# A Trying Predicament.

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By H. D. G. PARSONS,

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ness was very dull, I unfortunately happened to be out of a situation. I had travelled through several western cities in quest of employment, but without specess. At last I found myself in one of the hotels in Louisville, studying the state of my finances and prospects.

Having received a sped education, I could keep a set of books with any man; few could excel me as a salesman. My lot seemed to be doubly unfortunate. Why was I not a mechanic? I could then have easily obtained what I wanted.

In the midst of my revery, a short, stout, nervous looking gentleman, who had been eyeing me for some time, asked me if I had been long in Louis-

Being out of sorts with myself and every one else, I did not answer him with extreme politeness.

"You seem down-hearted," he continued, still gazing at me as if he not only wanted to know my business, but my height, size and wearing apparel; even my boots were closely scrutinized. I evaded his question by remarking

on the dull businers season. "Are you looking for work?"

"You have anticipated my wants correctly." I replied, in hopes of ending the conversation, as he did not look like a man who hired either clerks or bookkeepers.

"Are you a powerful man?" he said. rontinuing his examination. "If so I might hire you.

There is not a man in the city I am afraid to grapple with." I replied eagerly, overloved at the sudden prospect of getting a situation.

"I think you will answer my purpose," he said, walking round me as if he were purchasing a horse.

Having finished the inspection, he took me aside and informed me in the strictest confidence, that he had a sick brother who required a nurse. From what he could see, I was competent to fill the berth.

"As to salary," he continued, "if you suit me, I will make it liberal; but one thing you must promise me.'

I at once expressed my willingness to make the promise, if it would not, at any time, involve me in trouble.

He set my fears at rest at that point, as all be wanted was that while I was in his employ I would not make the world wiser as to what I was doing. There was nothing unreasonable in any employer's exacting such promise. I accepted his offer.

Bidding me follow him, we traversed several streets until we arrived in front of a large mansion in one of the princippal thoroughfares. My guide using the latchkey, we entered the

After dinner I was introduced to my charge, who was the exact counterpart in looks of his brother. I glanced from one to the other wondering how it was possible for two men to be so much alike.

"My name is William Harrison," said the brother who hired me, "and this is Mr. Charles Harrison.'

"Twin brothers." I said look from one to the other.

"Yes, we are twins," said Mr. Wil-"Unfortunately, Charles is peculiar in his manner, and I wish you to look after him-in fact to be his constant companion.

"His constant companion," I repeated. What! Is he crazy?" I asked, aside of Mr. William.

"Yes, a little out of his head." he replied. "You must be careful not to let him get the upper hand of you in any way, and when he is violent, there is a straight jacket," he said, showing me the article on a sideboard. "All right." I said. "Now, as I under-

stand you, I must use this when I think proper to do so."

"Yes," he replied, "whenever you have occasion to. Of course you must use proper judgment, and not be too violent. I can see by your looks that you are a very powerful man-infact, I pride myself on being so fortunate as to secure you."

He was right in his judgment as to my powers; I have met few men in my lifetime who equaled me in strength During our conversation, Mr. Charles sat still, without saying a word.

again compared them. The similarity of features, build, even their hair, which was gray, was remarkable; both wore their whiskers alike. It was the first time in my life I was puzzled in making a distinction whereby I could tell one man from another.

As a last resource, I was obliged to make a note of their different costumes, in order to know Mr. Charles apart from Mr. William

What if I was to mistake (in my routine as keeper and nurse) one rother for the other? A dread of the fearful consequence that would follow came over me, and I can assure you it was some time before I could rest easy in mind.

Mr. William retired, leaving me with my charge. The change, at least, furshed the pressing requirements for time. Unsuited though it was to taste, I soon fell into the dull atine the life of a nurse to a mad-an furnishes, and, before a week was I fest myself perfectly able to take

In the winter of 187-, when busts a keeper of the unfortunate instanc community.

