BLOTTING PAPER.

It Was Known and Used as Far Back as the Year 1075.

There is a pretty prevalent belief that blotting paper is a modern invention; that a hundred years ago it was unknown, while sand being used in its stend.

Blotting paper, as a matter of fact, was a recognized convenience of the writing desk as far back as 1675. In that year there was issued a book called "Townsend's Preparative to Pleading," a copy of which is in the possession of a Chicago antiquary, and this volume contains on page 8 the following para-

"Let the dusting or sanding in books he avoided, rather using fine brown paper to prevent blotting if time of the drying cannot be allowed, for sand takes away the good color of the ink, and, getting into the backs of books, makes them break their bind-

The sand that was used for blotting in the past was, the Chicago antiquary says, very clean and white and fine, and it was called silver sand. It was kept in a cruet with a perforated lid, like a salt crust, and thence it was sifted over the wet writing. An odd thing about it was that the ink never seemed to stain it. It could be used over and over and it remained to the end as white as snow,

BATTLE STANDARDS.

So Ancient That Their Use Is Men-

tioned In the Bible. The custom of carrying flags or standards in battle dates back at least to 1490 B. C. We find in Numbers II, 2, that "every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard with the ensign of his father's house." Each standard of the twelve tribes thus distinguished was supposed to have been of a color to correspond with the stone in Aaron's breastplate which bore the name of that tribe. Under the generic name banner are included many species, such as standard, ensign, pennon, flag, etc. These have been used from earliest times and in all countries to direct movements of troops.

The earliest Roman standard was a bundle of straw fixed to the top of a spear. This was succeeded by figures of animals, such as the horse and the boar, which soon gave place to the eagle, the chief Roman ensign, afterward assumed by the German and French emperors. By every warlike people the banner has been regarded as an emblem of national honor, in defense of which each soldier was at all times ready to die, while banners and flags taken from the enemy have always been special trophies of victory to which places of honor in public buildings have been assigned.

BOOTS AND SPURS.

Quaint Account of Hungarian Cav alry In Olden Days.

A contemporary manuscript account of the diet of Ratisbon, held in 1630 by the Emperor Ferdinand II, on the oc ension of the landing of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in Germany, mentions as a remarkable fact that the Hungarian cavalry who rode through the streets to the ceremonial wore their spurs on their boot soles.

It is difficult to credit that these spurs were fixed on the flat of the boot. for thus shod the horsemen could neither walk nor stand, especially when the large size of the spurs worn at the period is considered. Probably the writer intended to indicate that instend of being fastened to the heel in the usual fashion they were made to project from the fore part of the military boot, which is a portion of the

Walking on the Celling.

Few people probably know what it is that enables flics to walk on the celling." It has been supposed that their ability to do so was due to the fact that each of their feet is a miniature air pump. This theory was found to he unsound and it was then explained that the foat was made possible by means of a viscous substance which exuded from the hairs on their feet. This theory also was abandoned as being only partly accountable for the facts, and the preferred explanation is that flies are enabled to walk upside down on smooth substances by the help of capillary adhesion. An investigator has found by a series of nice calculations, such as the weighing and measuring of hairs, that a fly would be upheld by capillary attraction were it four-ninths as heavy again as it is Each fly is supposed to be furnished with from 10,000 to 12,000 minute foot hairs. These exude an oily fluid, and it is because of the repulsion between watery surface and this oily liquid that a fly finds it difficult to mount a dampened glass.-Harper's Weekly,

Spoiled It All.

A farmer went to hear John Wesley preach. Wesley said he would take up three topics of thought. He was talking chiefly about money. His first was, "Get all you can." The farmer nudged a neighbor and said: "This is strange preaching. I never heard the like b fore. This is very good." Then Wes-ley discoursed on "Industry," "Activity." "Living to Purpose," and reached his second division, "Save all you can. The farmer became more excited. "Was there ever anything like this?" he said. Wesley denounced thriftless ness and waste, and he satirized the willful wickedness which lavishes in luxury, and the farmer rubbed his hands, and he thought, "All this I have been taught from my youth up. and what with getting and what with hoarding it seemed to him that "salvation" had come to his house. But Wesley advanced to his third head. which was "Give all you can." "Ah, dear; ah, dear," said the farmer; "he has gone and spoiled it all!"

