A PARISIAN BEAUTY.

MME. TALLIEN, WHO, IT IS ASSERTED, SNUBBED NAPOLEON.

A Woman Whose Entrancing Loveltness Dazzled Even the Women of the French Capital-The Mild and Inoffensive Young Bonaparte.

During the directoire Marie de' Medici's palace became the center of government and Barras reigned there under the inspiration of Mme. Tallien, It was she who organized all the fetes and ceremonies which enlivened Paris after the Terror. In 1796 the beautiful Spaniard was twenty-three and had already had an eventful past. The daugh ter of a financier named Cabarrus, she had married at the age of sixteen the Marquis de Fontenay, been divorced from him in 1793 and had remarried, a few months after, Tailien, the conven-

Arrested May 22, 1794, she was imprisoned in Les Carmes, and it was from here that she wrote the stinging epistles to her husband which induced that wavering spirit to dare all in the attempt to set her free. Armed with a dagger in case of failure and all the

courage he could muster, Tallien on famous 9th Thermidor attacked Robespierre in a debate which brought about the fall of the "sea green monster.

The reign of terror came to an end the prisons disgorged their victims, and Mme. Tallien received from the people the title of Notre Dame de Thermidor. The world was at her feet, and she daz zled it by her beauty and her charm, her lovers and her luxury. Even women forgot to be jealous and acknowledg ed what all men proclaimed. The fol lowing description is from the pen of one of her own sex, Mme, de Chaste-DAV:

"Mme Tallien came every day to visit Barras. I do not think it possible to be lovelier than this woman was then. I shall always see her like a fairy queen among the rest, her beau black hair coiled simply on her head without any ornament, round her neck a single string of large pearls. wore a white underdress and She wore a white underdress and funic of ink crepe, and, sitting on the ground playing with a child of three, the son of one of Barras' friends, they made a group which no classic sculpture could surpass."

Darras tells us with great nalvete, in his memoirs, that the "Little Corsican" only turned his attention to Josephine Beauharnais after a fruitless attempt to obtain favor with Mme. Tallien and that this lady had treated him with great disdain, telling him "she could do better for herself." This account of the affair coming from any other quar ter would be more credible.

A considerable event was now take place at the Luxembourg-namely the reception given to General Bonaparte after the campaign of Italy. For this ceremony (Dec. 10, 1797) the courtyard of the palace was transformed into a sort of temple, and an altar to la Patrie crected in the grand entrance hall. The five directors, with Barras at their head, attired themselves as Romans while Talleyrand the minister of foreign affairs, was prepared with an elaborate harangue.

The scene was made additionally brilliant by the presence of many la dies, whose splendid jewels and rich dresses did honor to the occasion while their eager faces and murmured admiration betrayed their interest in the young hero. Among these groups not the least noticeable were Mme. de Stael and Mme. Recamier-"Wit and Beauty," as Napoleon himself named them

e of all the assembly the futur

Sundial Maxima It is quite an interesting thing to learn that some of our best known proverbs and mottoes were originally used in connection with sundials, Be fore the days of watches and clocks when dials and sun marks were among the rude means of reckoning time, 1 was a prevailing custom to inscrib

them. Among the maxims traceable to this source are, "Make hay while the sun shines," "The longest day must end" and "All things do wax and wane." Sundials spoke the truth, as may be inferred from a historic one which was placed on St. Paul's cross, in London and which proclaimed, "I number none but sunny hours." This no one will doubt who has had occasion to consult a dial on an overcast day.

A famous dial in Sussex, England bore four famous mottoes applicable to the flight of time and the brevity of life. They were as follows: "After darkness, light." "Alas, how swift!" "I warn whilst I move" and "So passe life.

Another old sundial spoke petulant ly about the same subject in the words "Sirrah, be gone about your business

A Sensitive Horse.

Harsh treatment, though it stop short of inflicting physical pain, keeps a nervous horse in a state of misery. On the other hand, it is perfectly true, as a besotted but intelligent stable keeper once observed to me, "A kind word for a hoss is as good sometimes as a feed of onts."

