

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital \$75,000
Surplus \$90,000
Total \$165,000

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SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE BANKING.
EVERY ACCOMMODATION CONSISTENT WITH CAREFUL BANKING.

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Sixteen Day Excursions to

Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach,
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Train leaves Reynoldsville 1.29 p. m.

July 5 and 19, August 2, 16, and 30, 1906.

\$10 Round Trip, tickets good only in coaches. \$12 Round Trip, tickets good only in Parlor and Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets. Proportionate rates from other stations.

Tickets good for passage on train leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 p. m., and connections. Sleeping car passengers for Atlantic City only will use Special Train leaving Pittsburg at 9.45 p. m. For stop-over privileges and full information consult nearest ticket agent.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

GIFTS IN ABYSSINIA.

Officials Will Take Them if They Are Presented in the Right Way.

The agent of the British government who visited Abyssinia some years ago wished to return the favor of a native official by some suitable present. The bestowal of this was, however, a matter quite beyond the knowledge of one brought up in the court circles of western civilization. His experience was instructive.

"The arrangement was badly handled," he says, "and when I arrived several persons besides the high official were present. After a few light topics had been discussed I mentioned my object in making the visit, and as no offer was made to dismiss the bystanders I exhibited my donation.

"In an instant I was aware that I had made a false step. A frown of mingled surprise and indignation clouded the hitherto serene brow, and tones of fathomless integrity declined the proffered gift, while strong inward feeling found vent in a rocking motion of his body.

"You have utterly misunderstood me," said he. "The friendliness which I have shown you has been extended solely with pure motives of kindness to the stranger in the land. Devotion to my sovereign and country is amply repaid by the internal consciousness of rectitude. Your intentions are doubtless good, but greater happiness will await me from the knowledge that you will now recognize how disinterested my conduct has been."

"My offering was firmly waved away, and for some period his frame continued shaken by inward emotion, to the great edification of the bystanders, whose eyes remained fixed on the ground.

"It was undoubtedly very discomfiting, and my apologies for so great a mistake were profuse. I declared that I could not quit this abode until restored calmness had given me the assurance that his feelings had recovered their usual serene tone. As fortunately this soon happened, I left, properly enraged at the miserable management which had occasioned the awkwardness.

"Naturally I consulted a native authority who had witnessed the transaction and the mistake which I had committed, but he was so tickled by the circumstances that I extracted from him for some time little but laughter. His eventual view of matters was confined in a few words:

"Try again, but take more and have no witnesses."

"On the next occasion I found the governor alone, and when I opened the subject on which my visit was founded his eyes twinkled, and he said:

"From the first moment when I saw you I had a presentiment that we were ordained to be great friends. I do not know if Europeans have these superstitions, but with us they are general, and we do not find them deceptive. You may have heard—and I am aware it is generally stated of us by foreigners—that we are deceitful and avaricious. Do not believe this. All countries contain bad men, and your experience has perhaps been unfortunate. But we shall remain always friends. And what are presents, after all, but external emblems of esteem?"

"There were no difficulties on this occasion. He was obviously much pleased and finally said that the blessing of Providence would be sure to attend the exertions of a man who was thoughtful of the saddened circumstances of others, and he was 'poor, very poor.'—Youth's Companion.

Some plants, as the peach tree, send forth their flowers before the leaves have started.

The stamens of the common barberry will draw back when touched, as though unpleasantly affected by the sensation.

The flowers of many trees, like the oak, elm and hickory, are so inconspicuous that they are popularly supposed to be altogether lacking.

In floral mythology red flowers are supposed to be derived from sacred blood. Thus the red anemone is said to have originated from the drops of blood which fell from Christ's wounds.

PUZZLED THE SHARPS

STORY OF THE CLEVEREST OF ALL THE COUNTERFEITERS.

The Taylor-Bredell Crowd Originated a Scheme That Ruffled the Secret Service Men For Years—They Even Made Counterfeits In Jail.