> Mr. Charles, at times, was violent and rough in his manner, but after I had given him a taste of the straight jacket a few times, he troubled me very little. Occasionally he would go down on his knees and plend love for an imaginary lady, then start up with a blustering air, and order me out of the room as if I had no business there. And really, I must say there was very little need of my staying by him all the time; but I was paid for it so I was obliged to obey.

> They were both bachelors, having onsiderable property. Mr. Charles became insane a few years previous. His brother preferred taking charge of him instead of sending him to an asylum.

> At times, Mr. William did not appear as rational as he should be, but it was his peculiar manner. I learned from the servants that he had been for years paying his addresses to a Miss Stebbins, an elderly maiden lady belonging to one of the first families of Louisville. She often visited the house. He would be very tender in his manner toward her, and would offer her his arm when they walked in the garden, but marriage, or any arrangement to that end, was never hinted at. He seemed to be content with paying the polite addresses due from an engaged swain to the object of his choice, and there it ended. It was evident that he was either too bashful to proceed with his suit beyond that mark, or else the lady objected to him and preferred single-blessedness to the daties and cares of married life.

> The latter seemed improbable, as Miss Stebbins, when they promenaded on the piazza, hung lovingly on his arm, and threw such sweet glances at her escort that they betrayed her willingness to unite her fortunes with his. Then it was clear that the fault was on the part of Mr. William.

As the summer advanced Miss Stebbins came oftener. The greenhouse required rearranging before winter set in. The alterations were begun and carried out under her plans, Mr. liam was a willing slave to-her ideas; and as I watched him from my win dow receiving her suggestions about how the dome in the centre was to be built, I really believed that had she proposed carrying it up a hundred feet high, he would have had it done,

It was evidently coming to a climax. Mr. William intended getting married; if not to Miss Stebbins, certainly some lady would soon be mistress of his establishment.

At present, no other female appeared. The only conclusion therefore to be drawn was that Mr. William Harrifor and Miss Clarinda Stebbins, both of the city of Louisville, were about to ommit matrimeny

As for myself, during the hot weather baying little to do. I was fast growing fat and lazy, and the financial prospect cfore me looked decidedly cheering. So well had I managed my charge, that Mr. William hired me by the year; an agreement was made out, which we both signed, that I was to continue in the capacity of nurse to his brother ginning June the first, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a month.

Immediately after we had made this permanent arrangement, Mr. William left Louisville for a few days and I was alone with Mr. Charles.

One fine afternoon he was taking his after dinner nap, which generally lasted for a couple of hours. I foolishly left him and went out for a walk, I was gone about an hour. When I returned to the house, a sight met my eyes that made my blood run cold. Mr. Charles was in the room, not his

own, kneeling at the feet of a lady. I always prided myself on being a gallant, and would never allow a lady to be insulted, much more to see her at the mercy of a madman. I rushed in and secured him.

"How dare you come in here and behave in this manner, you rascal?" he said, in his usual crazy manner.

"I'll show you," I replied, taking the straight jacket out of my pocket, where I always carried it, ready for in-

stant use. "Unhand me, sir, and go out of the room," he exclaimed, pointing to the door.

By this time the lady had fainted. Seeing her drooping head, as she sank on the lounge, was enough. I grappled with him, and in spite of all he could do, I quickly put the straight jacket on him, and he was incapable of doing

any further harm. Having secured my charge, I turned my attention to the lady. Taking the water pitcher, which always stood in the room, I sprinkled her face; when she revived, and looked at Mr. Charles chafing in the straight jacket, gave an unearthly scream, and fainted in earnest that time. I thought she was dead.

What could I do? The servants were out, and I alone with a madman in a straight jacket, and a lady in hysterics. If ever mortal was in a more trying predicament, I should like to know it. "Let me out of this, you villain!" he

thundered. "When I get ready," I replied, taking my knife and cutting open the lady's yself perfectly able to take tight dress, to ease her. I fairly me position that offered as drenched her in water, to no purpose.

I could scarcely distinguish her breath JAPS ARE PROGRESSIVE. ing. Taking a lump of ice from the pitcher, and holding it to her forehead, the chill revived her a little.

