HE IS A REAL WIZARD IN HIS ABILITY TO FOLLOW A TRAIL

To Him Even the Dry Prairie Grass Is an Open Book Wherein He Rapidly Rends Signs That an Ordinary Scout Would Never Sec.

The westerner pulled his horse into a walk and lit a cigar, dropping the match carefully on to a wet place in the trail, for fear of prairie fires.

"Yes," he said, "there are a lot of people, not only in the old country, but right here in the colonies, who think that because a man has spent a couple of years on a ranch and wears a cowboy hat and long spurs he's a sort of combination of Leatherstocking and Sherlock Homes. Now, a man may be a good enough scout to avoid walking into a trap and to find his way about in a strange country and to take cover, but when it comes to tracking he's a sucking babe compared with some of the Indians and half breeds. A scout may be made, but a tracker must be born so. Let me tell you the kind of thing I mean.

"I was managing the X ranch some years ago, about 120 miles from the American border. One night some horse thieves dropped in suddenly and carried off sixteen Clydesdales-heavy horses,' we call them here. Next morning early I started in pursuit with a couple of my cowboys. The trail wasn't difficult at first, and we managed to pick it out all right at a walk, but the men we were hunting were riding at a gallop, and I saw we should have our work cut out to catch them. We talked the matter over for a bit. and then I made up my mind that I knew the locality they were making for, about a hundred miles away, so dropped the trail altogether, and we rode to the point as hard as we could go to cut them off.

When we got there we camped and strung out a lot of sentries and walt-Well, we waited and waited, and nothing turned up, so we saddled up again and went home, feeling a bit sick. Then we did what we should have done at first. We went on to the Indian reserve and asked for Colonel M., the Indian agent. I got him to act as interpreter, and I put \$200 into his hands, asking him to explain that this sum would be paid to any Indians who should bring me in sight of my lost horses. That was all I wanted them to do. I could attend to the rest of the business myself. They held a bit of a powwow, and then three of them, White Wings and two more, whom I called Jack and Charlie-I couldn't tackle their Indian names-stepped out and volunteered to accompany us.

"It was about the first week in August, and the prairie grass was long, dry and yellow. They took up the trail at a smart canter and made for the border not quite straight, but so that they struck it about 130 miles or 140 miles southwest from the ranch. The country was mostly prairie, some flat, some rolling. There were some deep valleys and coulees and one or two ranges of hills. We followed them at a fast trot, but sometimes they were so far ahead that we had to fire shots to attract their attention and make them stop. We had some difficulty in making them understand, and they traveled at such a pace that I couldn't believe they were on the line at all. We couldn't make out anything, not even a bruised blade of grass. But every now and then we came to a soft place, where the hoof marks were discernible. and some of the stolen horses played out here and there, and we passed them, still following the main body. One mare was a confirmed jibber. I never could do anything with her myself, and they turned her loose, so that when we struck the border there were only nine horses left in the bunch.

There were three horse thieves, and they had taken a long rope and fastened it to the saddle of the leader. At the other end rode a second man, trying to keep it as taut as possible. The stolen horses were haltered along this rope, eight on each side, and the third man rode alongside, with a whip, to keep them moving. Now and then the leading pony and the trailing pony would stop and change places. Whenever this had happened the Indians called our attention to it. They always knew the exact position of each of the men we were hunting. We rode eighty miles the first day and reached the border on the second, and after that we struck a trail that was as much traveled as the main street of a big city.

"We followed that for thirty miles or more, and we hardly slackened speed either. One of the hunted horses had a broken shoe, and the Indians would point out that particular track whenever we were in doubt of their being on the right line. At last we came to a place where the band had divided, six horses going in one direction and three in the other. We followed the six.

"Well, to cut a long story short, we came on three horses at last in the Yellowstone park tied up to trees and 400 miles from their starting point, having averaged over eighty miles a day during the chase. We communicated with the local authorities, and the men were arrested almost immediately and taken to Fort Beaufort, while I sent back to Canada for Sheriff Chapleau to come and extradite them. Unluckily in those days there was extradition for pretty nearly every form of crime except horse thieving, and the sheriff turned up, a much disgusted man, to say that he could do nothing in the matter. There was a band of vigilantes there at the time, however, and their chief-a French count, by the way-told the sheriff that if he could arrange to wait over for a day he should see how they dealt with horse thieves in the States. The cul-

and early next morning Ct spieau saw their three bodies hanging from trees within 300 yards of the fort

