

### Miscellaneous.

**C. MITCHELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**DR. B. E. HOOVER,**  
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Resident dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentleness in operating.

### Hotels.

**HOTEL MCCONNELL,**  
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

**FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.**

The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections, &c.

**HOTEL BELNAP,**  
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

**GREEN & CONSER, Proprietors.**

First class in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town. Free bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

**AMERICAN HOTEL,**  
BROOKVILLE, PA.

**BUFFINGTON & LONG, Prop's.**

Omniabus to and from all trains. European restaurant. House heated and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Western Union Telegraph office in building. The hotel is fitted with all the modern conveniences.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
BROOKVILLE, PA.

**JAS. H. CLOVER, Proprietor.**

Sample rooms on the ground floor. House heated by natural gas. Omniabus to and from all trains.

**BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY.**

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper cell region.

On and after May 23d, 1892, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

**7:10 A. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For points north between Falls Creek and Bradford. 7:45 a. m. mixed train for Punxsutawney.

**10:05 A. M.**—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train S. for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Cory and Erie.

**10:35 A. M.**—Accommodation—For DuBois, Sikes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

**1:20 P. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Elmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

**4:50 P. M.**—Mail—For DuBois, Sikes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walton.

**7:55 P. M.**—Accommodation—For DuBois, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

**Trains Arrive**—7:10 A. M. Accommodation Punxsutawney; 10:05 A. M. Mail from Walton and Punxsutawney; 10:35 A. M. Accommodation from Bradford; 1:20 P. M. Accommodation from Bradford; 4:50 P. M. Accommodation from Punxsutawney; 4:50 P. M. Mail from Buffalo and Rochester; 7:55 P. M. Accommodation from Bradford.

Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

G. W. HARTLEY, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.

Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass. Agent  
Bradford, Pa. Rochester, N. Y.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY** commencing Sunday July 10, 1892. Low Grade Division.

### EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	101	102
Red Bank	10:40	4:30			
Lawsonham	10:54	4:44			
New Bethlehem	11:08	4:58			
Oak Ridge	11:22	5:12			
Millville	11:36	5:26			
Mayeville	11:50	5:40			
Summersville	12:04	5:54			
Brookville	12:18	6:08	6:15		
Fuller	12:32	6:22	6:34		
Reynoldsville	12:46	6:36	6:52		
Pancoat	1:00	6:50	7:02		
Falls Creek	1:14	7:04	7:10	10:55	1:35
DuBois	1:28	7:18	7:17	11:05	1:45
Saluda	1:42	7:32			
Winterburn	1:56	7:46			
Penfield	2:10	7:60			
Tyler	2:24	7:14			
Glen Fisher	2:38	7:28			
Benezette	2:52	7:42			
Grant	3:06	7:56			
Driftwood	3:20	8:10			

### WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	106	110
Driftwood	10:10		8:35		
Grant	10:24		7:49		
Benezette	10:38		7:13		
Glen Fisher	10:52		6:27		
Tyler	11:06		5:41		
Penfield	11:20		4:55		
Winterburn	11:34		4:09		
Saluda	11:48		3:23		
DuBois	12:02	7:00	8:42	12:05	5:30
Falls Creek	12:16	7:14	8:51	12:15	5:40
Pancoat	12:30	7:28	9:00		
Reynoldsville	12:44	7:42	9:08		
Fuller	12:58	7:56	9:25		
Brookville	1:12	8:10	9:45		
Summersville	1:26	8:24			
Mayeville	1:40	8:38			
Millville	1:54	8:52			
Oak Ridge	2:08	9:06			
New Bethlehem	2:22	9:20			
Lawsonham	2:36	9:34			
Red Bank	2:50	9:48			

Trains daily except Sunday.

**DANIEL MCCARGO, GEN'L. SUGG.**

**JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. PASS. AGT.**

Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa.

### DO YOU NEED A NEW ATTIRE?

If so, and you want a good fitting and well made suit at a reasonable figure you will receive same by placing your order with

**J. C. Froehlich,**  
THE ARTISTIC TAILOR.

Next door to Hotel McConnell, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

### Walled Cities of Italy.

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and medieval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their size and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesque, is worth a journey, which would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.

Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking zones which surround Genova La Soperba or Firenze La Bella to the quaint little lines of fortifications which zigzag up the vine clad hillsides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances mere villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

### Persian Swords.

The swords of Hindostan are of endless variety in size and shape, the most common being the "tegha" and "talwar," broad, much curved blades, wrongly styled scimitars, the real scimitar being a clumsy chopperlike weapon, nearly straight and widening to the point. There is the "khand," a heavy straight sword with basket hilt, like the Scottish claymore. The khand is an object of worship to the Rajputs, precisely as to the Scythians. The "pata," or gantlet sword, much used by the Maharrats, was a development of the "katar," having a long rapier blade, often of Spanish make, and a cylindrical hilt, into which the arm was passed to the elbow. The Persian sword, however, was valued above all others, and particularly those of Khorassan.