Heliotropism.

Heliotropism is the peculiar property shown by many plants, notably the sunflower, of always turning toward the sun. In the case of seedlings the phenomenon is especially marked. The cells on the light side are apparently retarded in growth, thus causing a curvature toward that side. Professor Romanes experimented with an inter mittent light, such as that of an elec tric spark discharge, upon mustard seedlings and found the heliotropic effect produced in this way far greater than that caused by the sun or any other form of light. Strange to say however, this abnormal influence is unaccompanied by the generation of phlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants which requires sunshine for its proper production .- Pall Mall Ga-

First English Letter.

zette.

The oldest letter written in English of which there is record was that to Sir John Pelham in London by his wife, who was then in Kent. That letter is dated March 22, 1339, and was sent to London by messenger.

Up to the commencement of the reign of Edward L, all letters, even of the most private nature, were written in Latin. About the time of Edward's accession, French, which had been the spoken language of the court from the time of the conquest, began to be used in written correspondence. In the reign of Edward III. the English language, in pursuance of an act of parliament, was made the language of

ANXIETY. Effects of This Form of Mental and

Physical Derangement. In a paper read before the congress

of French allenists at Grenoble Dr. Gaston Lalanne pointed out that anxiety is a disturbance which is expressed by the entire being. The exciting causes are sometimes physical and sometimes psychical, and the symptoms manifested are both physical and mental. The physical symp toms comprise cold feelings and chills of the scalp and body, general lassiinco-ordination of voluntary tude, movements far more apparent than real emotional coloring of speech and vertigo, which is dependent upon vasomotor cerebral disturbances or upon digestive troubles. In the anxious states there are always circulatory troubles, such as accelerated heart beat, rregularity of the heart's action, heightened arterial tension and coldness of the extremities. Respiratory disturbances are also present.

The psychical symptoms of anxiety Include various degrees of vague dread and apprehensiveness, often taking definite forms, in which case they are designated as "phobias" or "obession of fear." weakening the capacity of attention and of memory, and a tend-ency to confusion of ideas. Hallucinations of the senses are prone to occur.

COMEDIAN SAM VALE.

He Was the Original of Sam Weller of Pickwick Fame.

The original of Sam Weller was Sam Vale, an English low comedian, who, in the early part of the last contury . was quite popular in the south of England, In the year 1811, and for a few years after, he made quite a reputation in the musical farce called "The Bourding House," written by Beasley. In this he played the part of Simon Spatterdash, a person who indulged in old and whimsical sayings. "Come on, as the old man said to the tight boot;" "I am down on you, as the extinguisher said to the candle;" "Let every one take care of himself, as the donkey said when dancing among the chickens," are fair illustrations of his witticisms In the course of that play the resemblance between them and some of the sayings of Sam Weller being very

marked. In private life Vale was wit, and many good things in his own time were credited to him. A man of excellent temper, he had no enemies and the good humor which pervaded every saying, together with the drollery of his manner, gave his witticisms unusual value. His sayings were called Sam Valerisms, and on the appearance of Pickwick in 1836 the character of Weller was generally recognized as a portraiture of Vale. The comedian died in 1848 at the age of fifty-one.

THE WILLOW TREE.

John Parke Custis Planted the First One in This Country. When the south sea bubble in England collapsed one of the speculators went to Smyrna to repair his fortune He was a friend of Alexander Pope and sent him a box of figs in which had been placed a twig of a tree. Pope planted the twig on his grounds on the shore of the Thames, not knowing of

what tree it was. It grew and was a weeping willow. In 1775, when the tree was over fifty years old, one of the young British officers who came to Boston with the British army brought a twig from the tree, which he intended to plant on his lands after the re bellion had been crushed. John Parke Custis, son of Mrs. Washington, going on errands to the British camp under a flag of truce, became acquainted

THE AFTERNOON NAP.