"Now, that was tracking. I've seen some very wonderful tracking ability exhibited by the Blackfeet and Assiniboins and others. You won't find it among white men. How can they compete with hunters whose forefathers for generations have been following the trail of soft moccasins over all kinds of ground till they can almost run by scent? Only be sure to select the right men. I've known too many Englishmen come out to this country to shoot moose and get into conversa tion with some leafer in a hotel 'rotunda,' who invariably 'knows all about it' and has just the right man to recommend for the job. Then the English man spends weeks following stale moose tracks in charge of some drunken half breed, who is quite content to promenade through the woods so long as he is earning \$1.50 a day and his grub. But the officers of the northwest mounted police and the Indian agents and the sportsmen who go out year after year and bring back moose and wapiti heads, they can find the real article for you.

"Again, when he is found your In dian brave requires to be properly handled and humored a little if you don't want him to turn sulky. However, the police here can do it all right. and it is easy to enlist the services of nn interpreter who knows his men. An Indian when his hunting instincts are aroused will follow a trail for a week on end on water and very little else but at the end of that time he will sit down and eat steadily for twenty-four hours."-Canadian Cor. Pall Mall Ga-

## RANK OF SAINTE-BEUVE.

If we might credit Goethe to the

He Was the Foremost Critic of the Nineteenth Century.

eighteenth century few of those competent to judge would hesitate to call Sainte-Beuve the foremost critic of the nineteenth century. The qualifications of a critic of the highest rank are fourfold. First, he must have insight-acu men, the essential gift of the critical faculty-and this Sainte-Beuve possessed abundantly. Second, he must have an abundant equipment-scholarship knowledge of many things, so that he may compare one thing with another, comparison being a chief necessity of criticism - and Sainte-Beuve had an equipment unapproached by other writers of his century, and his erudition was as wide as it was deep, for he not only knew many things, but he also knew all about each one of them. Third, the critic must have disinter estedness, he must love veracity for its own sake, he must insist on setting forth the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and here was Sainte-Beuve's standard of honor, that as a critic he refused to be swayed by any of the social appeals to which most critics are only too ready to yield. He had a rigid independence, a sturdy individuality, a resolute freedom from party bias, although he is not always absolutely devoid of personal prejudice And, in the fourth place, a critic needs sympathy, or at least he must have enough of it to enable him to understand and to appreciate men and wo men wholly unlike himself, and sym pathy Sainte-Beuve had, although his share of this quality is not so full perhaps as his share of the other three

qualifications for his great office. He is the foremost critic of his century in the body and substance of his work. His contribution to literature looks big on the library shelves-some threescore volumes, more or less, all solidly documented, all alive with the play of his keen intelligence and all illuminated by his intellectual integrity. A thin book of poems and a stillborn novel must not be neglected, for in them it is possible to perceive the reason for Sainte-Beuve's occasional lapses from justice in his estimate of some of the poets and novelists of his own time and of his own language,-Brander Matthews in Century.

### How Fishes Breathe.

By means of their gills fish breathe the air dissolved in water. The oxygen consumed by them is not that which forms the chemical constituent of the water, but that contained in the air which is dissolved in the water. Fishes transferred to water from which the air has been driven out by a high temperature or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced are soon suffocated. They require aerated water tomaintain life, and they take it in constantly through their mouths and expel it through their gills, retaining the air. It follows that if the water in a lake should be completely cut off from contact with the air long enough to exhaust the supply of air the fish in the lake would die. It would take a severe and pretty long continued freeze to secomplish this, but it might happen and doubtless has frequently happened with a small body of water.-St. Nicho-

The First Elevators, The idea involved in our modern "lift" or "elevator" was anticipated in the middle of the seventeenth century by Velager, who also established the first letter boxes in Paris in 1653. Velager's lift was in demand until a mishap occurred to the king's daughter at Versailles. The mechanism failed to work when she was halfway up, and there she stuck for three long hours until the servants could break away the wall to release her. His "flying chairs" then fell into disrepute. The apparatus was simple in the extreme; just a chair attached to a rope which was passed over a pulley, with a weight as a counterbalance at its other end. In 1860 some one brought out as a new invention an imitation of this primitive lift, which has developed into our prits were let out of juit that night, hydraulic or electric apparatus.

### NORTH AMERICA.

Originally Mapped as an Extension

of India and China. "Uneducated Americans," says a correspondent of the London Times, "pronounce the name of their country Amarica, calling themselves Amaricans. In so doing they not only yield to a natural craving for a finer euphony, but, quite accidentally, I presume, are more correct etymologically than educated Americans, America being the Italian form of the Gothic Amalaric, contracted to Amaric, This. personal name means 'strenuous in laor, resolute in action, an appropriate motto to add to the Washington armorial in the national device of 'America.' "Readl was the original America.