These are the real "Damascus blades," the damascening being produced by the crystallization of the steel. Connoisseurs recognize ten different varieties of watered or "jaubar," and the most incredible prices have been given for fancy specimens. But the great brittleness of these swords makes them unfit for use by Europeans, who would shiver them to pieces by a "swashing blow," while the oriental employs their razor edge only for the "drawing" cut.—Chambers' Journal.

### A Mile Differs Sometimes.

The measurement in English yards of the different lengths of a mile in several countries is as follows: Arabian mile, 2,148; Austrian mile, 8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Brabant mile, 6,082; Burgundian mile, 6,183; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; English mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile, 6,869; German mile, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; German mile, geographical, 8,109; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanoverian mile, 11,559; Hessian mile, 19,547; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,340; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,780; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Persian mile, 6,086; Polish mile, long, 8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,071; Prussian mile, 8,237; Roman mile, 1,628; Russian, verst, 1,165; Saxon mile, 9,904; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,984; Spanish mile, 4,635; Swedish mile, 11,700; Swiss mile, 9,153; Tuscan mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Bagging Grapes.

People often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies.

When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes which would have been totally lost but for the labors of scientific men.—Mechanics Monthly.

### The Rat Transmits Disease Germs.

When the reader thinks of the countless number of rats that infest the regions occupied by human beings, of their wonderful reproductive power, and of their seemingly causeless but rapid migration from one dwelling place to another hundreds of miles away, he must admit that if it is possible for the rat to convey disease germs from point to point this power for evil is incalculable. When he left plague stricken London and sought another field did he leave the plague behind, or did he keep a share of it to distribute elsewhere?—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

### The Place for Him to Call.

Mrs. Witherby—Your old clothes man was around today.  
Witherby (grimly)—Tell him next time that, if he wants to look at any old clothes of mine, he will have to call at the office and see them on me.—Exchange.

### THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

Sad Evening Primrose, with your silken stole Hung delicately sunward, what a soul Looks from your patient eye! How frail and pale

You stand among the flowers! and your bow! Shows like a vanishing phantom of the grill.

Young buds that point a finger to the blue Crown on your stem, and youth and hope are new.

While the sap runs; yet scarcely has the sun Warmed twice upon your petals ere their hue Falls into pallidness of death begun.

And strewn about the grass the blossoms hide The poor discolored fragments of their pride, Or hang disconsolate with draggled vest, And clinging, sodden cements, to abide The gradual workings of the Alkabe.

Was it for this you struggled into light? That one brief day should crown a tedious night?

Was it for this you felt your way along The paths of natural growth, that from their height Shri! death should echo in your triumph song?

It may be so. There are who say the bliss Requires the pain; yet could it be for this (God knows) you opened your sweet, patient eyes

To see the sun's face open and die in his kiss? For me—your bloom again in Paradise.

—Nina Layard in Longman's Magazine.

### Names and Businesses.

There is at times a peculiar coincidence as regards the name of a man and his business. Such an appropriate name of name to calling is frequently quite accidental. "Sexton Brothers, Undertakers and Upholsters," is the wording of a sign at Long Branch, and a dressmaker on Clinton street, New York, bears the name of N. Nadel (the German for needle). To those who understand German, Schneider will seem an equally appropriate name for a dressmaker, and there are plenty of butchers in town named Metzger, while at least one barber glories in the name of Scheerer. But it seems odd that a Baeker should deal in meat, or that even an Avenue A. Barber should sell beer.

However, when we hear of "Taylor & Cutter," a firm of clothiers, or find that "Stickwell & Co." are mullage makers, there is a strong suspicion of an intentional manufacture of appropriate firm names. And that story about the broker firm of "U. Ketchum & I. Cheatham" has been told so often that one hardly knows whether to credit it or not.—New York Times.

### Centralization of Government.

The history of the federal government is one of growing strength and influence. The difference between the intention of the founders of the system and of the existing fact is nearly as great as that between the opinions of Jefferson and moderate Federalists. From the first organization of the government to the present time there has been almost a steady advance toward centralization. This advance has been both aided and retarded by the supreme court; but in the legislative branch of the government and in the popular mind the proportions of the federal government have constantly grown larger. It has not been the tendency of the people of the republic to strengthen the local government at the expense of the general government. On the contrary, the general government has grown at the cost of the states.—Henry L. Nelson in Harper's.

