

FESTIVALS IN MOROCCO.

One Month When the Moor Fasts All Day and Feasts All Night. A traveler writes: "In Morocco the Nazarene can never tell how time stands in relation to the Moorish year. The Mohammedan calendar knows but 354 days, so, as the Moors lose some eleven days in the year, their festivals are constantly varying in date. The most important, of course, is Ramadan, when Moslems fast from the rising to the setting of the sun during the month. The Moor fasts all day and feasts all night, and throughout the small hours in certain Moorish cities officials pass down the streets in solemn procession, armed with musical instruments, and one at their head calls upon the 'servants of God' to eat and drink before the advent of the dawn. On one night toward the end of Ramadan it is well known that the gates of heaven are opened in order that the prayers of the faithful may be heard, and it is equally certain that all the devils and genies are kept in some prison of the underworld throughout the month.

"Another feast of importance is the Aïd el Kabeer, which takes place on the tenth day of the last month of the Mohammedan year. It celebrates the sacrifice of Ishmael (not Isaac) by Abraham on Mount Moriah. Certain prayers are said in the mosques, and after these the cadl, standing in some prominent position, cuts the throat of a sheep that is then carried in a basket at headlong speed to the town's chief mosque. If the sheep be alive when it reaches the mosque, the ensuing year will be a prosperous one for the town. By means of gun fire and trumpet call all the city is informed that the sacrifice has been killed, and then every household kills a sheep on the threshold of its own home. This sheep has been bought on the previous day and tied up in readiness for the feast.

"Still another festival of great importance in Morocco is the Moolud, which takes place in the month that is called the 'spring of flowers.' It is ushered in by singing and dancing and music and seems to be founded on some old forgotten native festival. When the Moolud comes round a blue mark is placed between the eyebrows of young children in order that the evil eye may be averted from them. The festival is also notorious by reason of the performance of the Aïswai, the followers of Mohammed bin Aïsa of Mequinez, the patron saint of snake charmers.

"These Aïswai may be compared with the dancing dervishes of other Mohammedan countries. The Aïswai are accustomed to repeat aloud a sentence that contains the master word of their order, and they bow it until the sound is heard before. In moments of extreme frenzy the devotees are known to seize sheep or even dogs and tear them to pieces with their hands. Some may be seen devouring a sheep before it is dead."

Historic Wheat.

Experts on the subject of bread grains say that wheat can be traced back into the dim past across the line marked by the advent of historic man into the dim shadows of the stone age. It has been known in Egypt and in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris since the time when history "runneth not to the contrary." The prehistoric races which formerly lived in the famous "lake dwellings," which were built on platforms supported by piles driven in the lakes of Switzerland, had their mealings stones, wheat mortars, sickles and other grain harvesting and flourmaking apparatus at least 4,000 years ago. Wheat found in ancient Egyptian tombs and in the ruins of the lake dwellings referred to is identical with that which we use today.

An Expensive Burial Ground.

Burial in Westminster abbey is an expensive honor, although the sums exacted are considerably less than they were up to the middle of the last century. The fees for interment are arranged on the following scale: To the Fabric fund, £26, £36 or £46, according to the degree of the person to be buried. Other fees to dean, canons, choir, officers, vergers, etc., £34 2s. 6d. In lieu of scarves, etc., for choir, etc., £31 2s. 6d., making altogether £91 4s. 8d., £101 4s. 8d. or £111 4s. 8d., according to degree. Formerly the fees amounted to £150 or £180, besides the scarves, handbags and gloves charged in the undertaker's bill.

A Natural Conclusion.

A little New York girl, whose brief experience of life was confined to existence in an apartment house, was visiting in Philadelphia not long ago. One afternoon, to amuse the child, her cousin showed her a number of photographs and views, meanwhile explaining and answering questions concerning them. One of them was a picture of Windsor castle, which, she was told, was the residence of the late Queen Victoria. After looking at it a moment she innocently inquired, "What floor did she live on?"—Lippincott's.

Laid His Fortune at Her Feet.

"He done tof me," said Miss Daphne Dalrymple, "dat if I would marry him he'd lay his fortune at my feet." "An' did he do it?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "Yas, he sho' did. It took his last cent to pay fo' fourteen yards of ingrain cyarpet."—Washington Star.

Still Free.