Modern Conditions Killing the Siesta Habit In Mexico.

There are people in Mexico City who take their afternoon map every day, and are greatly benefited thereby, but their number appears to be growing less year by year. Whether the siest is beneficial or not, or whether in this high altitude it is a necessity for many persons, as is claimed by some, its death knell as a general custom seems to have been sounded since the city adopted its modern enterprise and Many old residents will tell you of the time when a person in the city of Mexico would have been considered almost crazy if he neglected his after noon rest, but gradually, with the advent of the rallways, the street cars and the electric lights, came the inevitable sleeplessness which is one of the most noticeable characteristics of modern civilization.

There are several supporters of the slesta idea in this city who express regret that the custom appears to be passing away. These persons, who are themselves devotees of the practice, claim that it is a boalthful and nerve restoring habit and that if it were indulged in systematically by the people of the United States and other gressive countries there would be few er cases of nervous wrecks for the newspapers to report. "Early rising and a short nap after dinner" is what these people advocate, claiming that the best work of most persons is performed in the morning.-Mexican Hernld.

FIRST USE OF TEA. .

An Ancient Legend Ascribes It to King of China.

By whom or when the use of ten for drinking purposes was first discovered is lost in antiquity. It is spoken of as a famous herb in Chinese literature as far back as 2,000 years B. C., at which time its cultivation and classification were almost as thorough and complete as they are today. One of the ancient legends says that its virtues were ac cidentally learned by King Shen Nung She, the Chinese monarch who is also known as "the divine husbandman." who, the record says, flourished forty centuries ago. He was engaged in bolling water over a fire made of the branches of the tea plant and careless ly allowed some of the leaves to fall into the pot. The liquid which he expected to com-

from the vessel simply as sterilized water was miraculously converted into an elixir of life by the accidental addition of the tea leaves. Soon after it became highly esteemed in all the oriental cities and was used as a royal gift from the Chinese monarchs to the potentates of southern and western Asin.

This same King Shen Nung She not only earned the title of respect by which he was known through the dis covery of the virtues of tea, but be cause of being the first to teach his people how to make and use plows and many other implements of husbandry.

Emerson on Lincoln.

The president impressed me more favorably than I had hoped. A Trank, sincere, well meaning man, with a law yer's habit of mind, good, clear state ment of his fact, correct enough, not vulgar, as described, but with a sort of boyish cheerfulness, or that kind of sincerity and jolly good meaning that our class meetings on commencement days show in telling our old stories over. When he has made his remark he looks up at you with great satisfac tion and shows all his white teeth and laughs. He argued to Sumner the whole case of Gordon, the slave trader, point by point, and added that he was not quite satisfied yet, and meant to refresh his memory by looking again at the evidence. All this showed a fidelity and conscientiousness very honorable to him. When I was introduced to him he said. "Oh. Mr. Emerson, I once heard you say in a lecture that a Kentuckian seems to say by his air and manners, 'Here am I; if you don't like me, the worse for you."-Diary of R. W. Emerson in Atlantic.

SHIPS' ANCHORS.

The Change From Short, Straight Flukes to Curved Arms.

The ship's anchors in general use up to the beginning of the last century consisted of a long, round shank, having two comparatively short straight arms or flukes, inclined to the shank at an angle of about forty de grees and meeting it in a somewhat sharp point at the crown. In large an chors the bulky wooden stock was built up of several pleces, hooped together, the whole tapering outward to the ends. especially on the aft or cable side

About the beginning of the last con tury a clock in the Plymonth navy yard, Pering by name, suggested certain improvements, the most impor tant of which was making the arms curved instead of straight. At first sight this simple change may seem o little value, but consideration will about this is not the case. The holding nower of an anchor depends on two principal conditions-namely, the extent of use ful holding surface and the amount of vertical penetration. The latter qual ity is necessary on account of the un ture of ordinary sea bottoms, the surface layers of which are generally less tenacious and resisting than is the ground a short distance below.