A single blow may be enough to spot a racer. Daniel Lambert, founder of the Lambert branch of the Morgan family, was thought as a three-year-old to be the fastest trotting stallion of his day. He was a very handsome, stylish intelligent horse, and also extremely sensitive.

His driver, Dan Mace, though one o the best reinsmen in America, once made the mistake, through ill tempe or bad judgment, of giving Daniel Lambert a severe cut with the whip, and that single blow put an end to his usefulness as a trotter. He became wild and ungovernable in harness and remained so for the rest of his life.

Long Winded Orators.

Edmund Burke's greatest speech is generally considered to have been the one on "Conciliation with America." The report of the speech, supplied by Burke himself, runs to as many as thirty-two pages. It contains over 30, 000 words. It, therefore, could not have been delivered under less than five hours. It is curious, by the way how long winded all the great British orators were in Burke's time. The older Pitt was the first to indulge in long speeches in the house of com mons. After he had delivered one of these famous orations he was halled by crowds outside the house with en thusiastic cries of "Three hours and half! Three hours and a half!" "Just as if a man can talk sense for three hours and a half," remarked the cyni cal Chesterfield, who happened to pass

A Railroad of Curren.

by.

The first railroad west of the Alleghanies was built from Lexington to Frankfort, Ky., in 1831. The road was laid out with as many curves as possi ble, the engineers declaring that this was an advantage. The cars were in two stories, the lower for women and children, the upper for men, four per sons being seated in each compartment The cars were at first drawn by mules. but after a time a locomotive was made by a Lexington mechanic. The tender was a big box for wood, and a hogs head was provided for water which was drawn in buckets from convenien wells. In place of a cowcatcher there were two poles in front fitted with hickory brooms for sweeping the track.

SPOILED A DUEL.

The Scheme Senator Lamar Worked to Prevent an Encounter.

During the course of a heated deba once in the house of representatives sharp words were exchanged between a congressman from New York and one from Mississippi. A challenge was de livered and accepted, and as both were courageous and determined a bloody meeting seemed imminent. Friends in terposed, but in vain. Both men were resolute, and neither would yield to the suggestion of an amicable arrange ment. As a last resort Senator Lamar was called in to save the situation. He realized that no ordinary methods would serve his purpose, and so resorted to strategy. The principals in the proposed duel are still living, so I will call the New Yorker Jones and the Mississippian Smith.

the

Senator Lamar called on the New Yorker, and after the usual civilities had been exchanged he said: "Jones, I've come here to do you a

friendly turn. I know that you and Smith are determined to fight and that nothing will stop you. I have not come as a mediator, but simply to mitigate if possible, the horrors of a fatal end,

so far as you are concerned. As to Smith, I have no fears. He is a dead shot and can take care of himself, but he is not an unfeeling man, and is in elined to respect any partiality you may have in favor of any particular part of your anatomy. Some men en tertain a mortal dread of being dis figured after death, and if the choice were left them would prefer not to b wounded in the eye or mouth or cheek bone. Now, if there is any particular spot that you would like to have Smith's bullet enter he has commis sioned me to say that your wishes will be respected."

This extraordinary proposition stag gered the New Yorker. Even his un doubted courage did not stand so se vere a test, and he paled visibly. Afte he recovered his composure he replied that he would confer with his second. and Mr. Lamar, after an impressive farewell, took his leave. The tip was given to friends of the

principals and new negotiations entered upon. The duel did not come off. Lamar's device had succeeded .- New **Orleans** Times-Democrat.

TIME FOR SCOTLAND. Ball on One Hill Drops When Canno

on Another Is Fired. "Speaking of clocks," said the travel er, "Edinburgh, Scotland, has the most interesting time marking device I even saw. The city lies between two hills On one of these, known as Carlton hill

there is an observatory tower, in the top of which a large black ball is sus pended. Across the valley, probably mile away, is Castle hill, surmounted by the historic Edinburgh castle. One of the large guns in this fortress, point ing toward Carlton hill, is electrically connected with the ball in the tower mile away. Every evening at 6 o'clock the gun is fired, and at the same mo ment the ball falls. The device sets the official time for all Scotland.