I was congratulating myself on having saved her life, when she looked at Mr. Charles. "Oh, my darling!" she sobbed out, then, giving another shrick, off she

I was in a worse fix than ever, with t razy woman as well as a min to take care of. I believe, at that moment, if I had had another straight jacket in my pocket, it would have gone on her.

I rubbed her forehead with the ice, and chafed her hands whilst my knife had perfectly loosened her dress from neck to waist, I was afruid she would die under my

hands; then what should I do? I rang the bell for the servants; but they were

Going to the sideboard, I took some brandy and held it to her lips; my charge was raving all the time. "If you don't stop your row, and let

me attend this lady, I will gag you!"

said, threatening him. dress, which before was a perfect fit, around the neck, declaring I should

not kill him. I gently disengaged her from him. yourself; I will soon get some one to take charge of you."

Scating her on the lounge, I again a relapse. I shouted for some one to Judge of my astonishment when she began calling me a villain for serving her darling in that way.

"My good lady," I replied, "although beg to disagree with you; it is for his good.

How far I should have gone, what other means I should have taken to quiet my two mad people, I really cannot say, had not one of the servants entered at that mement.

"What! are you mad as well?" I said Come here and help me cut of this She came up to us. A word was

eyes the mistake I had made, it was Mr. William I had been handling. take the straight jacket off him and retire to my room was the work of a moment. I locked the door after me.

The imprecations I overheard heaped on my head were certainly enough to frighten any man of moderate nerve. Miss Stebbins' new manye silk was all cut to pieces; even her fancy corsets were ruined by my cutting them in of watered sila, costing I don't know how much, and the shock to her nerves was irreparable.

I found my charge, the real manale sleeping quietly in his bed. Leaving him to finish his nap, I began to ruminate on the chances of my going to the penitentiary. Just then I overheard Mr. William ordering the servant to fetch a policeman, when Miss Stebbles interrupted him.

"Do not send for the police," she said. "We shall have to go to court

me. "I will get rid of him at once," said year. Come out!" he continued, knocking at the door of my room.

My overhearing their conversation friends. She was quick-sighted enough to see that, in the midst of her trouble

cooled a little. I opened the door, and horses. at the sight which met my eyes it was impossible for me to repress a hearty laugh, which did not raise me any

higher in their opinion. Mr. William was wiping the perspiration off his face, and declaring to Miss Stebbins that the disagreeable afanything but graceful folds about her lovely person.

"Villain!" said Mr. William, "get out of the house!" "Yes, scoundrel that you are!" said sionate. "I'll teach you to cut my And my French corsets have not es

caped; you shall be hung for it!" she I stood still, unable to say a word in defence. "What are you staring at?" said M

William. "I am going to stay my year out," I of Hong Kong stands second with \$19, replied doggedly. "I shan't budge until 521,600; China, \$15,886,200; France, the first of next June without my sal-

"Get rid of him," said Miss Stebbins "or I leave Louisville."

Her word was law. He went to his room and returned in a few minutes with a check, which he handed me, "There, sir, now go, and never dark

en my door again.' I took the check, which was for my year's salary, and went out of the penditures to \$137,943,712. The revehouse and situation in five minutes. sue is raised chiefly from the land-tax, Eighteen hundred dollars are quite an item for the loss I sustained. I came to toms duties and an income tax. Among northern Ohlo, started in business, and, in spite of Mr. Harrison's maledictions and the ruined mauve silk, I am doing well from the proceeds of my "try-

ing predicament."-Waverley Maga

INTERESTING NARRATIVE ABOUT THEIR ODD LITTLE ISLES.

The Population of Japan te Over 43,-000,000-The Country Rapidly Growing in Wealth-Rice the Chief Food and Principal Crop.