In the year 1831 chain cables becau to supersede the hempen ones, with the result that the long shanked anchors hitherto in vogue were no longer necessary, and anchors with shorter shanks and with heavier and stronger crowns gradually came into use. In consequence of these changes, a com mission was appointed in the year 1838 to inquire into the holding power of anchors and a principal result of its labors was the adoption of the so called admiralty pattern anchor, which continued to be used in the British navy up to the year 1860.

The invention of the steam hammer in 1842 made the welding of heavy masses of iron a comparatively easy and reliable process, so that from this time onward the strength of anchors fully kept pace with that of the chain cables, which had come into general use. A number of patents for anchors were taken out prior to the great exhibition of 1851, and, public attention having been called to the models there shown in the following year, a committee was appointed by the admiralty to report on the qualifications of anchors of the various kinds.

Practical trials were then instituted. and, as a result, some of the tests to which the anchors were submitted were of doubtful value-such, for instance, as "facility for sweeping." Nowadays, however, at all events for deep ships in shallow harbors, it is considered an advantage for an anchor to offer as little obstruction as possible above the ground.-Nautical Gazette.

How to Keep Out of Trouble

"The rivalry between the two arms of the national service, the army and navy," said an army man. "is shown between the marines and the jackies on a man-of-war. The marines are soldier policemen, and the jackles have a keen contempt for them. 1 re member hearing of one old tar who was always getting into trouble. Finally he made peace with one of the ma rines

"'Tell me how to keep out of trou-ble?' the old tar asked. 'If you'll show me the way I'll give you my plug of tobacco.

"The marine tried the plug and found it to his liking. He tightened his belt straightened his cap and then delivered himself of this advice:

"'Whenever you're feeling easy and happy and comfortable, quit it, for you be breaking a rule. It's the only you

A VAMPIRE VINE.

Death Dealing Swamp Plant That Fows In Mearague.

Mr. Dunstan, naturalist, who spent nearly two years in Central America in the study of the flora and fauna of the country, relates the finding of a singular growth in one of the swamps which surround the great lakes of Nicaragua. He was engaged in hunting for botanical and entomological speci-mens when he heard his dog cry out, as if in agony, from a distance. Runuing to the spot whence the animal's cries came, Mr. Dunstan found him enveloped in a perfect network of what seemed to be a fine rope-like tissue of roots and fibers. The plant or vine seemed composed entirely of bare, interlacing stems resembling more than anything else the branches of the weeping willow denuded of its follage, but of a dark, nearly black hue and cov-

ered with a thick, viscid gum that exuded from the pores. Drawing his knife, Mr. Dunstan endeavored to cut the animal free, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in severing the fleshy muscular fibers. To his horror and amazement, the naturalist then saw that the dog's body was blood stained, while the skin appeared to have been actually sucked or puckered in spots, and the animal staggered as if from exhaustion. In cutting the vine the twigs curled like living, sinuous fingers about Mr. Dunstan's hand, and it required no slight force to free the member from its elinging grasp, which left the flesh red and blistered. The gum exuding from the vine was

of a grayish dark tinge, remarkably adhesive and of a disagreeable animal odor, powerful and nauseating to inhale The native servants who accompt

nled Mr. Dunstan manifested the greatest horror of the vine, which they call "the devil's snare," and were full of stories of its death dealing powers. He was able to discover very little about the nature of the plant, owing to the difficulty of handling it, for its grasp can only be torn away with the loss of skin and even of flesh, but as near as Mr. Dunstan could ascertain its power of suction is contained in a

tle suckers, which, ordinarily closed, open for the reception of food. If the substance is animal the blood is drawn off and the carcass or refuse then dropped. A hump of raw meat being thrown It. in the short space of five minutes the blood will be thoroughly drunk off and the mass thrown aside

Its voracity is almost beyond belief.

number of infinitesimal mouths or lit

In Case of Fire.

The chief of the Philadelphia fire department has published a set of rules 'In Case of Fire." They ought to be learned by heart, like the multiplication table, so that when needed they will spring automatically to the mind: First sound the alarm.

Close the door and open the win dows. A closed door is a wonderful protection against flame; an open win dow lets the heat and smoke out.