Down to the first quarter of the sixteenth century our North America was still mapped as an extension of India, Tibet, China and Japan, with Brazil as an island, separated by the islands discovered by Columbus from the new world of Greater India' and named 'America provincia' and again 'America vel Brasilia."

"Not before the middle of the sixteenth century was the term 'America' extended to North America, with the addition 'vel Nova India.' In brief, the Americas were both mere windfalls in the heroic secular quest after 'spiced' India. This is the redoubled debt the Anglo-Saxon race owes India."

#### THREE RECIPES.

The Way to Either Can, Jam or Preserve a Husband.

For this purpose select a nice, kind, amiable, industrious, generous man. The American variety is far better than the foreign kind. Prepare him by having him go through a long engagement, which effectually renders him easy to handle. Gently detach him from all of his old friends and acquaintances and remove any habits Le may have. He is then ready to can, preserve or make jam, as you choose,

To can, merely deprive him of his latchkey and throw a handful of mother-lu-law in the house. Men cofked up like this have been known to keep for years without spoiling, though when they are opened up, if kept too long. they are apt to be sour. To make Jam. prepare as before, but shred all of his iner feelings by nagging and pound them into a pulp by complaints. To preserve a husband, put as much love into the heart as it will hold, add an ocean of sympathy, a world of tenderness, a pound of forbearance, a dram of patience and drop him into it until he is thoroughly coated over with sugar. Husbands should always be crystallized one at a time, never in pairs; neither should they ever be stood in hot water. This is where many women make mistakes.-Memphis Commercial Appeal,

## PANAMA HATS.

They Are Made From the Undevelop-

The panama is a leaf but made in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru from the undeveloped leaf of the "bombonaic." which is a screw pine rather than a palm. The trunk of the plant is only a yard in height, but the leaf stalks are two yards long.

The leaf before it has opened is prepared for the manufacture of hats. It then consists of a bundle of plaits about two feet long and an inch in dinmeter called a "cogollo." The green outside is stripped off, and by means of a forked instrument it is cut into narrow strips of uniform size.

The cogollo is next boiled to toughen the fiber and hung in the sun to dry and bleach, when the strips shrivel into cordlike strands ready for use. It takes sixteen cogollos for an ordinary hat and twenty-four for the finest, and a single hat is plaited in from four days to as many months, according to its texture and quality.-Mexican Herald.

The largest of the Aval islands, which are scattered over a considerable area in the Persian gulf, is said to be earth's hottest place. The mean temperature of Bahrein, as it is called, is 99 degrees for the whole year. No European can endure the heat, which at midnight rises to 100, in the morning is 107 or 108 and by 3 in the afternoon reaches the phenomenal height of 140 degrees. The island is inhabited by Arabs. The following high temperatures are also experienced at the places named: Parts of Algeria, 127 degrees; Agra, 117 degrees, and Lahore, 107 de-

The Joke Turned.

Quiet Traveling Man - Call me at 5:30, please. Smart Hotel Clerk-What shall I call you at 5:30? Quiet Traveling Man-Call me a poor, misguided idiot for letting myself get roped in to stay all night here!-Baltimore Ameri-

Unhappy People Think.

It is the unhappy man who commonly sits down and thinks. The happy man gets up and does something-kills something if he is the traditional Englishman, makes love if he is the traditional Frenchman.-G. S. Street.

A Father's Jest.

Softleigh-When I-aw-awsked her foh her hand in mawriage her bwutal father thweatened to-aw-bwain me, doncher know. Miss Cutting-That's just like her father. He always was fond of a Joke.-Chicago News.

A Close Student. "He's fond of literature."

"Is he a close student?" "I should say so. He never spends a penny he doesn't have to."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive!--Scott,

### THE FIRST PRINTING.

ome of the Earliest Examples of the Art Preservative.

