

AND ACCIDENT TO A HORSETHIEF.

Ignominious Party Had Not Considered the Shrieking of All Concerned.

Western Judge—"You are charged, sir, with being the leader of a party which hunted and lynched a horse thief. The days have gone by when citizens of this great Commonwealth can thus take the law into their own hands, hence your arrest. What have you to say?"

Prominent Citizen—"I ain't guilty, Judge. I'll tell you how it was. We caught the feller and tied his hands and feet. Notthin' wrong about that, was there, Judge?"

"No, that was no doubt necessary." "Wal, Judge, there was a storm comin' up, and we couldn't spare him an umbrella very well, so we stood him under a tree. That was all right, wasn't it?"

"Certainly." "Well, the clouds kept gatherin' an' the wind was blowin' pretty high, and we didn't want him blowin' away, so we tied a rope around his neck and fastened the other end to the limb above—not tight, Judge, just so as to hold him—and we left him standin' solid on his feet. Nothing wrong about that, was there?"

"Nothing at all." "Then I kin be excused, can't I?" "But the man was found suspended from that tree, and stone dead the next morning."

"None of us had anything to do with that, Judge. You see, we left him standin' there in good health and spirits, for we give him all he could drink when we said 'good-bye'; but, you see, durin' the night rain came up an' I s'pose the rope got purty wet and shrank a couple o' feet. That's how the sad accident happened, Judge."—New York Weekly.

Serpent on a Florida Key.

Black Point Key, Florida, is now known as "Snake" Key, from the fact that a huge Brazilian boa has had control of the island, much to the terror of the guides who go there and the few inhabitants of the close-by islands. The story is that several years ago a steamer with a circus on board foundered off the island. The snake was then possibly ten feet long, but reliable persons state that it is now thirty feet long, and of generous proportions otherwise. Indian guides are afraid to go there since two of their number were killed by some mysterious thing, and the snake was blamed for it. Several other persons who ventured to land have disappeared, and tourists cannot now get guides to go there to explore the island, which is about fifty acres in extent and thickly grown with low shrubs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Strictly True.

Here is one of Dean Hole's stories: A chairman, after a depressing address, assured the speaker that his discourse was "moving, soothing and satisfying." When reproved the next morning for having commended a dismal failure, he denied the charge, and maintained that he had uttered no approbation, but simple facts—namely, that the lecture was "moving," because a large proportion of the audience fidgeted and left their seats, and several left the room; it was "soothing," because many fell asleep; and it was "satisfying," because there was not a single person present who had not had quite enough.

Breeding Ground Hogs for Food.

Mr. Henry Singer, a well known and thrifty farmer of Duvall Station, in this county, has been domesticating the ground hog with much success. Mr. Singer found a burrow in which he captured seven ground hogs, and taking them to a small lot on his place, he built a close wire fence through which none could escape, and he has killed and smoked away a great many, and will smoke them dry, as Kentucky farmers do with ordinary pork. The ground hog when so cured is a great delicacy.

Canada's Mother-in-Law.

The late Monsignor Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, was a thorough Gaul in temperament and sympathies, and did not hesitate to express the latter in pungent bon mots, some of which have become legendary. Dining one day at the table of the Governor-General of the Dominion, he referred in course of conversation to "France, our mother." "France your mother?" broke in the Governor: "what, then, is England to you?" The Bishop smilingly shrugged his shoulders and replied: "Our mother-in-law."—Leslie's Weekly.

Not Exactly Fair.

"Have you anything to say before sentence is pronounced against you?" asked the judge. "The only thing I'm kickin' about," answered the convicted burglar, "is bein' identified by a man that kept his head under the bed clothes the whole time. That's wrong."

College Newspapers.

Daily newspapers are now published by students in ten colleges and universities in the United States—Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Brown, Stanford, Tulane, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan.—New York Tribune.

Fertilizing Red Clover.

An English writer recalls the curious fact that when red clover was first grown in Australia it never seeded, because the tongue of the native bee was too short to reach the pollen. The work of fertilizing the red clover is chiefly done by the long-tongued humble bee.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

And How it Was Carried Out to the Satisfaction of All Concerned.

"Some years ago," said the professor, "I bought a tract of iron and coal land in southern Missouri. There were a lot of squatters on the premises, but I anticipated no trouble in having them vacate."