Do not fear thick smoke too much Go down on your hands and knees You will find no smoke near the floor Nine times out of ten you can descend

a stairway so. Many have been burn ed to death because they thought a smoke filled stairway meant an impas

sable one. There is plenty of pure air to breathe near the floor. Should the fire have gained such headway that all exits are blocked. shut yourself in a front room and lean far out of the window, so that the fire men can see you. Once they see you it is reasonably sure they will rescue

Above all, keep cool. The majority

Feel "Fagged Out," Have HEADACHE, BACKACHE. POOR APPETITE, BAD BREATH, **BAD COMPLEXION**, and would like to feel and look well, let us recommend CELERY KING to you. Sold by Druggests. Price, size, and ide. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUFFALO & ALLEGENY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division. n Effect May 29, 1904. Eastern Standard Time EASTWARD No 109 No.113 No.101 No111 Ne 107 STATIONS. M A, M, P, M F 15 (\$ 000 (\$ 1.30) 100 11 05 4 05 47 11 18 4 18 20 11 44 50 ttsburg. d Bank 9 47 Lawsonham New Bethlehe Oak Ridge... 34 11 54 52 12 10 10 12 24 layport.... ookville uller 10 11 12 60 1337055039 alls Creek 53 11 M 00 #12 05 ula. interburn Instant 38 17 56 1 05 1 8 20 M. P. M. F 8 40 §

CELEPL

NATURE'S CURE

Train 851 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9 6. a. m., Red Bank II.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.45 p. m

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	Nº 108	No 108	No 102	No. 114	No.110
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A. M. P. m. P. m. P. M. P. M. [A. M. P. m. P. m. P. M. P. M. F. M. Train 902 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville4.30, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Fittsburg 9.30 p. m. No. 167 daily between Pittsburg and DuBols. On Sundays only train leaves Driftwood at 8.20 a. m., arrives DuBois 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois 2.40 p. m. arrives Diff. wood 3.40 p. to., stopping at intermediate stations.

OTrains marked * run daily; § daily, except Sunday; + flag station, where signals must be

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 29th, 1904. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD

2:04 a m-Train 12, weekdinys, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philaciphia 6:33 p.m., New York, 3:30 p.m.; Baitimore, 6:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pullman Parior car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-songer coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

Frederick von Raumer, who quotes this in his "History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, Illustrated by Original Documents." passes the matter over without comment. The same manuscript adds that the Hungarian horses had their manes, tails and feet painted red.

Ancient Drinking Guilds.

It is gravely said by an authority that the Dutch guilds, the most ancient of workingmen's organizations, had their origin in the drinking guilds. which, although they did not, as in the case of the Greeks and Romans, exalt drink to the rank of a deity, made it a kind of civic dignitary. These drink guilds and drink brethren existed from the earliest times until the latter part of the sixteenth century, when their excesses led to their suppression. It is held that men who worked together drank together and thus formed the primitive club which developed into the guild .-- Notes and Queries.

Rose of Olden Time.

In the very long ago hose were not stockings as now worn, but made long and were often drawn up even to the waist, and, oddly enough, had pockets in their sides. We read, moreover, that In the time of the Tudors and Stuarts they were of great variety, both of material and color, and for such as could command the luxury were rich ly trimmed and costly; they were often called "nether stocks."

Useless Labor.

"Don't be afraid of making me angry by telling me your candid opinion of my verses, old fellow. Criticism doesn't make any difference with me."

"I know that, my dear boy, but the trouble is that it doesn't make any fference with your verses either.' New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Singular and Plural.

"Funny! There was a time when the barbers used to speak of my hair." "You mean before you began to get

"Yes. Now they speak of my bairs." -Philadelphia Press.

Bobby Burns and the Mayor. On one occasion, arriving at Carlisle on horseback, Bobby Burns is said to have turned his steed out to grass for awhile, and the animal strayed on to a meadow belonging to the corporation and got impounded. Although the horse was given up to him, the poet retaliated upon the mayor, whose tenure of office was to expire on the very morrow of the incident, as follows:

Was e'er puir poet sae befitted? The mainter drunk-the horse committed! Puir harmless beast, tak' thee nae care: Thou'lt be a horse when he's nae mair (mayor).

sure to Be Overted.

