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We are now Prepared to Please the Farmers and the General Public by being ready at all times to Accommodate them. Plenty of Water to run the Mill Day and Night if Necessary.

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To accomplish this end we have adopted a new system. All our prices are fixed on a basis of cash payment. This obviates the necessity to allow a margin for bad debts and interest. To accommodate responsible parties we cheerfully open monthly accounts, and expect prompt payment monthly, as our prices will not enable us to carry accounts longer.

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Send for our Book, "A Bird's Eye View of New York" and the Greatest Store—218 pages—beautifully illustrated and very interesting. Tells you all about New York and how to go about. FREE FOR THE ASKING.

CROTON BUG IS A WONDER.

He Has Potentialities That Should Make the Public Respect Him.

A Croton bug's mission in life seems to consist in getting drowned in bath tubs, eating pages of books, and even clothing, and making an all around useless nuisance of himself.

But like lots of other seemingly useless children of nature, the unlovely Croton bug has not only his uses, but that may raise him a bit in the public mind.

In the first place, did you know that he is an inveterate hunter? And that his favorite prey and food is the bedbug? But for the Croton bug's hunting expeditions, there would be three bedbugs where now there is one. Much may be forgiven in the Croton bug for this exploit alone.

Again: The biggest Croton bug measures, perhaps, half an inch. A tall man may attain to six feet in altitude. The Croton bug is thus one-one-hundred and fourty-fourth the size of the man. Had man the strength proportionate to his size which the Croton bug possesses, here are a few things a six-footer could do:

He could run the 100-yard dash in a fraction less than four-fifths of a second. He could, at that rate, run a mile in something like fourteen seconds; and incidentally he could smash every record ever dreamed of and make the Empire State Express look like 30 cents. This estimate is based on the speed of a Croton bug which was coaxed into running across a desk three feet wide. The bug made the yard of distance in just one second. Figure out the ratio yourself.

Another thing a man could do, were he as powerful proportionately as the Croton bug, is this: He could bite through a piece of cloth eighteen inches thick. I have a coat one-eighth of an inch thick literally riddled by Croton bugs. Multiply by 144 and there you are!

Half a dozen drops of purple ink spilled on a desk were eagerly absorbed by a single Croton bug in five minutes. He wasn't out for a record, either. He was just thirsty. This equals one-eightieth of an ounce. By this rule a normal man should be able to toss down two ounces of purple ink in the same time, and thrive on it.

A Croton bug has been seen carrying from a drain-pipe masses of drainage double his weight. He walked away with his prize without apparent effort. Thus a grown man should be able to carry off on his shoulders from 300 to 500 pounds of food without swearing at the heavy weight.

Figure all this up, remembering at the same time that the Croton bug not only exterminates the red rover of the night, but also acts as scavenger for drain pipes and plumbing, and you may in time have less respect for men and more for Croton bugs.

Weights of Wild Animals.

"What does a lion weigh?" Ask that question of any acquaintance and see what he will say. Those who know the look of the king of beasts best, and how small his little body really is will probably come furthest from the truth. About 300 to 350 pounds is a usual estimate. But this below the mark. A full-grown lion will tip the scale at no less than 500 pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory.

The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger, killed by an English officer, scaled 520 pounds. A tiger of this size has, however, considerably greater muscular strength than the biggest lion. Few people know that a grizzly bear can give points to any other carnivorous animal in point of strength. A grizzly bear weighing just 400 weight has been watched carrying a heifer of more than two-thirds its own weight for two miles up the most steep and rugged mountain side. And this without pausing one instant for rest. The grizzly bear the largest and most powerful of all the bear tribe, but his cousin, the cinnamon bear, runs him very close, and the big white polar bear, though not really so dangerous a customer, is capable of performing the most extraordinary feats of strength. A polar bear has been seen to move with his paws a boulder six men had with difficulty put in position to guard a cache of provisions.

