monetary matters, to explain to the Britisher the difference between a dollar and a crown or to the American that the greenback is treated with scorn and contumely in Europe, but our American friends are par excellence the interrogators of the world, and to them the purser is simply a walking encyclopedia.

He is expected to tell them all about the slilp-that's right enough-but they want to know all about the passengers as well, who they are, where they have come from and where they are going, how much they are worth and any little titbit of news about their social life. He is also asked about every hotel, beginning at Liverpool and ending at Rome, the best shops whereat to pur-chase different articles, who will give the best discount for cash, where the questioner's wife can best be rigged up In European fashion and the most like ly resort at which his daughter might run across some impecunious scion of British nobility .- Harry Furness in Strand.

Position of Wood and Its Durability. The problem has troubled many why two pieces of wood sawed from the same section of a tree should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would if in the opposite direction.

Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture, while they repel its descent. Take the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many may have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause—the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.

A Reminiscence of Fanny Kemble. Fanny Kemble is remembered by old residents of Germantown and Philadel-

phia as a superb horsewoman. She had a flery temper, which matched that of her husband, Pierce Butler, and speedfly brought about one of the most noted divorce trials reported in the law books. In her youth she was remarkably beautiful, and in the role of Juliet she was the personification of dazzling leveliness. She was noted for her keenness of wit even in the days of her old age. Once when an impertinent street lounger stepped up to her while she was looking in the window of a bric-a-brac store and said, "Are you fond of antiquities?" Mrs. Kemble quickly unpinned her vell and, turning on the man her aged face (she was then seventy-three), asked, "Are you?"

### An Aggravating Speech.

One of the wits of the parliament house is said to have observed on the occasion of Judge Deas' promotion to the honor of knighthood, "The queen may make George Deas a knight, but no one will ever make him a gentleman." Deas was quite able, however, to hold his own, and he punished the wits when they came to make their maiden speeches before him. "Prisoner at the bar," he once said to an unfortunate wretch on whose behalf an infant advocate had been feebly urging "extenuating circumstances." "everything that your counsel has said in mitigation I consider to be an aggravation of your offense."

Two Ways of Doing Business. The industrious man-the plain, everyday kind, we mean-gets to his

work early. Three hours later the man of marked executive ability drops in to see that the industrious man keeps steadily at work. If everything is going well the man of marked executive ability leaves for the day, for there is no need for a display of his peculiar qualities. If everything is going ill the man of marked executive ability quits at once in order that his reputation may not be compromised by his presence.-Boston Transcript.

### A Slave to Method.

A medical specialist was very much in the habit of using a notebook to assist his memory and insure precision. In course of time it happened that his aged father died. The worthy doctor attended the obsequies as chief mournor with due solemnity. At the close he was observed to take out his notebook and carefully to erase the words "Mem. Bury father."—Scottish American.

Translated.

"I heard her boasting that her dinner party was a success from the begin ning and ended with the greatest What's 'eclaw,' anyway?" "Why-er-that was the dessert, of course. Didn't you ever eat a 'chocolate eclaw?" "-Exchange.

Accidents Will Happen Landlady - Yes, sir, two chickens

went into that soup, Boarder—Never mind, madam, never mind. No harm done. No one would ever suspect it, I assure you.—Town and Country.

Narrow minds think nothing right above their own capacity.—RochefouALMANACS ARE ANCIENT.

Phey Were Made by the Greeks as Far Back as A. D. 100.

According to Theon, the commentator on Ptolemy, almanacs, as we understand the word, were constructed from about the year 100 A. D. by the Greeks of Alexandria, but the dates of festivals and other'events of national interest had been exposed on marble tablets in Rome 200 years B. C. Lalande, an authority on the subject, states that the earliest almanac of which the author's name is preserved was that of Solomon Jarchus, who lived in the midfile of the twelfth century.

A primitive English calendar or almanae was called the "prime-staff," "rein-stock" or \*clog almanac." It was made of wood, bone or born, about eight inches long, like a square ruler, On this the days were marked by a series of notches, every seventh being of larger size. The festivals were indicated by symbols, as were the golden number and the cycle of the moon.