"Ah, doctor, glad to meet you," said Mr. Forsyte. "I wish you'd drop around to the house at about 9 this evening "None of the children sick, I hope?" "No. But they will be when they get back from their grandmother's They're there for supper."--Philadelphia Ledger.

Delicate Scorn

"I observe that you invariably praise your rivals," said one actress.

"Yes," answered the other. "It's the wisest thing to do. It sounds mag nanimous and also conveys the impression that you do not consider them worth being jealous of."-Washington Star.

Chance For a Fortune.

A would be grateful public is waiting to reward the man who will invent a car window that can always be opened easily in summer, but can only be opened by consent of the majority in sian army. winter.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Economical.

Husband-You are not economical. Wife-Well, if you don't call a woman mical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage I'd like to know what you think econo-my is like.--Glasgow Times.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.-

with the owner of the willow twig which was draped in oiled silk, and obtained it from him, which he planted near his home at Abingdon, Va., where it became the progenitor of all the weeping willows in America.

Anemone Facts.

Naturalists have duly recorded that that if a sea anemone be divided in halves longitudinally a new animal will in time be reproduced by each half, assuming the anemone is kept in pure sea water. An old zoologist relates how he watched an anemone which somehow or other had contrived to half swallow one of the valves of an oyster shell. Practically the shell struck in its giz sard and gradually cut its way down through the soft tissues of the anemone until it halved the animal as by

a partition. Perfect reproduction of two anemones through the division of one was noted to be the result of this accident. Even a fragment or two of an anemone body left attached to its rock may in due season reproduce new body -- London News

Soldiers' Superstitions.

Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter heaven in a better state if they are personally clean at the time they are killed. Consequently before an expected battle they perform their tollets with scrupulous care, dress themselves in clean garments and put on the best they have. This superstition is not confined to the Cossacks alone, but is widely prevalent in all branches of the Rus-

Making It Show,

Holly-How did Marie learn to us her left hand so gracefully? Dolly-That's the hand she wears her engagement ring on.

Charity. President of the Girls' Club-Well, girls, we have \$40 in the treasury, How shall we spend it? Chorus-Oh. let's get up a charity ball!-Puck.

To accept good advice is to increase one's own ability.-Goethe.

In Old Stagecoach Days.

There used to be rate wars in the old stagecoach days in England. At one time, early last century, one stage coach company not only cut the price from Lewes to London to a very low rate, but gave also other inducements. As the coach started from Lewes at a somewhat uncomfortably early hour in the morning, by way of tiding over the difficulty the proprietors allowed the more slothful of their passengers to go overnight to Brighton, where they were accommodated with good beds free of expense and could proceed comfortably to London by the com pany's morning coach.

Of Two Evils Choose the Lenst. Doctor-If you are to recover, you must spend the next three mouths in traveling. Patient-But I can't afford it, doctor. Doctor-Very well, stay at home if you must, and I will visit you daily. Patient-Never mind, doctor; I think I will travel after all.

An Expensive Wedding. "The bride nearly fainted during the ceremony and had to be supported by her father until it was over." "Yes, and now I hear her father is supporting both of them."

Fooling His Stomach. Landlady-You did not wear glasses when you first came here. Why do you wear them now? Boarder-I want make the food look as large as pos**ible!**

"Rush the season!" cried the man to the waiter, desiring the sait and paper in a hurry.-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Courtship In Holland. The etiquette of Holland is exceed-

ingly strict in all classes. The young girl is most carefully chaperoned, and she never goes anywhere, even to church, unless accompanied by her parents, some male relative or other equally trusty attendant. At a dance the parents sit round the walls sipping their coffee or wine, and the young men must make the best of their chances in the opportunities afforded by the dance, for when it pleases the guard tans to depart there is no help for it.

but the girls must go too. An unmarried girl always takes the right arm of her escort, while the matron takes the left, perhaps because it is nearer the beart.

Mystery Solved at Last.