Miss Gaussip-I understand that you are as good as married to Miss Roxley. Mr. Bachelor—Just as good and even better. I'm not going to be married to anybody.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth.—Gracian.

Tribes of Blue Eyed Indians.

Red haired negroes are scarce enough, but an equally curious freak of nature is seen in the Griegos Indians, near the City of Mexico. They are light complexioned, and the majority have blue eyes and light hair. They dress principally in two shades of blue, and their clothing is good and well made and generally ornamented with the bead and silk embroidery of which Indians are so fond. Their houses are better built and furnished than is usual among Indians, and many have pianos and other musical instruments, upon which they play with considerable skill. These Griegos have no commercial or social connections with other tribes, holding aloof from even those who live at the base of the mountain on which the village is situated. They raise their own food, do their own manufacturing, have their own schools, churches and social institutions and seldom or never marry outside their own tribe. There is said to be another tribe of blue eyed, fair haired Indians, who have the appearance of Germans, living in the Sierra Madre mountains in the state of Durango.

Lather For Shaving.

It is commonly assumed that soap is used in shaving for the purpose of softening the hairs. This, however, it seems, is a mistake. It is used, on the contrary, to render them hard, dry, stiff and brittle, in which condition they best yield to the blade. Hair being naturally oily, the razor would either slip over the limp hair without cutting it, or entering about half way bend the hair back and slice it lengthwise, all the while straining it most painfully at the root, and as a razor would thus slice and pull probably a number of hairs at once the pain produced would be intense. Most shaving soap contains a free alkali, either potash or soda, which combines with and so removes the oil of the hair, leaving only the hard fiber, dry and stiff, as may be seen by taking a solution of carbonate of soda and dipping a single hair into it.

The Deep Sea Lead.

In order to find a ship's position when approaching the land in a fog soundings are taken with the "deep sea lead." This lead weighs twenty-eight pounds and is attached to a line which is marked off in fathoms by bunting of various colors, pieces of leather and knots. Bored in the base of the lead is a hole about two inches deep, and this is filled with tallow, so that the gravel or shells at the ocean bottom will adhere to it, and the nature of the bed may be thus ascertained. When the lead is thrown overboard the water's depth is noted on the line, and this and the adherence to the tallow when compared with the description given on the chart will give the ship's position with tolerable accuracy.

The Famous Mamelukes.

The mamelukes were a body of soldiers who ruled Egypt for several hundred years. Their name is derived from an Arab word which means slave, and they were originally captives from Caucasian countries. In the middle of the thirteenth century they were introduced into Egypt as the sultan's body-guard, but upon the accession of Turan Shah, whom they hated, they overthrew him and elected one of themselves in his place. For nearly 300 years they held the power thus usurped, and even when compelled to resign it they had much influence in Egypt. In 1811 nearly all the mamelukes were massacred by Mohammed Ali, and those who then escaped to Nubia were destroyed in 1820.

The Pillars of Hercules.

The "Pillars of Hercules" was the name anciently given to the mountains of Calpe and Abyla, standing opposite to each other, the one on the European and the other on the African shore of the strait which connects the Mediterranean sea with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains are now called the Rock of Gibraltar and Jebel Zantat. The word Gibraltar, which is at present also applied to the strait, was originally "Jebel Taric," or "Mountain of Taric," Taric being the name of the leader of the first Mohammedan band which crossed at that point over into Spain in the year A. D. 710.

The Wind Sail.

It frequently happens that after discharging a cargo of a particularly malodorous nature it is necessary to lift the air reach certain parts of the hold of a vessel not served by the fixed regulation ventilators. To effect this purpose a portable canvas ventilator, called a "wind sail," is employed. It is cylindrical in shape and is kept in position by means of stays. When it is erected the air blows down it, and the hold is soon pure once more.

No Fire In Them.

Newitt—It certainly is a great establishment. They're sticklers for system there; everything in its right place. Cassidy—Oh, Oi dunno! Whin Oi wint through there Oi seen a lot o' red backs, marked "For Fire Only," an', faix, there was wather in them!—Philadelphia Press.

Sudden.

"This is so sudden," she murmured weakly.

"The messenger boy had answered her call within five minutes of her ringing him up.—Baltimore American.

Stingy.

"Mr. Linger gives a great deal of time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittish to Miss Frocks.