Specimens of this "clog almanae" may be seen at the British museum and in museums or libraries at Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester. Some of larger size were hung "at one end of the mantle-tree of their chimneys" for general use, and smaller ones were carried in the pocket or on the walking stick .-Pearson's Weekly.

The Dust In the Air. The air of cities is impregnated with dust and filth. To combat their deleterious effects the streets should be freely ventilated and watered. Wind and rain are the great destroyers of dust. From the fields the wind lifts the debris of vegetation-pollen, seeds, spores of fungi and bacteria; the dust of the soil-silica, silicate of aluminium, carbonate and phosphate of lime and peroxide of iron. In and proceeding from volcanic regions fine particles of carbon and dried mud are taken up and wafted hundreds or even thousands of miles. In and round about cities and towns the finely ground dust of the pavements, fragments of straw, hair, stable manure, debris of insects, soot, epithelia from floor sweepings or shaken from rugs, carpets and bedding, together with gases and other volatile emanations from factories, rendering establishments, abattoirs, tanvards and compost heaps of all sorts, though not of the air, are in it, in so much as to be in some degree almost everywhere present.-Sanitarian.

A canny Scot lived in a small settle ment some miles from the neighboring town. The distance, however, could be considerably lessened by cutting through a large estate. This practice was accordingly so much resorted to that the owner gave peremptory orders for all trespassers to be turned around

and sent back the way they came. One time, however, the Scot in ques tion, having occasion to take some articles to town in a wheelbarrow, decided to run the risk and was about half way through when he saw the owner in the distance. Not relishing the idea of retracing his steps, he bethought himself of a scheme, and, promptly turning the wheelbarrow to face the direction from which he came, he sat

down upon it as if resting. Soon the owner came up and, seeing him there, roughly ordered him to turn around and go back.

As "back" was in this case his objective point, the Scot obeyed and went on his way rejoicing.

Did Not Look Right.

The intelligent compositor, one of the kind that figures in many an anecdote, worked on an Arkansas paper at a period when a well known novelist was editor. One day the printer undertook to set up the word "doughnut." He

spelled it "donut." "See here," said the novelist, "don't you know how to spell 'doughnut?'

You've misspelled it here." The intelligent compositor came over and gazed at the proof and scratched his head in perplexity.

"Well," he admitted, "that doesn't look right, but it had a 'w' in it once, and somehow that didn't look right

Set His Own Novel.

B. L. Farjeon was one of the very few writers who set up work in type without the medium of manuscript. When the novelist first turned to fiction he was editor and publisher of the Otago Times, which was printed at his own offices at Dunedin, and many of the chapters of his novel "Grif" were transferred direct to type by the late Mr. Farjeon, who was one of the most rapid compositors of his time. He was a firm believer in charms and attributed much of his good fortune to a New Zealand greenstone which he wore for many years on his watch chain.-London Tit-Bits.

The Home Product.
"I should think you would be am-

bitious for political distinction." "No," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I don't care for it. My daughter has studied painting and her pictures of me are funny enough without calling in the aid of any professional cartoonist."--Washington Star.

The Single Misfortune. "Misfortunes never come singly, you know, Miss Priscilla."

"Alas," said the poor maiden, shaking her head, "the single misfortune is the worst of all!"-New Yorker.

Painless Operation. The old beau was trying to make himself look youthful. "He is dyeing for love," they com-mented.—Chicago Post.

The kicker usually does not make much progress, notwithstanding that he puts his best foot forward,—Boston

PHIL MAY'S BARGAIN.

In Experience the Artist Had With

a Roving Conjurer An amusing story is told of the artist Phil May and an English conjurer at a fair at Stratford-on-Avon. Phil was in the crowd which had gathered to watch a very clever gentleman who was wrapoing up sovereigns and half crowns in pieces of paper and selling them for 2 shillings. The "sharp" had a beautiful face-such a face as Phil May loved to draw. So he sketched him furtively But the gentleman saw him and made speech forthwith.