"It is interesting to stand on Carlton hill at the appointed hour to see the simultaneous flash of the gun on Castle hill and the fall of the ball close a hand, while the roar of the gun is of course some moments in crossing the valley. On the other hand, it is equally interesting to stand beside the big gun at dusk to watch the ball at Carl ton hill fall just as the shot is fired I recall once standing in the courtyard of the castle, watch in hand, waiting for the cannon just overhead to be fired. It occurred to me it would be

The Skylark.

Skylarks are rather prolific birds, faving two broods in the year, and often laying as many as five eggs though four is the usual number. nest is so difficult to find that it is

The

practically never discovered except by accident, as when, for instance, the hayfields are mown, or what is being hoed. The bird very seldom nests near the margin of a field, where it might be put off its nest by passersby. On shores of the North sea skylarks will nest in the "bents" and "marram" close to the edge of the sand hills though they have to fetch food to their young from a considerable distance. There is always something very pleas ing in the sight of a lark's nest. It is usually sunk in a hollow, and, unlike the nests of many ground building birds, is most carefully made, the cup being deep and perfectly circular, and lined with y fine grasses, though the outer part is made of rough, dead is made of rough, dead bents, and often of a most irregular shape in order to fill up the hole in which it is made .-- London Spectator.

Night Blossoms.

Many flowers, natives most of then of regions where the day is intensely hot, expand their blossoms at night Notable among them is the Victoria Regia, which opens its splendid calva near the Amazon at nightfall and closes it at dawn. The queen of the night blooms for

one night only, and has its home on the islands of the Caribbean sea. The triangular cactus, whose flowers are foot in length and width, follows the same habit. From Virginia comes the blennial

oenothera, or "night light," which was brought to England In 1614 because its twisted red rot, could be eaten as salad.

Among British night flowers are the rocket, or night violet, the evening primrose and the campion. The white or yellow color and the fragrance of these flowers of nocturnal habit attract roving moths, which carry the pollen and so fertilize the plants.-London Standard.

The Bloody Hand.

The noted English family of the Holtes has for its badge a bloody hand, and this sinister badge commemorates a wager that ended in a crime. Sir Thomas Holte, one day in 1612, was hunting. He invited his comrades home with him to dinner, and as he rode along he made a heavy bet on his cook's punctuality. But the cook failed him for once; when he got home din ner was not ready. The jeers of his companions at this failure, together with his huge loss in the matter of the wager, enraged him so that he ran into the kitchen, seized a cleaver and split the cook's head open with it. Afterward his family, to keep this crime alive, adopted for its crest the bloody hand of the cook killer.

Two Missouri Towns.

When the presidential struggle be tween Clay and Jackson was at its height it is related that a band of emigrants from Kentucky and the then other western states commenced to set tle on the north side of the Missour river and called their county Clay and the county sent Liberty.

At the same time another lot of emigrants from Virginia and other south ern states pitched their tents on the south side of the Big Muddy and called their county Jackson and the capital Independence. And so it remains to this day, Clay stood for liberty and Jackson for independence.-Oak Grove (Mo.) Banner.

The Daisy. lod in May

MONEY SLANG.

Terms Applied to Coins and Bank Notes In England.

"We may think there is a great deal of slang in English as we commonly use it in this country," Mr. J. E. Sora-ghan observes, "but in at least one respect the colloquial tongue of England surpasses the wealth of terms we possess in this regard, and that is the slang relating to money. The American uses astonishingly few slang words in speaking of pieces of money, perhaps because he has a greater respect for it A five cent piece is usually referred to as a nickel, but this is practically the only slang term applied to any of our money in general use. A dime is offi cially a dime, and so is a quarter.

"But turn to the English appellations for their money and hardly a bit of it is referred to under its authorized and official designation. A shilling is seldom called such in London. They call it i 'bob,' and a 'ouid,' which means a piece of tobacco in this country, is what they term a pound. Sixpence they call 'tanner,' fourpence a 'joey' and a penny more often than not is unknown to th street gamins save as a 'mag.' A cab man will not tell you a ride will cost 5 shillings, but that it will require a 'bull' to pay for it, and a half crown is 'half a bull.' 'These are prevailing expressions for the pieces of money wide ly handled, but proper terms for higher amounts are kicked aside and colloquial terms substituted for them.