"Yas, but that's all he does spend."

A clever woman once gave a very smart designation of a secret as something for one, enough for two, nothing for three.

VALUE OF OLD MEN.

Those of Threescore Years Said to Be Most Useful Citizens. America is the young man's country, we are told, because so many of the conspicuous figures among us are young men. The thing is said conventionally, as if there were some moral virtue in being young; as if, too, the greatest tragedy in American history was not the death some forty years ago of half a million men in the prime of life, which deprived our generation of its wisest counselors. Experience is the only school which gives a degree honored of all men, and a man of threescore, with the vigor of life still in him, should be the most useful citizen of a community. The awful catastrophe at Baltimore furnished a splendid instance. The conflagration had been raging for twelve hours. Chief Horton of the fire department had been disabled by a live wire. The fighters were without a head. Then William C. McAfee, veteran fire chief, retired for age and accounted an old man, offered his services to the mayor. They were accepted. Donning his oilskins and grabbing his trumpet, the old chief went into action. At once the men knew they had a leader. They needed one. The fire was roaring down to the river bank, where were some great resin works filled with turpentine. And as they went so must go East Baltimore.

"There will be the dence to pay if the fire goes into that resin," yelled McAfee through his trumpet. "If enough of you men will follow me, we'll go in there and dump the whole outfit into the bay."

They followed the leader, and they saved East Baltimore.—Leslie's Monthly.

TREE PLANTING.

Some Valuable Pointers That Are Well Worth Remembering. First cut off smoothly the broken root ends which are over half an inch in diameter; next trim the top if it cannot be easily reached from the ground after planting. With an oak or other hardwood tree cut back severely, reducing the number of buds 90 per cent to 80 per cent. If the leader is cut off, a tree later forms two leaders, which are apt to split the trunk and ruin the tree. After the hole has been prepared it should be partially refilled, so that the trees are at their natural level. Spread the roots out straight. Work fine, mellow soil under the center of the tree. In the case of fine roots it may be necessary to do this with the fingers. With coarse, fibrous roots the earth can be packed in with a pointed stick. Next see that the tree stands vertically. The simplest way is to stand off, then hold up the shovel so that it forms a plumb bob and take a sight. Then stand around and look at the tree from a direction at right angles to the first line of sight, seeing that the trunk stands erect on both lines. Packing the earth firmly around the center will hold it in position in most instances. Watering fall planted trees is rarely necessary, as the ground will generally have sufficient moisture.—Garden Magazine.

Blind Men and Smoking.

"Why is it that a blind man never smokes?" asked Smith the other day. "Because he would not know whether he was pulling on a lighted cigar or an unlighted one," replied Jones. "If a man shuts his eyes he can't tell whether he is smoking or not, unless he inhales his smoke. The inhaler is generally able to feel it passing through the double flues of his chimney nose. But I have seen the experiment made of blindfolding a smoker who doesn't inhale and then placing a lighted and unlighted cigar in his mouth alternately. He was never able to say when he was smoking. He was absolutely unconscious of the cloud of blue vapor that was blown from his mouth when he had the lighted Havana between his teeth. A man has to see it in order to enjoy a smoke."

An Odd Prescription.

Dr. William Osler in one of his Baltimore lectures recited a quaint old cure for the gout—a cure from a seventeenth century work that was designed to show gout's hopelessness. "First, pick," said this odd cure, "a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster of thirty-five who never wishes to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who was never covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it hot to the gout tormented part. A speedy cure will follow."

A Little Ambiguous.

Mr. Gladstone was much bothered by young, unknown authors, who sent him their published works for his judgment. So his secretary was instructed to use this ingenious formula of acknowledgment: "My Dear Sir—Mr. Gladstone instructs me to say that he is in receipt of your book, for which he returns thanks. Be assured that he will lose no time in perusing it."

Very Necessary.

First Doctor—Is an operation necessary in this case? Second Doctor—Well, rather. Just look at this suit of clothes—I've worn it three years.—Judge.

No Relief.

Teacher—Now, Willie, if you had 2 cents and Mary should give you two more, can you tell me the result? Willie—I'd still be financially embarrassed.

A Good Lesson.

Spouter—Did you gain anything on the horses last year? Sporter—Yep; I gained enough experience to teach me not to bet on them this year.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.—A. Dumas.