"I lost my notebook one day," said novelist. "I searched the house over for it. From room to room I went, examining every corner, and at the end of a two hours' hunt I found the book. "'By Jove!' I exclaimed. 'I wonder why it is that one always finds a thing in the very last place one looks for it?" "'Maybe,' said a cousin of mine, 'it is because after we find what we are hunting for we end our search."

His Only Worry.

Graphter-I've got my hooks out for swell political office, big salary and all that. Jenkins-Do you think you can fill it? Graphter-Never thought of that. What's worrying me is whether I'll be able to get it .- Philadelphis Ledger.

you. He-Aren't you a fool still? She -No, I am not. He-Then you should be thankful to me for reforming you. London Tit-Bits.

When a woman i scomes flurried she feels for a fan. When a man becomes flurried he feels for a cigar. delphia Ledger.

of deaths from fire would have been averted if the victims had not lost their heads.

The Snowdrop.

It seems that snowdrop is not the oldest name by which this familiar and pretty flower was known. Once upon a time it used to be called "fair maid of February" because it bloomed about the date of the Candlemas festival, when twelve girls dressed in white were wont to walk in procession. As the rhyme puts it:

The snowdrop in purest white array First rears her head on Candlemas day It was held as sacred to the memory of the Virgin for that it blossomed in honor of her first visit to the temple with the child Jesus The helmet flower was another name for it, in allusion to its supposed resemblance to a hel met. In some countries of north Europe it is styled summer gowk because it appears on the first sunshine of the

year under the notion-poor gowk, or fool-that summer has come. In certain parts of England it is considered unlucky to take a slagle snowdrop into a house at the season of its firs

blossoming.

Three Natural Barometers.

From the earliest days of the wa men have found fascination in trying to foretell the weather. There is an old chap in Brooklyn who has three barometers, as he styles them-a cat, a hive of bees and a bundle of corn fodder. As every farmer knows full well, corn fodder is extremely sensitive to hygrometric changes. When dry and crisp it indicates fair weather; when damp and limp, look out for rain. A bee was never caught in a shower; therefore, when his bees leave their hive in search of honey he knows that the weather is going to be good. As for the cat-every one knows about the

tricks of pussy and tabby. The act of washing the face-a sort of dry wash with the fore paw-is a sure sign of a change in the weather; if below the eyes only, fair weather; if over the ears, rain. If puss licks her hair against the grain or sits with her tail to the fire, look out for squalls .- Phila

pila and Washington.
400 p. m.-Train 6. Jaily, for Har-risburg and Intermediate stations, ar-risburg and Intermediate stations, ar-risburg at Philadeiphia 4:53.4. M.; New York, 7.15.a. m.; Baitmore, 2.20 A. m.; Weakington 8.40 A. 4. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadeiphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30.4. M.
105 p.m.-Train 4. and/y for Sunbury, Harris-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 A. M.; New York, 9:36 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Erle and Intermediate stations, arriving at Williamsport to Washington. Passenger geoaches from Erle to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baitimore.
210 g. m. - train 4. daily for Sunbury, Harris-burg and principal intermediate stations, arri-fiting at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m. New York Statimore 7:53 a. m., New York, 9:36 A. m. evestury, 0:37 a. m. New York Statimore to statimoto, 5:46 a. m. Vestivated buttet sleeping cars and pias and Philadelphia at an emperies of the station for the station of the sleeping cars and pias and the sleeping cars and pias anger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Vestivation.

WESTWARD.

1:33 a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buifalo vis

diß a. m.-Train 7. daily for huffalo vis Emportun.
Call a. m.-Train 9. daily for Erie, Ridg-way, and week days for Duliois. Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
dison, m.-Train 3. daily for Erie and inter-mediate points.
345 p. m.-Train 15. daily for Huffalo via Emportune.

Emporium. 5:45p. m.- Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediatestations.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

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RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

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GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

The Inconvenience of Illness.

Conjugal Amenities. She-I was a fool when I married

Specialist-Is your business so profita-Patient-No; yours is.-Judge.

Patient-1 can't afford to be slek.