Origin of a Famous Phrase.

"Going out to see a man" was the invention of Artemus Ward. One night in the winter of 1865, when the humorist was about half through his lecture, he paralyzed his audience with the announcement that they would have to take a recess of 15 minutes, so as to enable him to go across the street to "see a man." H. R. Tracy, the editor of the Washington Republican, was in the audience, and seeing an opportunity to improve upon the joke, penciled these lines and sent them to the platform:

"Dear Artemus: If you will place yourself under my guidance I'll take you to 'see a man' without crossing the street."

Artemus accepted the invitation, continues the Louisville Courier Journal, and while the great audience impatiently, but with much amusement, awaited the reappearance of the humorist, the latter was making the acquaintance of Aman, a well-known restaurant keeper at that time on Ninth street, and luxuriating at a well-laden refreshment board. Of course everybody "caught on to" the phrase, and men became fond of getting up between acts and "going out to see Aman. The restaurateur's business from that time forward boomed. Men who would ordinarily sit quietly through an entertainment and behave themselves allowed themelsves to be influenced by the contagion.

Concerning Insanity.

Lombroso, who can discern insanity where even Max Nordau can't see it, and who is of opinion that most men and all women are more or less crazy, has been looking for the microbe of madness in the heroes of contemporary novels and plays, and has met with glittering success, especially in the work of Ibsen and Zola. He says that fiction is keeping pace nicely with the march of mankind toward general dementia, and predicts cheerfully that the characters in fiction will in the future show a steady increase of lunacy.

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THE HINDOO EDITOR.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS TASK.

He Is Fond of Extravagant Expressions and Leaves Blank Pages When He Can't Fill Them—Suspends Publication When He Takes a Holiday.

The Indian press is of ancient origin. Ages before the European conquest, every court had its weekly, in some cases its daily journal, which was sent out to the principal towns and attentively read by nobles, wealthy people and officials. These journals contained proclamations and decrees, and chronicled the movements of the court and all things likely to be of interest to the faithful subjects of the rulers of the various principalities.

Newspapers, in our meaning of the word, were first published in 1818. But these were in English. The first native newspaper was not issued until the middle of the century. The native press of the present day may be divided into two classes, papers edited and published by natives, the matter being generally half in English and half in a native language, and those journals which are published entirely in a native language, this class being much more numerous.

As a rule, these last are small, very poorly printed on cheap paper, often on only one side of the sheet, and not infrequently the same journal varies in size, according to the amount of news obtainable and the personal circumstances and convenience of the editor.

Generally speaking, the native is very anxious to acquire a knowledge of English. It not only opens the way to appointments in the government service, but also makes him a person of great importance in the district, as comparatively few of the millions of natives read English or even understand it when spoken. A working knowledge of our tongue is indispensable to a native editor, because all the important news is first published in the Anglo-Indian newspapers.

The native writer is fond of extravagant expressions, and makes use, whenever he can, of quotations from Shakespeare or Milton and the religious phrases he has seen in missionary literature. In the use of metaphors he often gets much mixed up.

The editorial page of the Indian country paper is a literary curiosity. For instance, the reader is assured, in an article on a political crisis, that "all the crowned heads of Europe are shaking in their shoes." Sometimes we read that "the editor expects, with divine help, to have more reading suited to the intelligence of his subscribers in the next issue."

But the editor is seen at his best in his own announcements. His whole vocabulary is brought into play to impress the readers. Sometimes the announcement takes the tone of apology as in the case of the editor who innocently declared: "This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill it up, and, thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves much to get any more. We therefore beg that our readers will excuse us this time for the space left blank, and promise to do better and get more in the future."

Still more curious was the announcement of a paper which came out for the first time with two columns blank, the editor making the bold announcement that "a large quantity of exceedingly interesting matter had been left out for want of space."