### The Nepalese "Kora."

The Nepalese "kora," or heavy curved knife, with the edge on the inner side, is familiar by name to readers of the accounts of our "little wars," in which the Ghoorka infantry have taken part. But there is another Nepalese weapon, the "kora," the most strangely shaped sword ever used, which, starting from the hilt about an inch and a half wide, when near the end turns at right angles and expands to six inches. The late Jung Bahadur, a noted expert at all eastern arms and exercises, was able to decapitate a bullock with one blow of the kora.—Chambers' Journal.

### Carvings on Easter Island.

The hard volcanic rock of Easter island is covered with carvings intended to represent human faces, birds, fishes and mythical animals. Fishes and turtles appear common among these sculptures, but the most common figure is a mythical animal, half human in form, with bowed back and long, clawlike legs and arms. According to the natives this symbol was intended to represent the god "Make-Meke," the great spirit of the sea.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Returns Came in Early.

Husband—Er—my dear, there is going to be a very important—election at my club tonight, and I may—  
Wife—Very well. I'll wait up to hear the returns.  
"Um—er—are you interested in the returns?"  
"Yes—your returns."—New York Weekly.

### An Invitation for One.

An Atchison man had so much trouble with his girl's sisters, who insisted on accompanying them everywhere, that he proposed to her in their presence after first explaining to the others that it was an invitation that could not possibly include them.—Atchison Globe.

It is always safe to fight against a cold by external applications, as camphorated oil rubbed upon the throat and chest and between the shoulders—this is admirable for children; or vaseline similarly applied.

The flowers that lead as providers of popular perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet are the jasmine, violet, tuberos, rose, bitter orange flower and cassia.

### A Congressman's Great Speech.

The other day I was listening to a congressman relating to a small circle his experience at a recent convention. I will make a secret of his name, as I propose to live long and uninterrupted in the land which the Lord elected, and in no wise crave to be cut off in the blushing morning of my days. The fact is, this statesman is a very broad, athletic one, of a shifty and uncertain temper.

"Ye should have heard my speech," he said. "It was a lulu. And I paid me respects to Congress, too, me boy. I told 'em the way matters had been mishandled we wouldn't have the money to meet the expenses of the presidential year. Thin I bore down on the hypnotizin practiced in this house."

"The hypnotizin?" queried a listener.  
"Yis, the hypnotizin. The appointment of all thin sons and ree-latives of congresshmin to loocerative stajnds. Here's the b'ys of three congresshmin on the page's roll naw, be hivins, earnin their seventy-five dollars a month the year 'round and them b'ys, mind yez, only nine and tin years old, and the legs of thin no bigger than sphindles. I should say it was hypnotizin."

"And thin," continued the congressman, "whin our man went through all right I jumped up and moved to make his nomenclation ceremonies, and thin the foot began."

"Unanimous, you mean," corrected an auditor.

"Well, phwativer it is, I done it, but they voted it down. All the same he's nomenclated, which is what we were after."—Washington Cor. Kansas City Times.

### Rainmaking Books.

A company engaged in the manufacture of explosives in this city has for sale now small bombs about the size of frankfurter sausages, with which it is said the farmer can bring down small showers of rain whenever he sees clouds over his land.

The constituents of one bomb are divided into two parts, liquid and solid, which are both separately nonexplosive. These can be kept separate until the time comes to use them, when they are mixed.

The solid part is about an inch in diameter and eight inches in length, and is wrapped in cotton. These bombs are placed in grooved tin boxes, each holding ten. A small tin measure, containing the liquid part, accompanies each box. It is graduated to show the quantity needed to saturate the bomb to the exploding point.

Five or fifty bombs may be used, according to the amount of rain needed or the detonation required. How the farmer is to know how much detonation is needed is a dubious matter. The bombs are tied in a bundle, a time fuse is attached and the whole lot discharged from a mortar and at the passing cloud.

In hilly countries clouds often pass over the valleys and discharge their contents on the barren mountain sides. In such regions, it is said, the bombs will be particularly useful.—New York World.

### A Bit of Correspondence.

A remarkable correspondence has been published, ending in a true Irish fashion. It begins: "Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his dogs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees."  
"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity."—London Tit-Bits.

### The Modern Way.

In India they drown a great many of the girl babies. It is a time honored custom, but not universally approved from a therapeutic standpoint. In civilized countries they put corsets on the girl babies, which brings about the same results, without the shock, which is a sure concomitant of the Indian method. Moreover, babies last longer under the modern system, and it is especially prized by people who prefer to keep their girl babies for a few brief years.—Detroit Tribune.