"If that there celebrited portrit painter with the tight breeches on will 'and up the picter, the equally celebrited benefactor to 'committy wot is givin' away quids for coppers will reward 'im recordingly," he shouted.

Phil, with a twinkle in his eye, hand ed up the drawing. The conjurer was delighted with the sketch and pinned it to the tallboard of his cart. With another preliminary speech, he threw three sovereigns, three half sovereigns and several half crowns into a piece of paper, screwed it up and handed it to the artist. "You'll be president of the bloomin' R'yal academy some dye, young man," said he. "Here, catch!"

"A bargain's a bargate," said Phil. walking off with the packet of gold and allver. confessed afterward when he He

opened the packet and found two pennies and a halfpenny in It that it was the most entertaining commission be and ever been paid for.

Men Who "Were Literature." Balzac and Hugo were the last of the great men whose inspiration was unceasing and who did not make literature, but who were literature. Balzac wrote a great story at a sitting a sitting that lasted for eighteen hours. All that while he wrote, for no secretary could keep pace with him, and all that while he lived on black coffee. Then he slept for thirty hours. Hugo wrote "Hernani" in a month, and we can think of Balzac and Hugo as we think of the great Vene tian living in the glory and exultation of constant creation. Veronese must have improvised "The Marriage Feast at Cana" with extraordinary ease, and like to think he painted the immortal addler in a morning and went out in his gondola in the afternoon thinking he had done a fair day's work. was how men wrote and painted in the great times before science beckoned them away from the beautiful.-George Moore in Lippincott's.

Brignoll and His Age.

On one occasion Bianchi, the noted teacher, went on the stage to see Brignoll, the famous singer, whom he found pacing up and down like a mad man, humming over his part.

"Why. Brig, what is the matter with you? Are you nervous?" he asked. "Yes. I am nervous," was the reply as

he walked harder and faster than ever. "But, Brig, you ought not to be nerv ous. I've heard you sing the part 200 times. I heard you sing it thirty years ago.'

"Thirty years ago! Who are you that should know so much?"

"Who am 1? You know who I am and I know who you are." "Very well: you know what I am, but I am sure you do not know what you are, and if you wish I will tell

you. You are a fool!" A Bogus Benr's Ham.

Sir Richard Owen, the eminent anat omist, often had his skill in identifying bones tested. On one occasion his friend and neighbor, Lord John Russell, sent him a specimen for this purpose, and the professor quickly pro-This explanation of the query was subsequently offered by Lord John: "President Buchanan had sent from America to the English statesman the present of 'a choice bear's ham,' and the family had breakfasted off it several times with much enjoyment. Somehow or other, however, suspicion was aroused, and the bone was sent to their scientific neighbor, with the result stated."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Peebles.
In the "Memoir" of Robert Chambers by his brother William is a delightful allusion to Peebles, their birthplace and a spot ever warm in the loving memory of Scotch residents.

One of these, a man who had lived there all his life, was enabled by some uplift of fortune to visit Paris. When he came back his townsmen gravely gathered about him.

"Noo," said one, while the others listened, "tell us about it." "Paris," he began, "a' things considered, is a wonderfu' place; but, still, Peebles for pleasure."

Got Along Without It. "Did you ever have mal de mer on your way over to Europe?" asked Mrs. Oldenstle.

"No. Josiah took a bottle or two of it along, but when I'm seasick none of them kind of things ever does me a bit of good."-Chlengo Record-Herald.

Uscless Telling. "You can always tell an English-

man," said the Briton proudly. "Of course you can," replied the Yankee, "but it doesn't do any good, be-cause he thinks he knows it all."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Becoming Discouraged. He-Your father did not object to our marriage as much as I had expected. She-Oh, poor papa has given up the idea of being too particular.-Brooklyn

Good and Strong. Butcher-Wasn't that a good steak I sent you yesterday? r-()b, it was a good, durable WHAT IS WEALTH!