When the native editor wants a holiday he suspends publication until it is convenient to resume, and, taking his readers into his confidence, informs them plainly why the paper was not issued on the expected dates. "With the consent of our readers, we now propose to take our annual holiday. We are sure none of them will begrudge us our relaxation."

If it were not for the English newspapers published in Calcutta, Bombay and other large cities, which are edited by cultured Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, the native journals would be very poor productions, as nearly all the news and much of the other reading matter is translated in order to fill them.

Cannibal Parrakeets.

One fine day a batch of tiny parrakeets from a neighboring island arrived, and I congratulated myself on having at last acquired some amiable members of my bird community. Such gentle creatures were never seen, says the Cornhill Magazine. With their pale green plumage and little gray-hooded heads which easily explained their name of "capuchin," they made themselves quite happy in one of the many domes or cupolas of the Arab cage. In a few days, however, a mysterious ailment broke out among all the other birds. Nearly every other bird seemed suddenly to prefer going about on one leg. At last it dawned on me that many of the canaries had actually only one leg. An hour's careful watching showed me a parakeet siding up to a canary, and after feigning to be deeply absorbed in its own toilet, preening each gay wing feather most carefully the little wretch would give a sudden swift nip at the slender leg of its neighbor, and absolutely bite it off then and there. Of course, I immediately turned the capuchins out of the cages with much obloquy, but too late to save several of my poor little pets from a one-legged existence.

Soap Said to Be Unhealthful.

One is always learning. Did you ever suspect that nature varnishes over with wax not distinguishable from that of the bee? She does this to prevent chills, too quick evaporation, and so to keep the blood thin enough to run in and out of capillary arteries. Alkalies and all "cleansing" soaps destroy this natural varnish. Frequent warm baths are injurious, but cold salt-water baths brace the skin. They remove no impurity, but give functional activity. The new doctrine is that a healthy skin cleanses itself. The best help to it is underclothes of soft cotton, such as Asiatics wear. This soft raiment absorbs rapidly what the epidermis throws off.

Cost of Calling a Man a Liar.

It costs $25 to call a man a liar in Nebraska, according to a recent court decision in that state. Time has been when such pleasantries in Nebraska cost lives

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S **Favorite Remedy**

The one sure cure for The Kidneys, Liver and Blood

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CUTS LIKE CHEESE.

Bermuda Stone Which Can Be Quarried With a Hand Saw.

Nature has made it easy to build houses in Bermuda. The entire group of islands is made up of coral rock, so that every man can have a quarry in his back yard if he cares to dig deep enough. This stone, when first cut, is soft and white, so that it "cuts like cheese," like the wood of the famous "one-hoss shay," and can be got out in square blocks with an ordinary handsaw. On exposure to the air, however, it soon becomes dark and hard enough to break the teeth out of the saw that cut it so easily from its bed.

As there is no lumber in Bermuda except that which is brought from Canada at considerable expense, stone is used for nearly the entire house. The walls are laid of blocks about eight inches by six, and two feet in length. Window sills and door jams are also sawed out of stone in the proper shape, and even the roof is covered with stone shingles, which are made by simply setting a block of soft, fresh stone on edge and sawing it into thin slabs. Both roof and walls have to be kept whitewashed, or the stone would crumble away, hard as it finally becomes; but with this precaution it lasts a long time. There is an old coral stone-house on Harrington Sound which is considerably over 200 years old.

Coral islands are formed by the coral polyps, or insects, which build up reefs to about the level of the sea and then die. On the rough surface of these reefs seaweed clings. The wind and the waves work together to grind up their substance and pile it in heaps of sand, which finally solidifies into the rock which can be cut so easily.

The freshly broken stone makes admirable road material. Even the rubber tire of a bicyle will crush a piece of it flat, and the rain soon solidifies it in that shape, so that the whole roadbed, new stone and old together, becomes like a smooth track cut in solid rock.

Lucky Dredging for a Diamond.

