Gordon & White ...
Gordon & White ...
Grinder, Jane ...
Herst, Mary E ...
Knarr, John ...
Miller, G W ... HAL Thompkins Lucas A Sherins, George... Dickey, Alice..... Kershaw, J Henry. Larson, J W..... H&L Palermo, O Thompson, Maggie Pifer, J A ...... Shobert, James ... Winters, G B. Mannus, Hugh ... Haines, S.S....... Holowell, Lewis,... Holm, Harvey.... Rhodes, Grant ... Ropelty, Michael.. Snyder, J Y.... Syphrit, J L HAL H&L Richero, Nicholas. Reynolds, Thos.and Gorslin. 15 Reynolds, Thos and 1 99 Gorslin.
Reynolds, Thos and
Gorslin.
Anderson, John...
Haines, Charles F. Gorslin. H&L Amora, P. . . . . . . . Challor, G. . . . . . . Shannon, Barney ... 12 Tompkins, Lucy A. 6 40 YOUNG TOWNSHIP. Carr, W C ..... McQuown, Samuel. Villella. Annie.... 4‡ Williams, Reuben and Bracken... 1 Cosmo and Morusco Berwind-WhiteCo'l Co. Grantor. PunxsutawneyB&L Julius Graiser... HA L 3 08 Persons remitting tax on foregoing Landshould add fifty cents on each is advertising. JOS. B. MEANS, March 2, 1994. County Treus cents on each tract for JOS. B. MEANS, County Treusurer,

#### THE WORD "MOB."

How It Worked It's Way Into the English Language.

The word "mob" is an abbreviation. It is nothing but a fragment of the full Latin original "mobile vulgus" — "the fickle common people." First the noun "vulgus" was dropped. "Mobile," coming into common use, was in a few years cut down to "mob," By Swift it was abominated to his dying day as a pe-culiarly odious kind of slang. Addison sympathized with this feeling. In No. 135 of the Spectator "mob" is put down by him as one of the ridiculous words which he fears will in time be looked upon as part of the speech. There must have been then a host of minor defenders of the purity of our tongue who bewalled its increasing use and pointed to that fact as evidence of the growing degeneracy of the lan-guage. But the assalled form stoutly held its ground and outlived its censurers. Addison's fears have been realized. The abbreviation has thoroughly established itself. Accordingly a word which their predecessors stigmatized as a corruption of the vilest kind is now used unhesitatingly by the most precise of modern jurists. The reason of its prevalence is obvious. It came to supply a very genuine want. There is no other single word that conveys definitely the idea of a particular sort of riotous assemblage. Harper's.

# BY HOOK OR BY CROOK.

An Ancient Phrase That Has Many

Phases of Menning. The phrase "by hook or by crook" may simply refer to an ancient custom which allowed persons to collect for fuel dead wood in the king's forest such as they could break off and remove with "cart, hook and crook."

Some trace its significance "by foul means or by fair" to the contrasted uses of the footpad's hook or the bishop's crook.

Others remind us of the expression in very early days "by huke o'er krooke"—that is, by bending the knees and cringing low.

Another plausible explanation is that after the great fire of London disputes as to ownership of land were settled by two surveyors whose names were Hook and Crook.

Quite different is the view taken by those who tell us that when Strong-bow sailed for Ireland he instructed his men to make their attack by Hook, a promontory northeast of Waterford, or by Crook, a harbor on the south

In any case, the phrase is very old, for it was used by Bacon (1550), by Skelton, the poet laureate (1500), and by Chaucer nearly 600 years ago .-Pearson's.

### LUNAR SCENERY.

Its Appearance Proves the Moon's

Lack of Air and Water. It is by indirect methods of observation that scientists learn of the absence of atmosphere in the moon. There are various arguments that can be adduced, but the most conclusive is that obtained on the occurrence of what is called the occultation of a star. It sometimes happens that the moon comes directly between the earth and a star, and the temporary extinction of the latter is an occultation. We can observe the movement when it takes place, and the suddenness of the extinction of the star is extremely remarkable. If the moon had a copious atmosphere, the gradual interposition of this would produce a gradual extinction of the star and not the sudden

phenomenon usually observed. This absence of air and water from the moon explains the peculiar and weird ruggedness of the lunar scenery. We know that on the earth the action of the wind and of rain, of frost and of snow is constantly tending to wear down our mountains and reduce their hard outlines, but no such agents are at work upon the moon.

#### FAMOUS FOR FAT.

Daniel Lambert, Who Died in 1809 Got Too Obese to Wabble.