Spelling In the Year 1408.

By the following, which is an exact copy of the first paragraph in the will of Henry IV. of England, written in January, 1408, it will be seen that even kings are not always good spellers: "In the name of God, Fadir, Son and Holly Ghost, three Persons and one God, I, Henery, sinful wrecch by the Grace of God King of England and Fraunce, and Lord of Irland, being in my hole mynd, nak my testament in manere and forme that syth, Fyrst, I bequethe to Almighty God my sinful soul, the whyche had never been worthy of the man, but thro' hys merces and hys graçe, which lyffe I have mysynpended thereof I put myselfe wholly in his graçe and mercye with all myn herte. Also, I thanke my lordis thre the peple for the trew seryse that they have done unto me, and I ask them forgyvnyss if I hath mysentred them in eny wyse."

It will also be noted that Henry, besides not being up to the standard as a speller, had a peculiar habit of spelling one word in from two to five different ways.

Artists as Frame Makers.

The frame for the picture is always a sore question with the average artist, as any one of them will confess and any frame maker testify to. Most painters have definite ideas on how their canvases should be framed, but when it comes to ordering and paying for them, that is another matter. As great an artist as Alma-Tadema always designed his own frames, and not a few New York painters design and make their own. There is one Boston artist who began by making his own frames after his own designs, and his effects were so artistic that several of his colleagues in that city begged him to make frames for them. He consented to do this in a few cases, until the fame of his work spread abroad, and as a result he received so many orders that he set up a frame making shop of his own.

The Stone of Destiny.

The historic stone known in Scotland as the "Stone of Destiny," in Ireland as the "Lia Fail" and in England as "Jacob's Pillar" or the "Stone" is said to have been brought from Egypt to Ireland by a beautiful princess, who placed it in Tara's hall in 580 B. C. At present this very ancient relic is fastened underneath the coronation chair in Westminster abbey. The stone is of dark color, streaked with red, and is twenty-six inches long, sixteen inches wide and eleven inches thick. Its surface is much defaced, and a deep crack almost divides it into two parts. Tradition says that this stone can be traced back to the plains of Luz, where Jacob laid his head upon it and dreamed of his ladder dream, and that at the captivity Jeremiah carried it to Egypt.

A Love Test.

This tale is told in the orient: A lady one day found a man following her, and she asked him why he did so. His reply was, "You are very beautiful, and I am in love with you." "Oh, you think me beautiful, do you? There is my sister over there. You will find her much more beautiful than I am. Go and make love to her." On hearing this, the man went to see the sister, but found she was very ugly, so he came back in an angry mood and asked the lady why she had told him a falsehood. She then answered, "Why did you tell me a falsehood?" The man was surprised at this accusation and asked when he had done so. Her answer was "You said you loved me. If that had been true you would not have gone to make love to another woman."

Trout.

A trout is a trout from the day it is born, but not until it gets into the ocean is a salmon, a salmon. While it lives in a river it is a parr. On the western coast August and September are the months for the principal run of salmon. Early fall is the season for eastern trout, followed by the German brown and Loch Leven in the late fall. Winter and early spring are the season for rainbow trout, and along in February comes the eastern brook trout, which is followed by lake trout and mykiss, commonly known as cut-throat trout, from a peculiar red marking on the throat.—New York Herald.

The Real.

The great actress brings a dress over from Paris. It costs her \$1,000. She has to have four maids to help her get into it. When she comes out on the stage the public at once exclaims in rapture: "This is indeed realism!"

What is she representing? Why, a Sicilian peasant girl.—Puck.

A Tempting Hint.

"Energy," said the young man who had been calling regularly for about a year, "energy and promptitude are wanted nowadays."

Naturally.

"What sort of people are these who are continually seeking divorce?" asked the reformer, with an agonized groan.

"Married people principally," responded the cheerful idiot, with a coarse guffaw.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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RIDING A CAMEL.