Dredging has been successfully resorted to in recovering a valuable diamond ring that was lost in Petaluma creek. Recently the owner of the ring was standing on a bridge just below Petaluma, across an arm of the creek, when his diamond ring slipped from his finger and fell through a crack in the bridge and into about eight feet of water. The stone in the ring cost, without the mounting, $800. The owner hated to give it up, yet he did not know how to go to work to get it out. In his perplexity he applied to Capt. John Hackett, a man of experience in dredging though on a somewhat larger scale than hunting for so small a thing as a ring. The loser of the ring had been thoughtful enough to mark the place in the bridge where the ring fell through. Hackett rigged a small clamshell bucket, to be operated by hand, with a rope this was dropped through the bridge at the place marked, and a bucket of mud was brought from the bottom of the creek. It was taken to the bank and washed out. A second and then a third was tried, and in the third was found the ring.—Stockton Independent.

Making Colored Soldiers.

In the early days of colored troops in the regular army it was essential, to get the best results, that they should serve with white troops, so that discipline could be enforced when necessary. It was a decidedly risky experiment to attempt making soldiers of such people. They needed the object lesson of contact with white troops. Naturally of an imitative disposition, the colored man took the white soldier as his pattern, carefully watching every gesture and movement with inquisitive concern. Recruited from the most dangerous and shiftless of the freed negroes, they were naturally lazy, and disinclined to do the work required of them. They spent all their leisure time in gambling, drinking and quarrelling. Every possible punishment employed in the discipline of frontier posts was inflicted upon them. They were stood on barrels, they were "bucked" and gagged, they were marched about the garrison with heavy planks tied to their backs, bearing the word "gambler" in chalk. Everything was done to discipline them, every means taken to make soldiers of them.

Smokeless Powder.

The first smokeless powder that I made in England was made in exactly the same manner as the French. I had obtained a quantity of true gun cotton, that is, tri-nitro-cellulose, (known sometimes as insoluble gun cotton, because it cannot be dissolved in alcohol and ether like collodion cotton di-nitro-cellulose.) Some of this powder, when freshly made produced fairly good results, quite as good as those produced by the French powder, but upon keeping it a few months the grains lost their transparency, became quite opaque and fibrous, and it then burned with great violence. Investigation showed that about 1 to 2 per cent. of the solvent was still in the powder when the first tests were made, whereas the drying out of this last trace of solvent had completely changed the character of the powder. I then added to this powder about 2 per cent. of castor oil, with the result that the castor oil remained after the solvent had been completely removed, so that the powder would keep any length of time; indeed, powder made at time (1889) is good to-day.—Hiram Maxim.

The "Terrier."

In ecclesiastical law a terrier is a book which is supposed to be kept in every parish and in which there is a record of the sources of its revenue, and particularly of its lands (terrae in Latin, terres in French, whence the word terrier). Of course it is the duty as well as the interest of every person to see that the terrier of his parish is well kept, but the duty is often neglected. During the early days of the incumbency of a parson who was rather fond of sport he received from his bishop a formal letter of inquiry on several matters, to which he was requested to give answer. When he came to the question: "Do you keep a terrier?" the good-natured parson replied: No; but I have two well-bred pointers, and your lordship is welcome to one of them if you care to have it."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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UPTOWN.

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TIME TABLE.

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TRAINS NOW LEAVE PORT JERVIS AS FOLLOWS.

EASTWARD.

No. 12, Daily Express	3.24	A. M.
" 10, Daily Express	5.20	"
" 16, Daily Except Sunday	6.29	"
" 28, " " "	7.45	"
" 606, Sunday Only	7.45	"
" 38, Daily Except Sunday	10.07	"
" 6, Daily Way Train	12.15	P. M.
" 30, Way Except Sunday	3.27	"
" 4, Express Except Sunday	2.25	"
" 2, Daily Express	4.25	"
" 620, Sunday Only	4.30	"
" 8, Daily Express	5.20	"
" 18, Sunday only	5.45	"
" 22, Daily Except Sunday	6.50	"
" 628, Express Sunday Only	7.12	"
" 14, Daily	10.00	"

WESTWARD.