The fame of Daniel Lambert as champion among fat men in England If not in the world, still remains un rivaled. Daniel was born at Leicester in 1770 and died in 1809 at Stamford The grandson of a celebrated cock fighter and addicted to sport through out his life, his dimensions were not extraordinary, and his habits were not different from those of other lads un til he was fourteen years old. When twenty-three years of age, however, he turned the scale at thirty-two stone and, although he is recorded to have been then able to walk from Woolwich to London, at the time of his death, it his fortieth year, he had attained the prodigious weight of fifty-two stone, or 728 pounds, and was more or less help less. He was a modest man, and wher he had achieved physical greatness fame was thrust upon him. He was for a long time unwilling to be made a show of, but he gained a more than local reputation, and people traveled from far to see him, resorting to various devices in order to be allowed to do so. At length the prospect of profit overcame his resolution, and for four years before his death he exhibited himself in London and in the prov-

He was apparently a man of some wit, for once, before he permitted the public to gaze upon him, an inquisitive person had gained access to his presence by pretending to be a fellow sportsman interested in the pedigree of a mare, whereupon Lambert promptly replied, "She was bred by Impertinence out of Curiosity." Before the days of Daniel Lambert, Edward Bright of Malden was a well known fat man, although his name no longer lingers as a household word. He died in 1750 at the age of thirty years, weighing fortytwo stone and seven pounds, and is stated to have been an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength that his life was a burden and his death a deliverance. Both Bright and Lambert seem to have been genial, good humored fellows and very popular among those who visited them. In-deed popularity seems to be the lot of the corpulent in fact as well as in fiction. The heroes of fiction, however, have the advantage in the matter of lasting glory, and the names of Daniel Lambert and the fat boy of Peckham sink into insignificance beside those of

#### Applied Science.

-London Standard.

Falstaff and the fat boy in "Pickwick."

When James Russell Lowell was minister to England, he was guest at a banquet at which one of the speakers was Sir Frederick Bramwell. Frederick was to respond to the toast. "Applied Science." It was long after midnight when the toast was proposed, and several speakers were still to be called. Rising in his place, the scientist said:

"At this hour of the night, or, rather, of the morning, my only interest in applied science is to apply the tip of the match to the side of the box upon which alone it ignites and to apply the flame so obtained to the wick of a bedroom candle."

A moment later Lowell tossed a paper across the table to him bearing these two lines:

Oh, brief Sir Frederick, would that all could catch
Your happy talent and supply your match!

# -Youth's Companion.

A Pair of Misers.

Mr. and Miss Dancer were reputed the most notorious misers in the eighteenth century. The manner in which beads and crystals primarily as amuthis couple were found after death to lets and cut devices on them to enhave disposed of their wealth was even more strange than could have been their method of acquiring it. The total value was £20,000, which was thus disposed of: Two thousand five hundred pounds was found under a dunghill. £500 in an old coat nailed to the manger in the stable, £600 in notes was hidden away in an old teapot, the chimney yielded £2,000 stowed in nineteen different crevices, and several jugs filled with coin were secreted in the stable loft.

### England's Magna Charte.

That shriveled parchment, the charter of English freedom, was saved, it is said, by the veriest chance from the scissors of a merciless tailor. Struck by the great seals attached to a piece of paper the tailor was cutting up. Sir Robert Cotton stopped the man and gave him fourpence for the document would have destroyed. It is now in the British museum, lined and mounted and in a glass case, the seal a shapeless mass of wax and the characters quite illegible.—London Mail.

### Said Maid to Mistress.

"Where have you been, Jane?" "I've been to a meeting of the Girls' Friendly society, ma'am," was the maid's reply.
"Well, what did the lady say to you?"

"Please, ma'am, she said I wasn't to give you warning, as I meant to. She said I was to look upon you as my thorn-and bear it."-New Yorker.

### Willingness

"But would you die for me?" persisted the romantic maiden. "I would," replied the frank and elderly sultor. "Even now I am using a high priced preparation warranted to restore hair to its original color."--Detroit Free Press.

# That Musical Ear.

Praxiteles — You perhaps wouldn't think it, but De Pounder, the musician over there, plays entirely by ear. Fi-acre—Is it possible? Is that what makes 'em so large?-Tit-Bits.

hair in the head is worth two in brush.-Boston Christian Register.

#### A DOUBLE RESURRECTION.

heh of the Generals Thought That

the Other Was Dead. General Barlow of the Union army fell wounded and, it was thought, dy-ing during the first day of the battle of Gettysburg and within the Confederate lines, General Gordon, cantering by, saw him and recognized him. Dismounting, be approached the prostrate man and inquired what he could do for

"I am dying," said Barlow, "Just reach late my coat pocket, draw out the letter you find there and read it to me. It is from my wife." Gordon rend the letter.

"Now, general," said Barlow, "please destroy that letter. I want you to notity her-she is in the town over yonder what has happened to me."

"I will," replied Gordon. He sent for Mrs. Barlow, giving her safe conduct through the southern lines, and then rode away, certain that Barlow's death was a question of only a few hours at most.

But Barlow did not die. His wife came promptly and had him removed to the town of Gettysburg, where she pursed him so faithfully that he recov

Many years passed until one night both generals were guests at a dinner in Washington. Some one brought them together and formally introduced them. Time had altered the personal appearance of both.