More Convenient and Less Tiring Than Horseback Riding. Camel riding in the desert of Sahara is not so very fatiguing after one has learned how. A veteran traveler in that district describes the process: "Each riding camel has a bridle, or rather a halter, of platted leather like an ordinary halter, and the camel is guided as a horse would be if riding him with one rein only. The saddle is a most elaborate affair. To adjust one properly on a camel's hump is an art extremely difficult to master. First two cushions of leather, stuffed with grass straw, are placed on the animal's hump, and on these is set the saddle. This latter consists of two wooden forks, one in front and one behind, connected by a side board. Above this is placed the seat of the saddle, which is built like a square saucer. The tops of the wooden forks rising in front and behind form two saddlehorns, and, once one has negotiated his way into the saucer and installed the feet and legs by letting them, from the knee downward, hang over the front, one is pretty safe from falling out. Cushions and rugs placed in this saucerlike depression add to the comfort. The saddle is secured by a wide girth and also by a shoulder strap and girth at the back that takes the place of a crupper. "There are, of course, no stirrups, the foot merely hanging over the front. After one has learned to avoid an occasional dip in the middle of the back from the hindmost horn and has become accustomed to the weight of the legs hanging over the front, camel riding is very comfortable and far less tiring than horseback riding, especially as one's position can be varied in many ways by riding sidesaddle or crossing the legs on the camel's neck, and so forth. The long, swinging gait is fairly easy, and one can move about on a camel's back in a manner that would startle any ordinary horse. "On the saddle are carried a pair of leather saddlebags, wherein I carry books, maps, instruments, cartridges, lunch and the like. From the horns of the saddle are hung rifle, field glasses, prismatic compass and water bottle. Altogether it is a pretty complete outfit, and only equaled by a Chinese chair for convenience in traveling when one wishes to hunt and nap at the same time."

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BOOKS AND A GENTLEMAN.

A gentleman does not have a full wine cellar and empty bookshelves. A gentleman does not possess a box of carpenter's tools, but no paper knife. A gentleman does not borrow good works which he is in a position to buy. A gentleman does not cut books with his fingers, even after having washed his hands. A gentleman does not use eau de cologne and read greasy volumes from a circulating library. A gentleman does not give his daughter a dowry of from \$25,000 to \$250,000 and forget to provide her with a bookcase. A gentleman does not talk about the latest literature when he is acquainted only with what has been said of it by the reviewers. A gentleman does not send to his bookseller for a parcel of books on approval, and, after having read them, return them, saying that none of them suits him.

A Thirsty Woodchuck.

One of the best story tellers of his time was Han Thompson of Auburn, Me. The following is what Han told of what he and his brother John tried to do in the way of catching a woodchuck: They had tried quite a number of times to capture the animal, but unsuccessfully. At last they decided to drown him out. So, procuring four pairs, each took two, and they carried water for two solid hours and poured it into the hole in the ground in which the said "chuck" had taken up his abode. Getting tired, they sat down. After about half an hour the woodchuck cautiously left the hole and unliberately walked down to the brook and took a long drink of water, and then scooted, much to the disgust of the two boys.—Boston Herald.

The Ragged Brigade.

The nickname of the Ragged brigade bestowed on the Thirtieth Hussars is complimentary rather than detrimental to them, being a reminder of the gallant services rendered and the severe hardships endured by them when serving in the peninsula war under the Duke of Wellington. They took part in no fewer than thirty-two engagements and skirmishes, in addition to their share in general actions. In the course of the campaign the hard service they had seen had reduced their uniforms to tatters; hence their nickname.—London Telegraph.

A Mystery Revealed.

The Layman—Why do you tie that bandage so tight about the patient's limb before you operate? The Surgeon—To compress the arteries so that he won't bleed to death. The Layman—Ah, now I know why the barber nearly strangles me with a towel before he begins to shave me.—Cleveland Leader.

Youthful Ambition.

A little lad was asked the other day what he intended to be when he grew up. He pondered over it for awhile. "I won't be a sailor," he said, "because I might be drowned, and I won't be a soldier, because I might be shot. I think I will be a skeleton in a museum."

Professional.

"Well, doctor, your treatise is ready to go to press. What are you going to do about an appendix?"