Nearly four thousand islands comprise the empire of Japan, with a total area of 162,153 square miles. Only five bundred islands, however, are inhabited, the remaining tales being mere heard of rocks. The chief islands are the Hondo, or "Main Land," area 87,771 square miles; Shikoku, south of and separated from Hondo by a shallow channel, area 7000 scunre tailes; Kiushin, west of Shikoku, with the Bungo channel beout, so no help came from that quar- tween, area 15-587 square miles; Yezo, north of Hondo, with an area of 30,143 square miles; and Formosa, off the coast of China, area 13,418 square miles.

The Japanese Archipelago occupies the same latitude as that part of America between Savannah and Halifax. The brandy had the desired effect, Formosa, which Japan obtained as She started up and reshed to him. Her, the result of the Chino-Japanese war, lies between the same parallels as now hung in shreds. She clasped him Tampa and Havanna. The chief group is separated from the Philippines to the south by the Bashi channel, from China by the Formosa chan-"Come," I said sootidingly, "It pains | nel, 90 to a hundred miles wide; from me to see you so excited. Calm Corea by Broughton channel, less than 25 miles wide: from the Russian Island of Saghalien by La Perouse strait, 25 miles wide, and Kamtchatka by the rang the beil for help; visible signs Kurile strait. Between the Japanese of hysterics appeared; she was having archipelago and the Asiatic coast of Corea and Manchuria lies the Sea of Japan

The population of Japan was estimated at 43,152,998, according to the last census, taken in 1898. There are you are old enough to be my mother, I four classes in the following proportions; imperial family, 53; nobility, 4551; gentry, 2,105,696; common people, 41,050,568. In these figures are included 17,573 Alnos, of Hokkaido, 70.801 Japanese living abroad, and 12.664 foreigners. In addition, how ever, are the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Formosa, so that the present populaion is estimated at 50,000,000. Hondo, the chief island, is the most densely populated, having 281 to the square enough to reveal to my blundering | mile, and its southern districts have 475 Inhabitants to the square mile. There were 78 towns having a population of 20,000 or over.

Because of the insular character of their home the Japanese in recent years have taken a greater interest in their army, so that at the beginning of the war with Russia they possessed ships with a total tonnage of 200,000 Aside from four torpedo gunboats, 20 torpedo boat destroyers, with 10 buildtwo, not to mention a splendid sash ing 46 torpedo boats, with many more building, Japan's fleet has a displacement of 1:1,974 tons. It consists of six battleships, six armored cruisers and 14 protected cruisers. Of the battle ships four have a displacement of more than 15,000 tons each. The remainder are of more than 12,000 tons. All are supposed to have a speed of 18 knots an hour. The armored cruisers are of 10,000 tons. The protected cruisers range from 2700 to 4760 tons displacement. One has a speed of 24 knots an hour. Japan has and our lave he made public in the four well-equipped dockyards, capable eyes of the gaping world; the Clare of both constructing and repairing ances will torment my life out of ships. In the Japanese navy in 1902 there were two admirals, nine vice-ad murals, 225 rear admirals, 65 captains, Mr. William. "The rascal! it was on- 119 commanders, 167 Heutenant comly the other day I hired him for a manders, 220 lieutenants, 305 sub-lieutenants, besides other subordinate of-

ficers and 31,688 sallors. The Japanese army has a war foothad set my mind at rest on the jail ing of 421,000 men. Military service aforesaid bluecoat was amazed when question. Miss Stebbins being in high is compulsory, and the army has he saw the sheep clustered in the censocial standing, money could not have adopted Germany as a model. It is hired her to be cross-examined in a divided into three groups, the permanpublic court, and the result of my ent establishment, of 7500 officers and blundering interruption of their inter- 130,000 men; the reserve, of 35,000 ndesting tete-a-tote made known to her ditional men; and a "territorial reserve" which would bring another 200,-000 men into line. The artillery num-When I thought their passions had bers 1200 guns, and the cavalry 90,000