"Armed with a deed, and nothing more formidable, I went down to take possession."

"When I had explained my purpose to two or three of the squatters whom I happened to come upon fishing in one of my streams, they entered no protest, but looked at one another and said I had better see Spud Dearing, as he was the man they had chosen to do the business of the colony. I tried to impress them with the fact that there was really no business to be done. They were trespassers, the property was mine, and they would have to leave. They made no sign as to the merits of the question, but told me to see Spud. 'He wasn't no educated law'er, but he knowed his business.'"

"Howdy," was Spud's salutation. "I hearn you bought this place," he announced with startling promptness. "Wetns kin here an' opened up lan' an' raised truck and r'ared our families an' established a buryin' groun' an' made all our 'rangements ter live an' die here. It's too late ter change our plans. But they hain't nothin' mean 'bout us fellers. I 'tend ter business for all of 'em, and it won't 'tain you more'n three minutes. You kin come in here an' raise crops an' dig in yer mines, but we mus' have th' cabins an' th' little patches we's got an' stay here. Nobody else kin bother you. Thet's th' law, an' th' rest of it is that if you don't agree you'll be planted right here on yer own lan'."

"I agreed and never made a better bargain. I don't miss what Spud and his colony take, and they see to it faithfully that no one else takes anything."—Detroit Free Press.

Newsboy Wit.

On a train pulling up for a short stop at a certain railway-station an affectionately benevolent lady-passenger, calling a diminutive newsboy, proceeded to overhaul the assortment of papers, the boy therefore, expecting to effect a good sale.

Having deliberately examined each and every illustration in his stock-in-trade, she, to the lad's natural surprise, declined to buy anything.

Evidently the youngster was rather taken aback by the feminine filibuster's colossal audacity, and he fell back a pace or two with deep disgust written in every line of his intelligent phiz. He proved equal to the occasion, however.

Stepping forward again, he, with all the withering sarcasm at his command, remarked aloud:

"Beggin' yo'r pardin', Mrs. Millionairs, I thought as ev'rybody knew it was my job to sell these 'ere journals, hetsetters; but it seems as you've taken me for a bloomin' free library!"

Base Viol Puzazled Him.

The company of one of the opera houses at the close of a London season, had arrived at Liverpool to embark for a continental tour. The musical instruments were being shipped with the rest, and among them was the double bass, or "big fiddle," as it is also called, not cased, as usual, for this member of the string family will stand a little rough treatment.

A bluff seaman was discovered secretly watching it with wondering eyes. He was asked his reason for standing thus idle.

"Well, yer know," said Jack, "I'm just waiting for to see the length of the bloke's arm that can play that there fiddle."—Musical Anecdotes.

Delicately Organized.

Those who enjoy the possession of singing birds should not forget that they are extremely nervous in their organization. In nine cases out of every ten, when birds lose their song, it is because they have been frightened. They are so high strung in the matter of nerves that a fright results in paralysis, which in many cases is permanent. Persons should never show a stuffed or dead bird to a caged bird. Numbers of birds have been frightened out of the song by seeing stuffed birds on the hats and bonnets of ladies.

How Isinglass is Made.

Most people take isinglass to be a mineral production, but such is not the case. Isinglass is prepared from the air bladders of giant sturgeons, a species of fish which inhabit the Caspian Sea and its tributary rivers. These fish average 25 feet in length, and it is said to take the bladders of 17 good-sized ones to make three pounds of the glass.—From Hardware.

Large Fees for a Discovery.

For inoculating the Russian Empress and her son Paul against small-pox in 1768 Baron Dimsdale received \$50,000 as a fee, \$10,000 for expenses, and an annuity of \$2,500, while, in addition to all this, he was granted the title of Baron. This was just thirty years before Jenner's discovery of vaccination, for which Parliament granted him \$150,000 altogether.

Invariable.

"Where do bad little boys go when they die?" "Duuno. But Uncle Harry says it's the same place good little boys go to when they grow up."—Truth.

Fling: "And did the stage have the appearance of a real garden in the garden scene?"

Storms: "Oh, yes; I hadn't been on three minutes before the place was filled with vegetables."

BLOW AT SPAIN.

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

ITS ENEMIES ROUTED.

Noisy Demonstration Follows the Announcement of the Vote.

41 FOR; ONLY 14 AGAINST.

An Exciting Debate With Victory for Cuban Friends.