The men who make Uncle Sam's treasury notes sometimes achieve wonders in the way of finished workmanship. Yet any experienced secret service man will tell you that the counterfeiters' device is a surprisingly simple one in most instances and in what is perhaps the most famous of all cases of this kind—the Taylor-Bredell case in Philadelphia in 1896-97—an apt illustration is found of this fact. That case was run down by Chief John E. Wilkie of the secret service and his men until the two arch conspirators were safely in jail, and still the counterfeiting continued. The crowning feature of the whole story came when it appeared that Taylor and Bredell actually counterfeited twenty dollar bills in the Philadelphia jail and sent them by Taylor's brother as a confederate to be worked off on the outside. That they could do this is one thing which secret service men will point to when they say that counterfeiting is really an amazingly simple undertaking.

Yet Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, expert engravers and chemists of no mean ability, hit upon a device for duplicating the currency of the land that marked a new epoch in the history of counterfeiting in this country. In the middle nineties at the Philadelphia subtreasury one day there turned up a "Monroe" hundred dollar bill on which the red seal on the face appeared to be altogether too light in color. Otherwise the bill was to all intents and purposes perfect. But it wouldn't go through with the light red seal, and it was sent to Washington for examination. There the government experts took it, submitted it face and reverse to every known test without being able to detect through any of the recognized symptoms the counterfeit, and finally, as the last resort, split it, to find to their great astonishment that the "Monroe" \$100 was as a matter of fact the halves of two one dollar bills which had been split, as one splits a bit of birch bark, and pasted together again.

Many times before had split bills been discovered by the department, but almost invariably the workmanship on the face and back had borne some defect that gave away the counterfeit immediately. In this bill, however, no such defects were traceable. The myriad lines which the geometric lathe had apparently put in the border about the figures and the printing were so near like the lines which bona fide lathes had put in the borders of honest currency that no clew was offered, even on a second and third inspection, to the nature of the new counterfeit. The letters themselves and the general printing work on the bill measured up with the letters and figures on the original to the last fraction of a millimeter. The portrait was a perfect reproduction, and, generally speaking, the bill was as near "the real thing" as it could possibly be—all but the red seal; that wasn't dark enough. So they started up in Philadelphia the most notable counterfeiting hunt of the century, and when a warning had been sent to all banks and other large handlers of money and to the subtreasuries throughout the country various other "Monroe" hundred dollar bills turned up with the light red seal in the corner. Several of them were traced to a well known race track, and finally a man named Taylor, who generally came under suspicion. Yet the principals in the case could not be pinned down, and it was evident that this Taylor who passed the money was simply a subordinate in the gigantic swindle. So the government men bided their time.

But they took Arthur Taylor, a brother of the race track spender, and his associate, Baldwin S. Bredell, under surveillance. Months passed. The newspapers which had taken up the case at first dropped it, and so far as any one knew the mystery of the "Monroe" \$100 was in a fair way to go down in history unsolved. Chief Wilkie's men, however, never for a minute lost sight of Arthur Taylor and Baldwin Bredell, and finally they followed them on a trip to Lancaster, Pa., where they had a conference with the firm of Jacobs & Kendig, cigar manufacturers. As a result the revenue stamps that went on the Jacobs & Kendig cigar boxes were rather carefully examined by the secret service men, and the arrest of everybody concerned, including Taylor, Bredell, the cigar manufacturers, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ingam of Philadelphia and a Philadelphia lawyer named Newitt followed.

One thing that puzzled the government sleuths even after the arrests was the fact that the counterfeiters appeared to have no very extensive plant. Plates were found of the "Monroe" hundred dollar bill and also of a "Lincoln" fifty dollar bill, so perfect that the government thanked their stars that none of them had been put into circulation. Various preparations of acids were discovered also, but nothing to explain how the remarkably accurate reproduction of the engraving could have been brought about. Finally A. E. Francis, an expert in photo engraving, who had worked with the government men before, was called into the case, and as a result of his investigation a theory was formulated that held together throughout the trial and resulted in the conviction of Taylor and Bredell.