Since Japan was opened to the world it has been rapidly growing in wealth. Six great banks and 1802 smaller institutions carry on the banking business. The Bank of Japan, founded in 1882, has a capital of \$15,500,000. the 681 banks there were deposits in fair should have no effect on their en-gagement, while she stood by holding \$2.75 per capita. The unit of circulaher dress, the splendid mauve silk, in tion is the yen, worth 50 cents, which is divided into 100 sen. Smaller coins are 5, 10, 20 and 50 silver sen pieces. EFivefold has been the increase of the foreign trade in the last five years. Japan's imports and exports in 1901 Miss Stebbins, getting decidedly pas- amounted to \$272,406,000. The leading countries from which Japan obtains new mauve silk and sash all to pieces! her imports, and the value of the commerce, are as follows: England, \$35,-656,800; United States, \$21,224,000 China, \$14.890,200; Germany, \$14.431, 800, and British India, \$15,703,000. The United States leads as the market for Japanese exports, and in 1900 bought \$26,145,000 worth. The British Island \$9.511,800; England, \$5,577,500 and Cores, \$4,930,200.

From all parts of the world Japan imported in 1900, according to The New International Encyclopedia, goods to the amount of \$\$7,946,000. The same authority gives Japan's exports in 1900 ns \$74,809,800.

The total revenue of the government from all sources in 1901-02 amounted to \$138,748,500, and the extaxes on sake and other liquors, custhe chief expenses ranks the army, for which \$19,000,000 was appropriated in 1990; the navy, \$10,000,000; administration of justice, \$5,000,000; education and pensions, \$3,125,000; executive and legislative departments, \$1,500,000.

Yet Japan's entire income is not half as large as that of New York city. The

national debt was \$255,099,500. The stock of gold was estimated at \$62. con,000. The total amount of silver in circulation was \$30,400,000, and of pa-

per money, \$61,300,000.

\*Rice, the chief food of the Japanese is the most important crop, and in 1900, 205,007,080 bushels were pro duced. Rice land is worth nearly three times other arable land, and in 190 nearly 7,000,000 acres were cultivated as rice fields. A great quantity of rice is used in the manufacture of sake and in 1900 173,051,000 gallons were produced from 27.789 establishments Barley was raised in 1900 on 1,579,090 acrea, yielding 42,591,056 bushels; rye on 1,697,850 acres, yielding 37,176,86 bushels; wheat on 1,147,747 acres yielding 21,006,700 bushels. In 1900 736,933 acres were devoted to the slik culture, and 120,702 acres to ten, which produced 62,210,100 pounds. Japan raises more cereals and other food products than she needs herself, so even should she be cut off by Russia from the rest of the world she could support her armies as well as her own

The soil is held for the most part by the people who work it, since the abolition of the feudal system. The average holding is about one acre which is valued at about 186 yen. As a result of the Buddhist teaching the people never ate beef, and remarded butter, milk and cheese as poisonous, Since the epening of Japan to the thought of the west, the government has sought to encourage the establish ment of dairles and the breeding of cattle, horses and sheep, so that in 1899 there were in Japan 1,451,530 head of cattle and 1,500,000 horses,

Spinning and weaving have been the most important industries of Japan since time immemorial. Before the introduction of machinery there were spinning wheels in nearly every home Osaka is now the centre of the cotton industry, where there have been erect ed so many factories that it has been called the Fall River of Japan. In 1900 there were 1,135,111 spindles in operation in 79 different spinning mills, employing 12,170 men and 43,375 | Press Women. About \$100,000,000 are now invested in Japanese cotton mills.

Although China is the original home of lacquer work, Japan now excels in this art and has driven out Chinese wares from many of the world's man kets. In 1899 the value of the output of lacquer finished goods amounted to \$2.750,114. Japanese porcelain has also brought wealth to the bland empire, and the value of this product in was nearly \$2,000,000. In 1895 the bronze and copper product was \$651.875. The manufacture of paper employs a greater proportion of the Japanese people than it does in any other country. The 65,511 paper es tablishments of Japan in 1899 turned cut a product worth \$8,272,754.