"Are you any relation to the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg?" asked Gordon.

"Yes; a very near relation," answered Barlow, with a laugh. "I am the very man who was killed. But I have been informed that a man named Gordon lost his life in battle later on. He saved my life at Gettysburg. Are you any kin to that man?"

"I am he," was the reply. Both heroes laughed as they gave each other a heartier handshake .-Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### IF YOU ARE WELL BRED-

You will try to make others happy. You will not be shy or self conscious. You will never indulge in ill natured gossin.

You will never forget the respect due to age.

You will think of others before you think of yourself. You will not swagger or boast of

your achievements. You will not measure your civility

by people's bank accounts. You will be scrupulous in your re gard for the rights of others.

In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.

You will not forget engagements. promises or obligations of any kind.

You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of others. You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs

stances cause another pain if you can You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff

You will never under any circum

### Jewelry and Magie.

manners.-Success.

Finger rings, earrings, bracelets, brooches and other articles of personal adornment originated not from the resthetic sense of our remote ancestors, but from their belief in magic. Even civilized men today sometimes entertain a superstitious regard for small stones and pebbles of peculiar shape or color and carry them about as charms. The Greeks and Asiatics used stones. hance their magical power. The use of such stones as seals was secondary and may at first have been for sacred purposes only. When a primitive peo ple first find gold they value it only for its supposed magic and wear nuggets of it strung with beads.

Derivations of Some Common Words One remembers how on the 15th of June, 1215, King John signed the great charter of the constitutional freedom of Britain and how after he had signed it be flung himself in a burst of fury on the floor and gnawed the straw and rushes with which the floors of those days were strewn. Now, what was "charta?" Originally nothing more or less than a sheet of papyrus strips glued together as writing paper. So it is to the Egyptian reed that we owe our "charters," "charts," "cards," "cartes" (blanche and de visite), our "cartoons" and our "cartridges."-London Chronicle.

### Accurate.

"Sir," says the Boston reporter, "our office is informed that your purse was stolen from you last night. Is there anything in it?"

"Not by this time, doubtless," answers Mr. Emerson Waldo Beeneeter, relapsing into an attitude of perturbed meditation.-Judge.

### Advanced.

"You say that Lord Fucash's social position has improved since he married a rich American girl?"

"Yes, indeed. Formerly he was only a nobleman, but now he belongs to our heiresstocracy."-Exchange.

"What sort of money will you have, Mrs. Mumm?" asked the cashier when that lady presented a large check for payment.

"Sterilized," replied Mrs. Mumm. Life.

### Winter.

Yeast-When we get real cold weather, they say we are getting a taste of winter. What is the taste of winter? Crimsonbeak-Why, it's when it is bltter.—Yonkers Statesman.



# Sick-Headache.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division.

n Effect Nov. 29, 1903. Eastern Stangard Time

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A. M. P. m. P. m. P. M. P. Train 312 (Sunday: leaves Duffels 4.19 p. m. Fails Creek 4.17, keynoldsville 4.30, Rookville 5.00, Red Bank 5.30, Pittsburg 9.25 p. m. No. 107 daily between Pittsburg 9.25 p. m. On Sundays only train leaves Deffewood at 8.20 a. m., arrives Duffels 10.00 a. m. Returning teaves Duffels 9.30 p. m., arrives Driftwood 4.40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

Trains marked \* run daily; | daily, except anday; † thig station, where signals must be thown.

Phindelphia & Erie Rullroad Division

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

# EASTWALD:

3:04 a m-Train 12, weekings, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Fottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, and the Intermediate stations, arriving at Philafelphia 6.21 p.m., New York, 3:30 p.m.; Ruttimore, 3:30 p.m.; Weshington, 7:15 p.m. Fillman Parior car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Bai Imore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Battimore and Man-lecton.

12:50 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury. Har-risburg and principal latermediate stations, neriving at Philadelphin 7:32 p. m., Wash-ington 8:35 p. m., Vestluided parior cars and passenger coaches, Bullalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.

4:50 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Har-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphis 4:2.4 m.; Washington 7.2a a. m.; Baltimore, 2.30 a. m.; Washington

sleeper undisturbed until 138 A M.

11:05 p.m.—Train 4.daily for Sunbury, Haftrisburg and interpolalite stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A.M. on weeksdays and 10:88 A M. on Sonday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, Sido A. M. Fullman sieepers from Erle, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger conches from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

1:41 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sanobury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 a. m., New York 9:38 a. m. weekdays, 10:38 a. m., Sunday)

Baltimore 7:25 a. m. Washington, 8:38 a. m. Vestbuiled baffet sleeping cars and prassenger coaches, Baffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD

#### -Train 7, daily for Buffalo via

Emporium.

141 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Eric, Ridgway, and week days for DuRois, Clermont
and principal intermediate stations.

150 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points. 5 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via 43p. m.-Train at, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

# JOHSONBURG RAILBOAD.

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Geo'l Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'lPassenger Agent.