The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution, recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States, passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14 at a late hour Thursday afternoon.

The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demonstration." The resolution as passed is as follows:

Resolved, etc., that a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative was cast by eighteen Republicans, nineteen Democrats and four Populists, and the negative by twelve Republicans and two Democrats.

At 12.30 the senate was about to take up the calendar when Mr. Morgan unexpectedly asked that the Cuban resolution be taken up without waiting for its formal presentation at 2 o'clock. Mr. Hale said there would be no objection to this plan. The resolution was then taken up and Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, addressed the senate.

Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, followed in a speech urging that the senate should not act precipitately but should await the inquiries now being made by the officials of the government.

Mr. Hawley spoke briefly on the desirability of conservative and cautious action at a time of serious emergency. He closed at 3.10 and the voting began at once.

REFERENCE REFUSED.

The pending question was on the Hale motion to refer the Cuban resolution to the committee on foreign relations. The vote was followed with intense interest by the crowded galleries. It was defeated, yeas, 19; nays, 34.

A hum of excited comment ran through the galleries as the vice president in calm tones announced the defeat of the motion to refer, adding that the question now was on the adoption of the resolution.

It seemed likely that a final vote would be taken at once, but Mr. Fairbanks took the floor for his first speech in the senate. He thought the ordinary course should be followed of waiting for the report of a commissioner. He then offered a substitute for the pending Morgan resolution.

Mr. Morgan moved to lay on the table the Fairbanks substitute. A ye and nay vote was then taken on this motion. The substitute was tabled by the decisive vote of 35 yeas to 15 nays. This again cleared the way for a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Hale, who has been the recognized leader of the opposition to the resolution, arose for a final word of protest. It was evident, he said, that nothing now could stay the course of the senate in passing this resolution. In the votes just taken the foreign policy of this administration had been dictated and dictated by those in opposition to it.

"I believe," continued Mr. Hale, "that the passage of this resolution involves the United States possibly, and I fear probably, in war in the near future."

GALLINGER NOT AFRAID.

Mr. Gallinger answered Mr. Hale, saying he did not share Mr. Hale's fears. He recalled the platform of St. Louis with its Cuban plank, and on that platform he stood. With this declaration and the sentiment prevailing among American people there was no fear of incurring the disapproval of the people or of the Republican party.

Mr. Gorman said he would not have entered into the debate had it not been for the effort to make a party matter out of the resolution and to arraign those advocating it as actuated by motives unfriendly to the administration. When the administration officers feared the assassination of our consuls in Cuba and did not immediately send one of the ships of our magnificent fleet at Hampton Roads, then it was time for the senate to act.

"Do I understand," asked Mr. Hoar, "that the senator supports this resolution on the ground of the delinquency of the president?" "I say," responded Mr. Gorman, "that if the state department contains

information from officials whose names cannot be given without endangering their safety, then the executive is delinquent when he fails to send a warship to protect our officers and our interests. No nation on earth would fail to protect its representatives in such emergencies."

A VOTE TAKEN.

Then came the final vote. It was 5.20 o'clock and the galleries had eagerly awaited this culmination of the exciting debate. When the presiding officer announced the passage of the resolution, yeas, 41; nays, 14, the pent up feeling of the spectators found expression in a noisy and long continued demonstration. A moment later the senate went into executive session and at 5.40 adjourned until Monday.

The detailed vote on the passage of the resolution follows: Yeas—Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Kansas; Heitfield, Jones, Arkansas; Kenney Lindsay, McBride, Mantle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Walthall—41.

Nays—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White and Wilson—14.

SURGICAL OPERATION AVERTED.—Rev. Mr. Singer, of Buffalo, writes that his son had Chronic Catarrh so badly that treatment seemed useless, a surgical operation seemed inevitable, Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder was recommended, the operation was forestalled and the case was cured. It is easy and painless to use. It will positively relieve in 10 minutes and cure.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The Dog on the Sidewalk.

"On the sidewalk in front of a store up my way," said Mr. Goslington, "I see often a big, handsome, shaggy dog, always sitting in the same place. It is a quiet, unobtrusive dog, but it is an intelligent observer and evidently it has a good opinion of itself. One of two men who went by the other day leaned over in passing to pat the dog's head. It was not an act of condescension or patronage on the part of this man, but rather the act of a man who, though occupied, found time to salute a friend in passing, and the dog appreciated it in that light and wagged his tail, not violently, but enough to make his appreciation clear. In fact, he rather prized the passing man's salutation than otherwise."