The mineral deposits of Japan are not especially rich. Conl beds, however, have been found sufficient to supply the Japanese themselves for centuries to come. The coal output in amounted to 6,700,000 tons. Of fron the same year, 51,000,000 pounds Copper, gold and lend are also found, Thibune Review.

# Man and Sheep.

A flock of 100 or more sheep, bleat ing pitcously in Starr Garden park

yesterday, attracted the attention of Nineteenth district policeman, whose investigations revealed something without a parallel at least in Henry Jarmon was the driver of the sheep, and it is about and of him that this item will tell. The tre of the park. He made his way through the assembled animals and was astonished to find Jarmon lying unconscious upon the ground. It re quired only a short while to revive Jarmon, and he told to the sympa-

thetic officer the story of his plight. He had driven the sheep for 42 miles without stoppage. He was due to deliver them in a Jersey town at a certain hour, and being conscientious he did everything to carry out his of the exercise as you do, with a good contract. The sheep bravely stood the ordeal of the long march, but Jarmon succumbed to fatigue.

Jarmon must have been liked by the sheep, for no sooner did he give out and sink to the ground than they gathered about him, and, as if realizing that disaster had befallen their friend, began the cries that finally brought timely assistance. Jarmon was revived with suitable refreshment, shooed his four footed compan ions in line, and sheep and much love guardian passed down Lombard street en route for the South street ferry -Philadelphia Telegraps.

# Furniture Atmosphere.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, gradually acquired the bulk of the furniture business, until now it has practically no competitor. There are 10,000 ski. led wood-workers in its 40 factories the value of whose annual output is about \$12,000,000. Great quantities of mahogany are imported from Cuba. Santo Domingo, Central America, and Africa, and in many houses in the city, entrances and even porches are built of rare woods. Skilled designers, employed by manufacturers in other cities, live in Grand Rapids, in order to work in a furniture atmos phere.-The World's Work.

They All Went. A mother was trying to impress on

her 4-year-old son the importance of going to bed early. "You know," she began, "the little chickens always so to bed with the

"Yes, mamma," he interrupted, "but the big hen always goes along, too."

### WHAT WOULD YOU BOT

Supposin' 'at you had fished all day
An' you hadn't got a bite,
Supposin' th' shadders waz gettin' long
An' it was a-comin' night;
Supposin' at then you tho't of your
friends.
Who would laff and jeer at you;
What would you do in a case like that,
What do you s'pose you'd do'

Wal, we'll say 'at you'd give it up An' doggedly row ashere, Declarin' 'at fate waz ag in you so It was useless to try no mere; But supposm' you see a man on the bank

With some bass, say a dozen or two, An supposin he d sell em to you fur What do you s'pose you'd do?

Wouldn't you kind o' smile at him, An en tiously look about, Before you reached deep down in you clothes To hauf your wallet out? In wouldn't you lower your veloe to

"This, you know's, 'twist me an' you'" Isn't that just th' way you'd act/ Isn't that what you'd do?

An' then when down thro' th' streets of the town
Your admirin' friends, as they'd pass,
Would stop to congratatione you an' ask
Fur th' secret of catching bass,
Wouldn't you tell om fishing waz kind
of a knack

of a knick
'At wiz only acquired by a few?
Isn't that what you'd say now?
Isn't that what you'd do?

-National Sportsman.

# JUST FOR FUN



"Is Jenks one of the early settlers?" No. He has owed me \$10 for as many years."-Detroit Free Press.

Fuddy-I hear somebody has discov ered the microbe of sentitty. Duddy-It must be a mean old thing.

"What was it Franklin sald? 'If you'd have a thing well done—"
"Tell your cook you like it rare." interrupted Subbubs. - Philadelphia

Kuropatkin-"I wait' the Japanese advance with confidence." The Car-"But why wait?" Kuropatkin-"How otherwise can I show my confidence? -Cleveland Plain Dealer. Editor-We will pay you either at

thousand dollars per idea, as you elect, Distinguished Author-The former iser-the better way, I think.-Puck. Grimes-A woman's wearing of an agagement ring is a queer custom, when you come to think about it.