Francis discovered that the men had a preparation which would remove the green ink from the reverse of a new bill. This explained how they got the paper on which their counterfeiters were

made, for, having washed out the backs of two bills, it was possible to split them and put the two clean halves together so as to escape any ordinary attempt at detection. The counterfeiters were then supplied with the government's own paper on which to work, and the presence of the red and blue and green hairs in the wool of it, intended to act as a safeguard against the very thing they were doing, became their greatest protection.

The next thing was making the plate, and it was this that had puzzled the secret service men worst. Francis figured out, however, that if an ordinary copper plate were sensitized by the common photographic process it was the simplest thing in the world to apply to it one-half of a split bill, with the engraving down toward the plate. When this had been exposed to the sunlight for a sufficient time that portion of the plate which did not fall beneath the lines of the engraving became hardened, while the ink on the bill left a myriad of lines exactly following those which the government geometric lathe had made in the genuine certificate. It remained now only for the counterfeiter to put the plate in a bath and allow the acid to eat its way into the copper surface in an exact reproduction of the original negative. When this was done it was the easiest thing in the world for an expert engraver to touch up the plate wherever that might be necessary, and, with a supply of the necessary inks, everything was ready for the printing.

Taylor and Bredell were convicted, but before they could be shipped off to state prison they were held in the Philadelphia jail with a view to getting them to testify against Ingam and Newitt, who had acted as their legal advisers. It was represented to them also that if they disclosed the whereabouts of any more plates recommendations of a commutation of sentence might be made by the secret service officials, who would thus be relieved of the worry of running down additional counterfeiters. In this shape the matter stood for several weeks until out at the race track where the original "Monroe" hundred dollar bill had appeared there turned up a new counterfeit twenty dollar bill that fell short only in the shade of the ink used in printing it. This, like the "Monroe" hundred dollar bill, was traced to Arthur Taylor's brother, and when he was arrested—for it had been thought wise not to take him in on the original roundup—Taylor and Bredell confessed that they had actually been counterfeiting the twenty dollar bill while they were in the detention section of the Philadelphia jail waiting to appear as witnesses against Ingam and Newitt.

The process was much the same as had been used in the first instance, except that Taylor, who had been figuring all the time to discover a washing solution that would remove the black ink from the face of a bill as well as the green ink from the back of it finally hit upon a formula that would accomplish this desired result. As he was confined in the detention section, it was possible for his brother to visit him, and from night to night Taylor figured on his chemical formula and sent the symbols representing it out by his brother on slips of paper to be compounded at a chemist's. Test after test was made of the fluid that the brother smuggled back in little vials until the final result was reached. Then it was only necessary to make a plate by the old process and print on a hand press, so small that Taylor was able to carry it around in his pocket, the jail made twenty dollar counterfeiters.

Taylor and Bredell confessed afterward that their intention in getting up this new series of bills was in the beginning merely to get up a plate which they might turn over to the secret service men in consideration for a commutation of sentence, but when the bill itself turned out so well the temptation to "spend" a few of them became too great to resist, and the brother took up the old trick of passing them off at the race tracks. Taylor and Bredell went to prison. So did Ingam and Newitt.—New York Times.

A Grecian Monastery.

A traveler in Greece tells how he took shelter during a snowstorm in the mountains within an isolated monastery called Our Lady of the Defile: "We looked and felt like scarecrows. The monks piled high the wood fire in the guest chamber and served us with coffee and the liquor called masticha. Nicola, our boy guide, would not partake. He stood in the doorway, far from the fire, smiling. Once he laughed outright. I was seated upon a couch supported by what I imagined to be a heap of skis. Suddenly they moved, and a corpulent, black bearded monk slowly rose from beneath me, rubbed his sleep dazed eyes and started around. Then he placed his hands dolefully upon his stomach, sighed and asked a question, of which the interpretation was: 'I am ill. Is there a doctor here?' I offered him a cigarette, and when I added a quinine tablet he sighed again and said, 'You place a burden of gratitude upon my shoulders which all the years of my life will be too short to remove.'"

What Was Taking Him.