Health and Ability to Work Better

Then Money and Worry. Does wealth consist in money, houses lands, bank stocks, railroad bonds, e.c. alone? We think not. The young san starting in life with po money, but with good digestion, good sleep, good health and ability to work in some profitable employment, has what the aged capitalist would be glad to exchange all his millions for. What compensation is money for sleepless nights and painful days or

the misconduct of dissipated children? Which brings the greater happiness the glitter, show, jeniousies and faisity of fushionable life or the beartfelt friendships which prevail so largely in the homes of the industriens poor! In how many of the palaces of our millionaires will you find greater happiness in the parlor than in the kitchen? How many millionaires will tell you that they are happier now than when starting in life without a dollar?

On the top of mountains we find rocks and ice and snow. It is down in the valleys that we find the vineyards Let no man envy those richer than himself until taking all things into account-age, health, wife, children, friends-he is sure he would be willing to exchange.-George J. Angell in Our Dumb Animals.

The Erndite Prisoner. "The charge ag'in ye," the police justice said, "is burglary. What have ye

got to say?" "As to that," replied the prisoner, seedy looking man who appeared to have seen better days, "if by the term of 'burglary' you mean the offense which, according to English law and practice for centuries, has been clearly defined as bouse breaking by night, the charge is palpably ridiculous. The policeman alleges that he detected me in the act of breaking into a house yesterday afternoon in broad daylight. If on the other hand, the term is made to cover the same offense when committed by day, which, I believe, is your absurd American understanding of the word in a legal sense, I shall have to concede the correctness of the charge, your hon or, reserving, however, the right to regard with a species of contempt the crude jurisprudence of this country.' "Take 'im back to 'is cell," gasped

the police justice, "an' let 'im sober

up."-Chicago Tribune.

Theoretically, every adult person of any intelligence wishes to be strong and healthy. Practically, a majority o them wish nothing of the sort. They would like to be well enough, but are not willing to pay the price, though it really costs nothing. When a man gets out of health he usually wants to get something to "patch him up" so that he can continue the foolish things which have caused his bad condition; hence the almost universal resort to drug treatment instead of the natural means of restoring and maintaining health and strength. If a man is really lesirous of being naturally sound and healthy he will try to study out the means of becoming so. These means are all included in the seven foundation principles of practical hygienenamely, exercise, rest, air, light, food,

drink and bathing.-Cooking Club. When You Buy Cheese. When you buy cheese bear in mind that all good cheese will be mellow to the touch, yet firm. The rind will be of an even tint, clastic and free from puffs and a sample will reveal a firm, close, buttery grain of a nutty flavor. Cheese which feels so hard that you canno dent it with your finger tips on the rind is either sour, salted too heavily, skimod or cooked too much hand, if the rind breaks upon pressure or does not spring back readily when the finger is withdrawn this indicates an oversoft article, caused by the slack cooling of the curd or a want of acid. At best it will have an insipid flavor and will "go off" as it ages.

An Unappreclative Listener. A well known lawyer whose first

name is James has a brother whom he visited lately. His brother has a daughter, aged four years, whose mother had lectured her a few days before for telling "stories." The lawyer, thinking to entertain the little one, took her on his knee and told her two of his best folklore tales. Instead of being charmed, as he expected, "she never smiled, but when he had finished slid from his knee, with a solemn face, and, going to her mother, said: 'Mamma, Uncle Jim will go to the bad place sure. He has just told me two big stories."—Kansas City Journal.

Purely Conventional. "Agatha." said her mother, "I don't like to hear a daughter of mine tell even a conventional lie. You know you can't bear Aunt Becky, and yet when she came the other day you said, 'Auntie, how glad I am to see you!" "That wasn't a lie, mamma," answer-

tion."-Chicago Tribune. Marrying For Money. "I married for lub de fust time," said Ebenezer Snow, "but dis time I marries for money, an' don't you forget it." "Your bride elect has money, has

ed Agatha. "That was an exclama-

she?" "Yes, suh. Dat girl has no less dan \$34.78 in de savin's bank, for she showed me de book." - Detroit Free

Bad Attack of Paralysis. Gentleman-You can't work on ac count of paralysis! Nonsense! You look as strong as I do. Tramp-Well, ye see, boss, it's pa-ralysis of de will dat I'm troubled wit.