Grant-It is a left-handed way of tell-

ing the world she is going to be mar-"Mrs. Gettum is going to give a stocking saower for her daughter. That's practical, isn't it?" "No." "Why Because after a shower there is no use for the hose."-Cleveland Plain Donler.

Shinestand Customer-Why do you charge only a nickel for a shine, my lad? Shinestand Kid-So that th' guy wid only a dime t' spend will have a but in no great quantities.- New York | nickel left fer a tip-sec?-Baltimore American

Lawyer-Thefi, too, there will be the court-crier's fee. Fair Litigant (breach of promise)-Oh, I shall do my own crying. I should never think of trusting anybody else to do that, Goodness, no!-Pack.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is an investigation?" "An investiga- oats tion, my son, is usually an effort to locate the responsibilities for a disaster after it's too late to make any differ. Hay--Washington Star. Mrs. McCall-Is Mrs. Gassaway at

home? The Servant-Faith, she is not, ma'am, be great good luck; but ye'd best l'ave yer card an' skedaddle away fur she's like to be in anny minyute now.-Philadelphia Press. Long-Tailed Dog-Don't you get tired of everlastingly wagging that little stump of yours? Stump-Tailed Dog-

No: it feels just as if the tail was all

there, and I get just as much fun out

deal less work .- Chicago Tribune. "Did you encourage your daughter's literary ambition?" "Decidedly," answered the matter-of-fact woman. "If she has the gossiping instinct it is bound to come out, and she'd better be making up stories about imaginary people than about the neighbors.

Washington Star. Bessle-Harry is a dear boy, and I have made up my mind to murry him. Kitty-You've changed your mind all of a sudden. Bessie-Yes; last night he told me his mother was, probably, the prorest cook that ever lived. After that, you know, I couldn't help feeling drawn toward him. I'm sure we shall live very happily together."

Badger-Should think you'd be afraid somebody would shoot you when you asked "Is your life insured?" A man might mistake your meaning you know, and think you had dropped in to murder him. Browser-I never had anybody offer to shoot me; but on several occasions I have only escaped eing kicked out by presence of mind and nimble heels.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Myrtilla, as she returned from the book shops 'summer fiction is so very expensive.' I get all the summer fiction I can read," replied the wise young man, and it costs me only a quarter." "Gradous! How is it possible?" "Oh, I write twenty-five postal cards to the same number of beach and mountain resorts, requesting them to send me their descriptive booklets."-Chicago Daily News.

During the teething period Japanese infants have an extra diet, consisting of fish and crustaceae.

# BUSTNESS CARDS.

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J. V. YOUNG, Prop.

# MARKETS.

PITTSBURG. Grain, Flour and Foed.

Wheat-No. 2 red..... Rye-No. 2 Corn-No. 2 vellow. ..... 97 the So, Number,
No, S white,
No, S white,
our - Winter parent.
Straight winters,
Ny - So, I thmothy
'Cicer No. I
red - No. I white add, ten
Brown middlings
Brown bulk Dairy Products.

Butter-Eigin creamery
Utilo creamery
Francy country roll
Chesses Dith. 100 Paultry, Etc.

Hens-yer Ib., Hessel . Fruits and Vegetables. 

Eggs Butter-Creamers

PHILADELPHIA Flour-Winter Putent .... Wheat-No 2 red

Flour-Patents Corn-No. 2 White

> LIVE STOCK. Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.

Sheep.

Veal, extra Veal, good to choice Veal, common heavy

Extra medium wethers
bood to choice
Medium
Common to fair

Prime beavy, 1470 to 1600 lbs.... Prime, 1:00 to 1400 lbs.... Medium, 1200 to 1500 lbs..... Fat beliers Satcher, 500 to 1600 lns. Jonnion to fair Jach, common to fat

Prime heavy hogs
Frime medium weights
beat heavy yorkers and medium
coed pips and lightyorkers
Figs, common togood
loughs
btags