"At a most track if a better save be has ventured a 'pony' on the probable outcome of a race he does not mean that as it would appear to us, but sim ply that he has wagered £25 on the re sult. Where money is handled in large amounts it is not an infrequent thing to hear one say of another that he has 'monkey' of money, meaning that the individual referred to is the proud pos sessor of 1500. So you see in compari son with this plethora of riches ou lone nickel is a poor crop of monetary slang indeed."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AFGHAN FEUDS.

Towers of Refuge From Which the Warfare Is Conducted.

In Afghanistan the people are good haters. The blood feud exists in all Afghan tribes. When a murder occurs the avenger does not limit his reprisal to the murderer, but kills any relative that comes handy. This, in turn, calls for a counter attack, and in time matters become so complicated that whole families are wiped out When the tribe is called upon to meet a common enemy the heads of the families who have had a quarrel bury two stones side by side in the presence of the mollah as symbolic of the feud being put out of sight during the pub lic danger. When affairs revert to their normal state the stones are sol emply disinterred and the two parties are free to go on shooting at each othe again.

Every Afghan villager of moderate means owns a tower of refuge standing at the corner of his courtyard. These towers, made of stone and mud, are perfectly solid for the lower twenty feet or so, the top being surrounded by a loophole wall and covered over to make it habitable. The base is protected by a gallery, and the only means of ascent is by a rope and a hole just large enough for one man to craw through. Whenever a man has made things too hot for himself he takes refuge in his tower, and by the unwritten law of the country he can never be starved out so long as food and water are brought to him by a woman.

A traveler in Afghanistan tells of

The Pernyinns' Sacred Number The Peruvians cared nothing for any of the supposed mystic properties of el-ther three, five or seven. To them the four was sacred, and around it they entwined the main features of all their religious ceremonies and queer beliefs. They believed the earth to be a square divided into four parts and suspended 3 from the heavens by four cords one at ench of the four corners. All of their cities were quartered by four principal streets running from a square in the center. They held four annual feasts in honor of the moon, the "silver sister of the sun." To them eternity was to be divided

into four periods of time, each composed of four times 4,000 years, and at the end of each of these cycles the sun is to be blotted out of existence. They prayed to the four winds, or to "ye gods that dwell at the four corners of the cartla" To them the rains came from four enormous heavenly turtles that vomited dampness, and the four winds from the lungs of the four gigantic caryatides which stand at the four cardinal points of paradise. The

above are but a small portion of the fours alluded to in the legends of the Incas An Antelope That Dwells In Swamps

The general ldea of an antelope pletures it as a swift runner, flecing in graceful bounds over stretching brown plains. There is an antelope in the Congo region, however, which rarely ventures to the unland, but actually lives in water, spending practically all of its time wading around in the swamps and feeding on swamp growth. such as papyrus and other water

plants. This swamp antelope represents among antmals what the heron and other wading birds do among birds and like these wading birds the swamp

intelope has extraordinarily long and thin legs, while its boofs are wonder fully long and spread out almost as wide as bird's claws when the animals wade in the mud, thus supporting them on the soft bottom.

These swamp antelopes are by no means small animals, but belong to the larger forms of their species. A full grown male is as big as the buck of the

fallow deer in Virginia.

Gondolas of Venice.

A tourist writes: "Like most charactoristic objects appertaining to Venice, the gondola is suitable to the place. Even as the hansom cab suits London or the rickshaw suits Japan or the faunting car suits Ireland, so the gontola is the vessel for Venice. You cannot separate the lagoon from the gondola. One completes the other." The gondoller is a man given to many oaths and imprecations, of which the most terrible is, "Thy saint is a rascal who does not know how to make a decent miracle." The gondollers are not as much given as they used to be to the singing of the sonorous verses of Tasso by moonlight in their musical patois. Occasionally an outburst of melody is secured by a traveler's coins, and

there are always singing, playing and dancing at the inevitable festa

Ringing Bells to Swarm Bees.