-Exchange. There is no place quite as dry as that where a river used to be. DISCREET INDISCRETION.

How the Insubordination of a Diplo-

An example that can never be overcoked when the right of an ambassa dor to exercise his own discretion is in question is that which occurred in the career of Lord Lyons when he was our ambassador to the United States. He was a persona grata there. "All I can say, Lord Lyons, is, 'Go thou and do was Abraham Lincoln's likewise," " genial method of receiving the British imbassador's announcement of the Prince of Wales' marriage. Lord Lyons did not take the advice, but he remained a very effective ambaisador in spite of his bachelorhood. When the grave difficulty over the Mason and Slidell case arose Lord Lyons was in-structed from home to present an ultimatum, afford twelve hours for its acceptance, and, the latter not being forthcoming, he was to break off rela tions and leave the country. The twelfth hour expired. Slidell and Mason were not surrendered and there remained apparently only the dire prospect of war. "Give me another twelve ours," said Seward, the secretary of state. It was an entire contradiction of official orders, but, nevertheless, "I will," said Lyons. From 6 o'clock that night until 6 the next morning Seward battled with the recalcitrants. Lyons received an intimation that the Confederate envoys would be given up. So by the insubordination of an ambassador war was saved .- St. James Gazette.

Blamarek's Best Cigar. Unlike Napoleon, Bismarck was

hard smoker. He once told this story to Illustrate his love of the weed: "The value of a good cigar is best understood when it is the last you possess and there is no chance of getting another. At Koenleggaetz I had only one clear left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the battle as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy bour when I should enjoy it after the victory, but I had miscalculated my

clinuces. A poor dragoon lay helpless.

with both arms crushed, murmuring

for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found only gold, which would not be of the least use to him. But stay! I had still my treasured cigar. Flighted it for him and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I

one which I did not smoke." Encouragement For the Boy. Patsy-Mom, won't yer gimme me

never enjoyed a cigar so much as that

Mrs. Casey-Didn' Of tell ye wouldn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't

candy now?

kape still? Patsy-Yes'm, but-

Mrs. Casey-Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it .- Philadelphia Press.

The Angel Calld. "Martha," said her mamma, "I trust

that while you were at your Aunt Martha's you said nothing to offend "Oh, no, mamma," declared the angel

child. "I was careful to say things which would make her know that you and papa liked her for herself alone." "That was proper."
"Why, when she asked me if you

folks had named me Martha so that she would leave us her money when she dies I told her that papa and you had talked about that and that papa said we mustn't think of such a thing.

"And what did she say?" asked mam ma eagerly.

"Nothing. She just laughed and said I was a good girl and I'd better run along home when I told her what papa said about her going to have a pocket made in her shroud."-Chicago Trib

Condiments and Digestion.

People with weak digestions will alments, as the tendency of these things is to stimulate the glands of the stom ach and cause them to produce a larger supply of digestive juices. Pepper. mustard and other like spices stir up the liver and are useful to people who from necessity or other causes lead sedentary lives. Vinegar dissolves the cellulose in raw vegetables, and that is why it tastes so well with cabbages and salads, for there is no better judge than the painte of what is good for the stomach. The oil is added because it protects the stomach from the biting

The Thumb.

Thumbs have been appreciated ever since the world began. The ancients used to call the thumb the other hand. Barbarous kings used to swear and make compacts by their thumbs. In Rome it was a sign of favor to wring and kiss the thumb and of disfavor or disgrace to lift it up or turn it outward. A man who was hurt in his thumbs was excused from serving in the Roman wars. Some of the scoundrelly citizens used to cut off their thumbs so as to remain at home and get rich. Teachers used to punish their pupils by biting their thumbs.

A General Thought.

"I tell you. I'll be master of my house when I'm a man!" said little Bennie. "That's what your father thought when he was your age. Bennic." replied the boy's mother.

Figures It Out. Jolk-When may a knothole be said to be not whele?

Polk - What are you talking about? Joik The answer is: When only a part of the knot is not. Philadelphia In the hands of many wealth is like

a harp in the hoofs of an ass .- Martin

Luther

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