"Pretty soon another man who came along patted the dog on the head. He was a well meaning man, and he had a really friendly feeling toward the dog. But he considered himself a man and the dog a dog, and his friendly recognition was more in the nature of a kindly act. Apparently he thought the dog should be gratified by it too."

"But the dog wasn't a bit. He suffered the attention because he was too well bred to resent an attention that was well meant, but he never wagged his tail or made the slightest movement whatsoever; he simply sat passive."

"The man went on satisfied with himself and satisfied with his kindness to the dog and never doubting that the dog was pleased."

"What the dog thought was plain to see."—New York Sun.

To give you an opportunity of testing the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most reliable cure for catarrh and cold in the head, a generous 10 cent trial size can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Legislating Back His Character.

Sam Davis, in discussing the subject of Indians, told of the rehabilitation of Johnston Sides. Johnston Sides was a chief of the Nevada Indians who made quite a fame for himself as a temperance lecturer among his own people. But one day, "being sick," he took a drink of whiskey in the Magnolia saloon and was observed by some wicked white men, who straightway started the report in full circulation, and Mr. Sides' reputation bade fair to be gone. But he was an Indian of influence, and, appealing to his white friends, he represented that something must be done else he would become an outcast from his tribe. He acknowledged drinking the liquor, but told the sick man story. Sides had always been a fair sort of an Indian, so, as he pleaded and begged, two or three good fellows in the legislature agreed to fix things so that he could go back to his people in pride of conquest. Accordingly this concurrent resolu-

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tion was drawn up: "Resolved, by the legislature of the state of Nevada, the governor concurring. That the drink of whiskey taken by Johnston Sides in the Magnolia saloon July 11, 1887, be and is hereby annulled." Several speeches were made, and old Sides, surrounded by a big gathering of his tribe, sat in the lobby and heard all with profound interest. When the favorable vote was announced, the Indians set up a weird wacry, which was understood to be applause, and, headed by Johnston, the exculpated, they walked out into a sunshine of great happiness.—Chicago Record.

Gold Beating.

The process of preparing gold until it is reduced to a thickness of 1-280,000 of an inch is necessarily elaborate. The gold is first cast into ingots 4 inches in length and 1 inch in width, which weigh from 10 to 17 ounces, according to thickness. It is then passed between polished rollers, worked by steam, until it forms a ribbon 28 yards long and 1-800 inch thick. These ribbons are then cut into 180 pieces, an inch square, and placed between vellum, and then the real business of the gold beater is begun. He beats for half an hour with a 20 pound hammer, making the inch square into 3 inches square. Then these pieces are quartered, becoming 1 1/2 inches square. He beats again for 1 1/2 hours, until the 1 1/2 inch square becomes 4 inches square. The 4 inch pieces are again quartered and beaten and finally cut to proper size—viz., squares of 3-8 inches, of a thickness (or rather "thinness") of 1-280,000 of an inch, and in this shape the leaf is lifted into books of tissue paper.—New York Sun.

One or Two-Eye Shooting.

Some hunters who use shot guns shoot with both eyes open, but most of them shut the left eye. It is contended by the one-eye class that one-eye shooting is more accurate than two-eye shooting, but the two-eye shooters say that there is only a little difference, and that is in favor of the two-eyed method.

A man who has both eyes open, the two-eye men say, has a greater range of vision, and in the woods can keep the game in sight far better than the one-eyed marksman. Besides, he can keep several birds in sight at once, without hiding them behind the barrel of his gun.

A bird rising after a man has aimed, or while he is aiming at a raised bird, is out of sight when only one eye is open, since the gun is between the eye and the second bird. When both eyes are open the left eye sees clear of the gun, and, therefore, a bird rising after the one aimed at may be seen vaguely and kept in sight until after the first shot.

Most rifle men who shoot at target aim with one eye closed, but in the woods, where brush may hide the game and often quick shots must be made, the hunters more frequently shoot with both eyes open. At small game at rest, such as squirrels and birds, one-eye shooting is believed to be the better, but with game like a deer running or walking a two-eye shot has better chance, because the shooter can see brush, trees, or anything else likely to impede or turn the bullet's flight.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.