The following are the earliest known examples of printing-two indulgences, printed usually on one side only of a single piece of vellum and two magnifleent Bibles. Of these one is known to be the first complete book that ever was printed by the wonderful new invention, which, as the early printers so often proudly state in their colonbons, produced "letters without the aid of any sort of pen, whether of quill, of

The first place of printing which is netually dated is the fan ous indulgence of Nicholas V, to such as should contribute money to aid the king of Cyprus against the Turks. This indulgence has the printed year date 1454, and a copy in The Plague museum has the date "Nov. 13" filled in with a pen. Mr. Duff tells us that "In the years 1454 and 1455 there was a large demand for these indulgences, and seven editions were issued. These may be divided into two seis, the one containing thirty-one lines, the other thirty lines, the first dated example belong-

ing to the former." This thirty line edition is shown to finve been printed by Peter Schoeffer de Gernsheim by the fact that some of the initial letters which occur in it appear in another later indulgence of 1489 which is known to have come from his press.-Saturday Review,

#### TREATING A SPRAIN.

Perfect Rest and Hot Fomentations the First Regulsites.

The question of how to treat a sprain is often raised. Everybody under stands the nature of a sprain; that wrenching of a joint whereby some of the ligaments (those very useful bands which unite the bones forming the joint) are violently stretched or perhaps even ruptured. This kind of injury is rarely, except through unusual complications, dangerous in its nature, but it is certainly very painful and when of a serious nature may result in the permanent impairment of the joint. Such an injury, if at all severe, is immediately followed by marked swelling of the parts, and prompt attention should be given anticipating the surgeon's coming. The very first item in the treatment of a sprain is perfect rest of the limb until a doctor can be summoned. Reduce the swelling by applications of hot fomentations as hot as can be endured, changing about once in every three hours. If a piece of oilskin be not at hand use common newspaper. Wind it carefully outside the hot cloth. This will prevent the escape of the steam and prevent the cloth from cooling. A good way to save the hands from being scalded is to place the hot, dripping flannel in a towel, then, taking hold of each end of the towel, to wring it until the flannel

is dry enough to apply.

#### THE WHITE CZAR.

Russia's Ruler Owes This Title to the Slip of a Pen.

The czar of Russia owes one of his titles to a slip of the pen. The Chinese character pronounced Hwang, meaning emperor, was originally compounded of two elements, meaning "oneself" and "ruler," by which it was intimated that an emperor or ruler of men should, before all things, be master of himself.

In after ages, however, by the omission of a single stroke, this character assumed its present corrupted form, in which the component elements signify "white" and "ruler," white having taken the place of the original "oneself."

Some years ago it was pointed out by a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times that this had been literally translated by the Mongols into tchagan khan, and then by the Russlaus into biely ezar, or the "white czar," by which name the emperor of Russla is now known throughout the whole of Asia.-London Telegraph.

A Thoughtful Beggar.

J. Stanley Todd, the portrait painter, was talking about the beggars of different lands. "I have met." said Mr. Todd, "beggars of every descriptionshy beggars, blustering ones, old beggars, robust ones-but the most remarkable beggar of the lot was a man whom I never met, yet whom I never assuredly will forget. All I saw of this beggar was his hat and his chair. The chair stood on a corner of the Rue St. Lazare in Paris. The hat lay on the chair, with a few coppers in it, and behind the hat was a placard reading. 'Please don't forget the beggar, who is now taking his luncheon."

#### A Humble Apology,

Conversation overheard in a London street; scene, laborer working on a seaffold, contemplating surrounding view, when his foreman comes along down below and, looking up and seeing him idle, calls out to him: "So yer 'aving a look round! What do yer think of the weather?" Workman (looking down with contempt)-Noa; I'm a-working! Foreman-Oh, I beg yer pardon! I'm sorry I stopped yer!-

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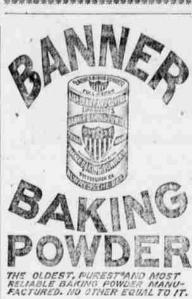
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Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Divi-ion In effect Nov. 27th, 1904. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD

old a m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Poteville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate startions, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m., Baltimore, 6:50 p. m.; Wissington, 7:18 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coarbes from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:50 p. m. - Train's, daily for Sunbury, Har-

risburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:32 p. m. Patilimore 7:39 p. m., New York 10:32 p. m. Patilimore 7:39 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

30 p. m.—Train 6. daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:32 a. m.; New York, 7.15 a. m.; Baltimore 1.30 a. m.; Washington 3:30 a. m. Pullman Steeping cars from tiarrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepor undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in siecper undisturbed until 7:50 A. M. 11:35 p.m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and in ermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. on week days and 10:3 A. M. on Sunda Haitimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington 8:30 A. M. Pullman siecpers from Erie, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger con-hes from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

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WESTWARD m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo via serium.

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7, and week days for Du lois, Clermont
principal intermediate stations.

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