"Cut it out."—Houston Post.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions fixing the time at which applications for license may be heard, etc. And now, October 20, 1898, it is ordained as follows: 1. That the third Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and each and every year thereafter, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of each day, being the second Monday of the January term in each year, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time at which applications for license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors shall be heard, at which time all persons applying for said licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or consent. 2. That licenses then granted shall take effect and be in force for one year from the sixteenth day of February next following the date of their issue. 3. Applications for licenses not heretofore licensed will be required to establish (1) the fitness of the applicant and (2) the necessity for such licensed place. In contested cases not more than three witnesses on a side shall be heard on the question of the general character of the applicant and the necessity of the place for which a license is desired. 4. Supplemental petitions and remonstrances in writing, also specific objections to the petition or bond of the applicants as well as specific charges made against him shall be received by the court only in the case of at least five days before the time fixed for hearing said application, otherwise they will not be considered and no evidence shall be heard in support of them, by the Court. This rule shall not apply to disqualifying causes arising within the five days preceding the hearing. 5. No spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any adulterates thereof, shall be furnished or sold by any licensed vendor between the hours of 10:30 o'clock, P. M., and 5:30 P. M. At each place on which said vendors otherwise may be legally sold. 6. All orders and rules, or parts thereof, now in force, which may be inconsistent with the foregoing order and rules, are hereby rescinded. By the Court, J. W. Ryan, President Judge.

The following applications for license to sell liquor are on file with the Clerk of the Court of the Quarter Sessions of Jefferson county for January Sessions, 1903: 1. Robert T. Smith, residence, Winslow township, The New Commercial Hotel. 2. Jacob H. Sykes, residence, Winslow township, Hotel Barclay. 3. C. B. Ballington, residence, Brookville borough, Hotel Longview. 4. W. S. Ross, residence, West Reynoldsville borough, Ross House. 5. Frank A. McConnell, residence, Reynoldsville borough, Frank's New Tavern. 6. E. S. Shuman, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Hotel Whitney. 7. H. C. Kephole, residence, Brookville borough, Central Hotel. 8. R. B. McKinley, residence, Brookville borough, Union Hotel. 9. Edward F. Lyman, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Washington Hotel. 10. Thomas Fleckenstein, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Continental Hotel. 11. T. E. Bennis, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Hotel Bennis. 12. Richard E. Glover and Harry D. Edelblate, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Hotel Pantall. 13. Evelyn W. Nagler, residence, Punsuatawney borough, The National Hotel. 14. W. W. Wiley, residence, Reynoldsville borough, City Hotel. 15. John O. Edelblate, residence, Reynoldsville borough, National Hotel. 16. William D. Googe, residence, Punsuatawney borough, City Hotel. 17. Annie May Watson, residence, Brookville borough, New Commercial Hotel. 18. Philip A. Albert, residence, Brookville borough, The New Jefferson Hotel. 19. John Quinick, residence, Clayville borough, Hunter House. 20. Alexander Watson, residence, Winslow township, Hotel Big Soldier. 21. C. E. Radtke, residence, McCalmont township, Benson House. 22. Joseph L. Shields, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Hotel Barclay. 23. Samuel E. Barrett, residence, Clayville borough, Hotel Haley. 24. John J. Conner, residence, Henderson township, Wayne House. 25. Lester E. Brown and Walker Neal, doing business under the firm name of Brown & Neal, residence, Clayville borough, Lindsey Hotel. 26. Herbert B. Burns, residence, Winslow township, Arlington Hotel. 27. D. G. Metteland, residence, Winslow township, Hotel Hughes. 28. Thomas Green and John Conser, residence, Reynoldsville borough, The Imperial Hotel. 29. Patrick J. Casey, residence, Falls Creek borough, Taylor Avenue Hotel. 30. George C. Sink, residence, Punsuatawney borough, Elmo Hotel. 31. James Essel, residence, Reynoldsville borough, Burns House. 32. S. A. Hunter, F. A. Hunter, F. L. Vestine, G. D. Huntington and J. K. Brown, residence, Brookville borough, American Hotel. 33. Oscar A. Clark, residence, McCalmont township, Hotel McGregor. 34. Oscar F. Hinerman, residence, Brookville borough, Brookville House. 35. John D. Davis, residence, Perry township, Fordham House. 36. E. C. Rudolph, residence, Big Run borough, Hotel McClure. 37. Mark S. Stricker, residence, Big Run borough, Hotel McClure. 38. M. J. Willet, residence, McCalmont township, Park Hotel. 39. Harry S. Emery, residence, Falls Creek borough, Falls Creek Hotel. 40. R. Carl McLaughry, residence, Reynoldsville borough, The Mansion.

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