It is a foolish notion to suppose that the ringing of bells or "tanging" of tin pans will cause a swarm of bees to settle, says Country Life In America. The real origin of this custom dates back to the reign of Alfred the Great, who, in order to prevent disputes regarding the ownership of a swarm, or lered that the owner should always ring a bell when his bees swarmed, and ever since then the good farmer's wife has been rushing out with ringing bells

ngton. 50 p. m.-Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadephia 7.32 p. m., New-York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Wash-ington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled partor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.
 4300 p. m.-Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 A. M.; New York, 7.13 a. m.; Bailmore, 2.39 a. m.; Washington Barisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Puthalelphia philadelphia and New York.

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

Philadelphia & Erie Rattroad Division

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

EASTWARD

200 a m-Train II, weekcays, for Sanhury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Seranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philacelpina 623 p.m., New York, 0:30 p.m.; Buitmore, 6:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pulman Parior cur from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-engre conches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

tume. His uniform, that of a general of the Revolution, suggested a character of republican simplicity, while his pallor, his gravity and quiet demean ned to deprecate the ceremony of which he was the object. The tone of his speech was equally modest, his ne the pride he felt in his country's scientific conquests and her progress in the paths of peace.

Surely no government could suspec a rival in so well disposed a young man. Two years later the coup d'etat of Brumaire drove Barras from the Luxembourg, and the first assembly, which in France has borne the title of senate, began its sittings in the palace. -Hon. Mrs. E. Stuart Wortley in National Review.

Each In His Trade.

The violinist had been invited to a "family dinner," but it proved that several relatives of his host were present, and their demands for music were most

The violinist played three times, and then, when the applause after his third solo had died away, he turned to his

"And now, monsieur," he said eager ly, "now it is that you will show us ow you sell ze flour in ze wheat pit. Can I help roll ze barrel in, monsieur?

Food Laws In France

Parisians who suspect adulteration in the food or drink they buy take it municipal laboratory and have it analyzed free of cost. The city un dertakes the prosecution, if need be, of the offender, who, if the case is proved, is liable not only to fine and imprisonment, but to the exposure in his shop window of a notice of "conriction of adulteration."

Her Soft Side.

Child (pausing in front of grandmer, who is on a visit, to consider ally)-Granny, which side of you soft side? Granny-Why, dar-Child-Because mother says if I on the soft side of granny, per-sho'll give me a bicycle.-Punch.

To pity distress is but human; to re-ave it is godilks .-- Mann.

The First Phenix.

Legend tells us that the first phenix was born in the garden of Eden and had its nest in a great red rose-the first rose that ever bloomed. When the angel drove Adam and Eve out of paradise a spark of fire fell from the angel's fiery sword and burned up the phenix and his nest. Out of the ashes sprang a glorious bird, which also lived 500 years before mysterious ly burning itself, at every recurrence of which a new phenix is said to arise.

His Explanation.

"All men," said Mr. Meekton, who was preparing a speech, "are created equal.

"What did you observe?" asked his wife.

"I said all men are created equal That is to say, that they are equal to one another. This, of course, is not meant to imply that they are the equals of their wives."-Washington Star.

His Experience With Love. "Do you think that love is a disease?" "Well, it makes me feel far from well at times.

"You? Why, I didn't know you wer in love.'

"I'm not. But I sit opposite it at a boarding ,house table three times a day."-Kansas City Journal.

A Compromise.

"Your account has been standing long time, Mr. Dukey." "Then give it a seat, my dea Shears.' "Very glad to, sir; shall we make it a receipt?"-London Tit-Bits.

Like a Good Freacher.

"You say your washwoman reminds you of a good preacher?" "Yos. She's always bringing things ne to me that I never saw before."-Yale Record.

The whale was the first ocean male carrier, and in three days thereafter he adopted the free delivery system. passing people, especially since not one was apparently thinking of the hot from the cannon. When the roar took place, absolutely without warning. hardly a yard above the heads of the crowd, the scene well repaid my wait Everybody dodged. Children ing. screamed, and men and women jumped to the side of the wall. Of course it was all over in a second, but in that moment it seemed that an electric shock had passed through the crowd." -Birmingham News.

more exciting to watch the crowds of

Malice and Superstition.