A Catholic priest of an eastern city is fond of telling a story at his own expense. "I was coming out of church one day," he says, "and directly in front of me were two old women who did not know that I was within earshot. 'And did ye know, Mrs. Mulligan, that Father Blank was going to Europe?' said one to the other. 'Indeed, I did not, thin, Mrs. McSwipes. An' what's takin' him there?' was the immediate query. 'My 10 cents and your 10 cents, Mrs. Mulligan, and that's what's takin' him,' replied the informative dame, with a significant toss of her gray head."

RECKONING TIME.

The Watch of the Man in the Street Is Set by the Stars.

Time is a perennially interesting subject. Before the chronometer in the Jeweler's window a procession is constantly passing. The banker pulls out his \$700 repeater, compares it with the chronometer and moves on. The office boy with just as much dignity consults the dollar timepiece that equals his little waistcoat. Both are equal under the spell of time.

As most persons know, England supplies the world with that valuable but impalpable commodity, that purely arbitrary thing which we call time. The meridian of the Royal observatory at Greenwich is the point from which the day of the civilized world is reckoned, but in America the United States Naval observatory in Washington determines Greenwich time and distributes it by telegraph.

In the end the watch of the man in the street is set by the stars. Out of the vast number in the heavens there are some 600, visible either to the eye or the camera, which are known to be practically invariable. The astronomer selects one of them. Through the transit instrument—a telescope pointed at the meridian—he watches, telegraphic key in hand. On the lens of the telescope are eleven hair lines. The center one marks the meridian. As the star crosses each of these lines the operator presses his key, the wires of which connect with an automatic recording clock called a chronograph.

This shows at what time the star crossed the meridian. Astronomical tables determine the time at which it should have crossed. Comparison of the standard clock with these tables shows whether or not the clock is right.

The time is distributed at noon. Three minutes before 12 o'clock thousands of telegraph operators sit in silence waiting for the click of the key which shall tell them that the "master clock" in Washington has begun to speak. At one minute before 12 it begins, beating every second until the fifty-fifth. Then, after the pause, comes a single beat, which marks exact noon, and for another day the world knows that it has the correct time to the fraction of a second.—Youth's Companion.

A FEW DON'T'S.

Don't be reckless, especially in your lying.

Don't give to the Lord and then go out and rob a widow.

Don't acquire the borrowing habit, or the day will come when you will run out of friends.

Don't marry an indolent man expecting him to brace up, or you may have to take in washing to pay for the brace.

Don't be so mean minded that you can see no good in a man. He may be the first to loan you money in time of need.

Don't lay up everything for a rainy day and go hungry all through life. Besides, where you are going it may never rain.

Don't spread butter on both sides of your bread just because you have \$3 in your pockets. An earthquake may come along and shake the change out of them.—Denver News.

Development of a Chick.

The development of a chick within the egg is one of the most wonderful things in nature. At the end of the fifty-eighth hour of incubation the heart begins to beat, two vesicles are seen and a few hours later the auricles also appear. On the fourth day the outlines of the wings may be perceived and sometimes of the head also; on the fifth day the liver is visible; on the sixth other internal organs appear. In 100 hours the beak is fully formed; in 200 hours the ribs are clearly developed; in 240 hours the feathers are visible; in 268 hours the eyes appear; in 288 the ribs are completed and the feathers on the breast; in 320 the lungs, stomach and breast have assumed a natural appearance. On the eighteenth day the first faint piping of the chick is sometimes audible.

Noisy Old London.

Modern cities are not as noisy as those of other days. For example, in London in the time of King George II. the streets were still cobbled and the pack horse of Elizabethan memory had been replaced by heavy carts and wagons. Barrels of beer and heavy cases were dragged about on drays of iron without wheels, and to add to the tumult heavy signs in immense frames of ironwork hung out in front of shops and houses and croaked interminably. Street cries never ceased for a moment all day. All the smaller necessities, such as pins, thread, string, ink, straps, fish, milk, cakes, bread, drugs, herbs, matches, were hawked in the streets.

The Modern Way.