### What a Flood Leaves Behind.

The worst feature of a flood is the fact that the river is apt to leave a deposit of sand, varying in thickness from one inch to ten feet, over a large extent of land that was formerly fertile. In the flood of 1858 a great many farmers in the American Bottom on going back to their premises after the subsidence of the waters, found their property covered with river sand in beds so thick that two or three years elapsed before good crops could be raised.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### A Poor Contrivance.

Mamma—You are not satisfied with your new doll? Why, it creeps and says "mamma," and opens and shuts its eyes, and I don't know what all.

Wee Pet—Its fingers doesn't move, an its tongue doesn't wag, an it never frowns up.—Good News.

### Poor Man.

Old Lady (on beholding a Highlander in his native costume for the first time)—Well, well! That man must be in his second childhood, and has gone back into short frocks again!—London Tit-Bits.

### IN AN OLD CEMETERY.

She sits upon the worn old grave, And gaily uses as a pillow The battered headstone, rudely carved With funeral urn and weeping willow.

The epitaph she puzzles out, With words and laughter light and mocking— Displaying well a dainty shoe, And quite an inch of silken stocking.

She jests about the curious name, The verses with quaint old phrases laden; And yet—what if in future years Some saucy Twentieth century maiden

Upon a summer afternoon— An ancient cemetery choosing— Should flit upon her grave, and think It all so jolly and amusing?

—Juliet W. Tompkins in Kate Field's Washington.

### Willing to Sell Cheap.

An amusing incident happened in a southern city court the other day. A Jew was on the witness stand testifying against a negro who had stolen a pair of pants from his store.

"How much are the pants worth?" asked Judge Thompson.

"Well, judge," responded the witness, "it depends on the man who wants to buy them. I sell them to one man for six dollars, to another for five dollars, but you can have them for four dollars."

"Sir," responded his honor, in a distinguished tone of voice, "I want you to tell me what those pants are worth."

"Ah, judge," said the Israelite, "take 'em for three dollars if four dollars don't suit you."

"Look here," thundered the judge, "if you don't tell me the exact value of those pants I will send you to jail for contempt of court."

"Well, then, judge," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone of voice, "take 'em for two dollars. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em for two dollars."

By this time the people in the courtroom were convulsed with laughter, and the judge himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the "pants," however.—Green Bag.

### Reasoning Power of Ants.

One morning a gentleman of many scientific attainments sat quietly and alone at his breakfast. Presently he noticed that some large black ants were making free with the contents of the sugar bowl. He drove them away, but they soon returned, seemingly unwilling to leave their sweetened feast. Again they were dispersed, only to return in increased numbers. There was a lamp look directly above the center of the table, and, to try their ingenuity, the gentleman suspended the sugar bowl to the hook with a cord, allowing it to swing clear of the table about an inch.

First the sagacious little creatures tried to reach it by standing on each other's backs. After repeated efforts, all of which were failures, they went away and it was supposed that they had given up in despair. Within a surprisingly short time, however, they were seen descending the cord by dozens and dropping themselves into the sugar bowl. They had scaled the wall, traversed the ceiling and discovered another road to the treasure.—St. Louis Republic.

### Different Terms for the Same Things.

Among the peculiarities of so called pure English, nothing is more singular than the difference between the names given to footwear. In America a boot is something which comes nearly up to the knee, while in England anything above a low cut shoe is invariably described as a boot. The same peculiarity exists in regard to hose. In England the only two words used are stockings and socks, the difference being entirely in the length of the leg, and the word half hose being purely American. In the trade in this country there are three distinctions—the stocking, a sock and half hose. There is no ribbed top to the American sock, and there are other technical differences which are unheard of in the old country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Odd Ideas of Beauty.

An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the north-west coast of America an incision more than two inches long is made in the lower lip, filled with a wooden plug.

In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the head of the thorn being inside the mouth and the point resting on the chin.—Jenness Miller Illustrated.

### A Word for the Plagiarist.

The plagiarist, though an example of misdirected effort, may serve to illustrate how good can result from evil. He very often confers a benefit by discovering some bit of wit or beauty that nearly everybody else has forgotten. The plagiarist who attracts attention must needs be a man of considerable literary discrimination.—Miles Ryan in Kate Field's Washington.

### How One Knows.

A wedding came off at Tyrone on the unusual hour of 6:45 in the morning. It is unnecessary to add that this was the wedding of a railroad man. Any other kind of a man selecting the same time would have been married at a quarter of 7 o'clock.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### First Wheat in America.

The first wheat raised in the New World was sown on the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the