In the middle ages malice and super stition found expression in the forma tion of wax images of hated persons into the bodies of which long pins were stuck. It was confidently believed that in that way deadly injury would be done to the person represented. This belief and practice continued down to the seventeenth century. The super stition indeed still holds its place in the highlands of Scotland, "where," says a well informed writer, "within the last few years a clay model of an enemy was found in a stream, having been placed there in the belief that as the clay washed away so would the health of the hated one decline."

Trees and Wind.

When one travels through the parts

of Belgium bordering on the sea he sees a striking example of the influ ence on trees of strong and constant winds. The trees are in general bent toward the interior of the country. It was proved some time ago that the trunks of trees hurled in the peat bogs of Holland all lie in a southwest to northeast direction.

Cutting Him Off. "You?" snorted Miss Sharpe, "Marry you? Why, you're only an apology for

a man." "But," protested Mr. Small, "you will not" "No; I will not accept the apology."-Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the many things children cannot understand is why grown people spend so much time looking at books

guerite. It was the device of Margue rite of Anjou, and also of Marguerite of Valois, a much more appropriate emblem of the latter princess, who withdrew from the glitter of courts to become a recluse, than of the ambitious Lancastrian queen of England. The daisy is the national flower of Italy, chosen in honor of Queen Marguerite. In the language of flowers it signifies innocence, peace, hope. In the age of chivalry it was the emblem of fidelity and worn by knights at tournaments in honor of their indvloves.

The First Newspaper.

The Acta Diurna of ancient Rome is the earliest approach to the newspaper of which we have any authentic record The Acta appeared daily until the downfall of the empire, A. D. 476. It was published under the auspices of the government and posted in som public place, the contents consisting of a digest of public dockets, a summary of daily occurrences and all news of general character.

An Extenuating Circumstance. Rector-Ah, my dear Mr. Cumming glad to see you-glad to see you! But why are you so rare a worshiper with vs? Cumming-Well, there's one thing

I can honestly say, doctor-yours is the only church I ever go to .- Brooklyn Life.

He's Probably Alive. "I don't know whether I killed Cholly

or not." "What do you mean?"

"He proposed to me a little while ago and said he couldn't live without meand I refused him."--Chicago Journal.

His Chance Coming. Young Mother-Harry, dear, you

mustn't go near the baby. Young Father-Mayn't I just look at him a minute? Young Mother-No, dear; he's asleep. I'll let you take him when he wakes up in the night.

Blinds Sometimes.

"Do you think," said Willie, "that it actually hurts a man to be hit with one of Cupid's arrows?" "No," replied Bell. "As a rule, he merely becomes senseless for a time."

g one tower of refuge pant had not stirred outside for ten years. His only amusement was tak ing shots at the occupant of anothe tower, which were duly returned. In the meantime their wives visited each other and gossiped and were on terms of perfect amity.

Macedonian Pessants

In a magazine article on Macedonian refugees the author describes them as a peasantry of the lowest type-dull witted and of poor physique, corrupt degraded and semisavage. The gratitude of Macedonian wom-

en can occasionally be more alarming than their indignation," says the au thor. "They embrace me in a hug of dirty rags, and they kiss me on both cheeks. One poor old lady told me. after this ceremony, that she had been mourning the death of her son for eight years to such an extent that during all of that period she had never washed her head! 'No soap,' she cried, will ever touch me again. I mourn always!

The Cause of the Trouble. "What is the matter with that ba by?" growled an trascible husband as little one persisted in howling and kicking to the extent of his little might. "The matter is, sir," calmiy replied the wife as she strode up and down the

room, "the matter is that this baby in herits your temper. And the husband returned to his pa per with a gloomier look than before.

The Proud Papa.

"Baby carriages? Yes, sir," said the ealer. "What sort of one did you dealer. want? "Well," said Nupop proudly, "you'd better give me a six months' size. He's only six weeks old, but large for his

A Deduction.

age."-Philadelphia Press.

"He deciares his wife made him al that he is." "Quite likely. And I should judge that she didn't waste more than half

an hour on the job."-Harper's Bazar.

It is not you who possess riches, but your riches which possess you.-Blon.

whenever the bees swarmed, and the fact that they settled verified, in her own mind, the belief that the bell did it.