No. 3, Daily Express	12.20	A. M.
" 17, Daily Milk Train	8.05	"
" 1, Daily Express	11.33	"
" 11, For Ho'dale E'pt Sun	12.10	P. M.
" 9, Local Except Sunday	12.30	"
" 5, Chicago Limited Daily	5.00	"
" 33, Way Saturday Only	5.20	"
" 27, Daily Except Sunday	5.50	"
" 7, Daily Express	10.15	"

Trains leave Chambers street, New York for Port Jervis on week days at 4.00, 7.45, 9.00, 9.15, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 4.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.15 P. M. On Sundays, 4.00, 7.30, 9.00, 9.15 a. m., 12.30, 2.00, 7.30 and 9.15 P. M.

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PORT JERVIS N. Y.

TIME TABLE

of the

P. J., M. & N. Y. R. R.

Trains leave Erie Ry., 23d St., N. Y. as follows:

No. 6 Daily Express	9.10	A. M
" 8 Daily Except Sunday	2.55	P. M.
Train B, Saturday Only	2.10	"

Leave Chambers St. as follows:

No. 6 Daily Express,	9.15	A. M.
" 8 Daily Except Sun.	3.00	P. M.
Train B Saturday Only,	2.10	"

Leave Jersey City as follows:

No. 6 Daily Express,	9.30	A. M.
" 8 Daily Except Sunday,	3.15	P. M.
Train B Saturday Only,	2.26	"

TRAINS LEAVE PORT JERVIS, ERIE DEPOT FOR MONTICELLO AS FOLLOWS:

No. 10 Daily Except Sun	9.00	A. M
" 6 Daily Express,	12.15	P. M
" 8 Daily Except Sun.	5.20	"
Train H Sunday Only,	7.15	"
" B Saturday Only,	5.15	"

Trains arrive in Monticello as follows:

No 10 Daily Except Sunday,	10.40	A. M
" 6 Daily Express,	1.15	P. M.
" 8 Daily Except Sunday,	6.50	"
Train H Sunday Only,	8.17	"
" B Saturday Only,	6.15	"
White Lake via. Ms. Coach,	2.45	"
" " "	8.20	"
" " Saturday Only,	7.45	"

TRAINS LEAVE MONTICELLO AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Daily Except Sunday,	6.35	A. M
" 5 Daily Except Sunday,	12.20	P. M.
" 3 Daily Except Sunday,	3.15	"
Train G Sunday Only,	10.45	A. M.
" A Sunday Only,	6.00	P. M.

Trains arrive at Port Jervis, Erie Depot as follows:

No. 1 Daily Except Sunday,	7.35	A. M.
" 5 Daily Except Sunday,	2.02	P. M.
" 3 Daily Except Sunday,	4.15	"
Train G Sunday Only,	11.45	A. M.
" A Sunday Only,	7.00	P. M.

Arrive at Jersey City as follows:

No. 1 Daily Except Sunday,	10.25	A. M.
" 5 Daily Except Sunday,	4.46	P. M.
" 3 " " "	6.45	"
Train G Sunday Only,	3.24	"
" A " " "	9.47	"

Arrive at Chambers St., N. Y. as follows:

No. 1 Daily Except Sunday,	10.57	A. M.
" 5 " " "	4.57	P. M.
" 3 " " "	6.57	"
Train G Sunday Only,	3.55	A. M.
" A " "	10.07	P. M.

Arrive at Erie Ry., 23d St., as follows:

No. 1 Daily Except Sunday,	10.45	A. M.
" 5 " " "	5.15	P. M.
" 3 " " "	7.05	"
Train G Sunday Only,	3.45	"
" A " "	10.15	"

Train B will not be run after Saturday, August 26th, '99.

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