"My dear, you must really take Fredly in hand about the way he uses slang. Today he asked me what entomology was, and I told him the science of bugs."

"Well?"

"Then he asked me if an entomologist was a crazy man."—Baltimore American.

A Good Answer.

A shopkeeper had for his virtues obtained the name of "the little rascal." A stranger asked him why the appellation had been given to him.

"To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."—London Mail.

Proved.

Stella—Professor Lee says candy is a cure for fatigue. Bella—That's true. A man who brings me chocolate never makes me as tired as a man who does not.—Harper's Bazar.

Wanted GIRLS

To learn Winding and Quilling.
Apply
Enterprise Silk Co.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

FOURTH AVE & WOOD ST PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000 SURPLUS \$1,000,000

Banking by Mail.

Our plan of receiving deposits by mail appeals especially to those who have never had a bank account, but who would like to lay aside for the inevitable "rainy day," thereby providing for those who are near and dear to them. Send for booklet, Banking by Mail.

THE BANK THAT PAYS 4%

Leech's Planing Mill

West Reynoldsville

WINDOW SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, FLOORING, STAIR WORK

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC.

Contract and repair work given prompt attention.

Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.

W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR.

DISTRICT REPORT.

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF WEST REYNOLDSVILLE DISTRICT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING MONDAY, JUNE 4, '06.

Whole number of schools.....	4
Average no. months taught.....	4
Number of male teachers employed.....	1
Number of female teachers employed.....	3
Average salary of male teachers per month.....	\$5 00
Average salary of female teachers per month.....	4 00
Number of male scholars.....	79
Number of female scholars.....	108
Whole no. in attendance.....	182
Average daily attendance.....	124
Average percentage of attendance.....	90
Cost of each pupil per month.....	1 27
Number of mills levied for school purposes.....	6
Number of mills levied for school building purposes.....	2
Amount levied for school purposes.....	1,112 51
Am't levied for school building purposes.....	325 01
Total amount levied.....	1,437 52
RECEIPTS.	
State Appropriation.....	649 65
Bal. on hand from last year.....	210 11
From Collector.....	1,333 48
From County Treasurer.....	4 73
From all other sources.....	1 20
Total.....	2,202 27
EXPENDITURES.	
Building & furnish'g house.....	106 57
Repairs.....	17 50
Teachers' salaries.....	1,517 00
School text books.....	34 91
School supplies.....	158 43
Fuel and contingencies.....	120 86
Fees of Col. and Treasurer.....	77 30
Salary of Secretary.....	25 00
Other expenses.....	78 00
Cash on hand.....	106 61
Am't due dist. fr'm all sources.....	14 44
Total resources.....	3,215 05

P. J. WARD, Collector, in account with the School District—West Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR.	
To bal. due on 1902 and 1903 duplicates.....	\$ 672
CR.	
By am't exonerations.....	5 11
By Treas. receipts.....	1 41
DR.	
To bal. due on 1904 dup.....	76 08
CR.	
By am't exonerations.....	6 20
By 5% Col. % on \$68.88.....	3 49
By am't Treas. receipts.....	65 39
DR.	
To am't due 1905 dup school building.....	1,112 51
To am't due on \$235.85.....	5 29
CR.	
By am't exonerations.....	61 99
By 5% rebate on \$78.22.....	39 91
By 5% Col. % on \$678.22.....	20 35
By 5% Col. % on \$56.83.....	12 32
By 5% Col. % on \$102.01.....	5 10
By Treas. receipts.....	970 69
Bal. due.....	1,194 36
DR.	
To am't due 1905 duplicate school building.....	325 01
To am't 5% added on \$30.02.....	1 65
CR.	
By am't exonerations.....	9 81
By 5% rebate on \$26.49.....	10 82
By 5% Col. % on \$216.49.....	6 49
By 5% Col. % on \$45.98.....	3 78
By 5% Col. % on \$25.31.....	3 27
By Treas. receipts.....	234 99
DR.	
Audited June 4th.....	326 00

J. W. CAMPBELL, Auditors.
A. J. WELLS.

If you have anything to sell, try our Want Column.