Force of Habit.

Speaking of force of habit, some years ago there was an iron railing around the capitol grounds at Wash ington. The appropriation bill provided for a watchman to close and lock the gates every night at a certain hour and open them at a certain hour every morning. In the course of time the railing or fence was removed, but the

gates swung between their Egyptian pillars for a long time, and all that time the watchman came and went regularly, closing and opening the gates according to law and drawing his alary.

One of the most remarkable trees in

What She Played, Mere

Bacon-What I did say was

daughter played the grand pla

bert-Yes. That's what I un

Bacon-Well, it's all right if

derstood it. 1 was afraid peri

thought I said she played th

Artist (at work)-Now give

honest opinion of this picture

or (who fancies himself a cri

atterly worthless! Artist (dre

Y-e-s--but give it, all the

First Physician-So the

was just in the nick of time?

Physician-Yes, in another two

hours the patient would have r

When a man marries a seco

the neighbors hang around to a

first wife's children call his

without it.-Harper's Bazar.

His Opinion.

A Close Call,

grand.-Yonkers Statesman.

tive.

Punch.

Harrisburg to Philadeiphia and New York, Philadeiphia passengers can romain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:20 A. M. H. 26 p.m. - Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harris-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadeiphia, 7:17 A. M.: New York, 9:24 A. M. on Week days and 10.28 A. M. on Sun-day; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:20 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Erie, and Williamsport to Philadeiphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passonger geonches from Erie to Philadeiphia, and Williamsport to Haitmore. H. H. D., - 1 rain 14, daily for Sunbury, Harfas-burg and principal lotermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadeiphia 7:21 a. m., New York Disk a. M. weekdays, 10.25 a. m., Sunday) Haitmore 7:25 a. m., Washington, 8:66 a. m. Vestibuled built sleeping cars and pus-enger coaches, Kuffalo to Philadeiphia and Z Washington. Monkey Puzzle Tree.

WESTWARD

BEB a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
Bel a. m.—Train 9; daily for Eric, Ridg way, and week days for Dailois, Clermoni and principal intermediate stations.
Bea m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.
Bed m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
Bed m.—Train 10, weekdays for Kane and Intermediate stations.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

p. m. WERKDAYS. a. m. 3 20 ar Clerinoni Iv 19 40 that my 3 40 Woodvale 10 40 those Egradies 2 56 Quinwood 10 50 derstood. 3 07 Smith's Ran 10 50 you uu- 3 20 Instanter 11 02 you uu- 3 20 Straight 11 02 3 25 Glen Hazei 11 19 11 19		
that my 2 30 ar Clermont Iv 10 40 tho, Eg- 2 40 Woodvale 10 43 tho, Eg- 2 50 State Quinwood 10 50 derstood, 3 07 Smith's Run 10 30 you uu- 3 20 Straight 11 02 You uu- 3 20 Straight 11 03	a	WEEKDAYS. B. III.
he piano 335 iv Ridgwayar 12 61	that my ino. Eg- derstood, you un- haps you	Wood vale

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connection

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mily)-	7 09 1 49 9 00 Croyland 7 10 12 24 4 25 7 05
	7 05 8 55 Shorts Mills 7 15 12 28
ame,-	5 57 1 37 8 47 Cutrior 7 23 12 25 4 28
	1 47 1 27 8 57 Brockwayv'1 7 12 12 45 4 48
	3 43 1 23 8 34 Lanes Mills 7 137 12 50 4 53
	6 38 8 30 McMinn Smt 7 41 4 57 6 35 1 15 8 25 Harveys Run 7 45 1 00 5 01
eration	6 30 1 10 8 20 Iv Falls C'kar 7 50 1 05 5 05
CONTRACTOR STATES	5 10 12 55 8 08 1v DuBols ar 8 01 1 25 5 20
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overed	5 38 12 24 6 05 Brookville 8 35 1 56 6 60
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1 time,	and a state of the
e if his	For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents.
second	W. W. ATTERBUBY, J. R. WOOD,
	Geo'l Manager. Pas. Traffic Mgr GEO, W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
	GEO W BOYD Gan'l Parameter Art

