

**The Bashi-bazouk.**  
Like each of the various clans of the Kurds, the bashi-bazouk can easily be distinguished by his costume. His shoes or "yemenys" (meaning leather) are red or black. His goldlike stockings, which leave the knee exposed, are elaborately embroidered in black, his short Turkish trousers are of homespun, while about his waist is a short sash of wool or silk, surmounted by a leather belt in rich colors and embossed in red. This is divided into three or four sections, in which he keeps his revolver, his chibouk or pipe and his yataghan, always kept sharp. The bashi-bazouks never carry daggers, as the Circassians do. A cartridge box hangs from the side, as also a small silver snuffbox. They wear two jackets—the under one with short sleeves and the outside one with long. At the elbow is an opening in which they carry in a leather bag written quotations from the Koran as a talisman to protect them from the bullets of the adversary. About the neck is a chain of silver coins, from which is suspended a powder box.

**Monte Carlo's Black List.**  
It is usually imagined that any one may enter the gambling saloons of Monte Carlo and try his or her luck at the tables where roulette, trente-et-quarante and baccarat are played. But the Prince of Monaco has made a rule that no resident in his "dominion" is to be allowed admission, and the privilege is consequently denied his "people."  
The casino authorities decline admission on their own account to any person who on a previous occasion may have lost all his money at the tables and may have had to ask for financial assistance from them to procure a railway ticket for home.  
To secure this money one goes to the office of the administration, which is at the top of a steep staircase, and after signing sundry documents the victim has to sit to a photographer. This photograph is preserved for future reference, and the man who is on this black list has very little chance of renewed acquaintance with the gilded saloons until he has repaid the debt.

**In Old Nantucket.**  
Nantucket Island is full of strange names. Here are a few of them: Coatue, Coskata, Nauma, Wauwinet, Pocomo, Squam, Quidnit, Qualse, Cachacha, Sankoty head, Polpis, Siasconset, Pochick, Tom Never's head, the territories of the late Sachems Wannochumock, Autapsock and Poconet, the Shearung Pens, Shawkemo, Shlimmo, Monomoy, Massasoit bridge, Nopque, Wannacommet, the Washing pond, No Bottom pond, Saul's hills, Cain's hill, Hensdale, Popsquatchet, Trot's hill, Maddequet, Whale House lookout, Miacomet pond, the Haulover, Tuckernuck, Muskeget, Abram's point, Jeremy's cove, Wigwam ponds and Egypt.

**A Pauper Artist.**  
In a museum attached to two almshouses at Kirkleatham, England, is a wonderful carving of St. George and the dragon out of a single block of boxwood, the work of a poor prisoner, and it is valued at £2,000. It is said that this piece of carving was the cause of a wager being once laid in a dispute as to its entirety. To prove that the work was one single piece of carving it was plunged into a pot of boiling oil and allowed to remain for hours. All doubts were set at rest when it was withdrawn and found to be still complete. The prisoner who completed this marvelous piece of work used an ordinary penknife only.

**Fishing For Plunder.**  
A visitor to one of the hotels at Peking was awakened during the night by the noise caused by the fall of a roll of paper. Getting out of bed, he saw with astonishment a pole, to which was attached a fishing line, moving about the room, collecting various objects and removing them through the window. Upon going downstairs he was heard by the burglarious Chinaman outside to whom the rod belonged and who escaped, leaving his fishing line behind him.

**A Mental Strain.**  
"I'm thinking of a trip to California," said Smartie.  
"Really, old man," remarked Peppy, "you can't afford that. You're not accustomed to that sort of thing."  
"I merely said I was thinking of it. I can afford to think, can't I?"  
"No; that's what I meant. You're not accustomed to thinking."—Philadelphia Press.

**Failure.**  
Toucher—If I borrow a dollar from you will it be necessary to hand it back tomorrow or can you wait until next week for it?  
Frost—I'm too busy to discuss purely hypothetical questions. Ask somebody who likes to argue.—Kansas City Journal.

**Dreaded the Interview.**  
Medium (at spiritualistic seance)—Is Mr. Keezicks present? His deceased wife wishes to communicate with him.  
Mr. Keezicks (in an agitated voice)—Tell her I'd rather not. I'm married again.—Chicago Tribune.

**Perpetual Beginners.**  
Would Be Sportsman—I suppose everybody must begin as—er—er—a beginner, don't you know?  
Gamekeeper—To be sure, sir; but some continue it a good deal longer than others.

**Fitted Him.**  
Amateur Actor—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make an idiot of myself, sure.  
Manager—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.

Some fools and their money are parted only by death.—Puck.

**OVERTHROW OF KITTANNING**

Colonel Armstrong's Forces Gains Decisive Victory Over Delaware Tribe.

**TORCH APPLIED TO THE VILLAGE**

Powder Explosion Scatters Fragments of Indians to the Four Winds—Many Prisoners Released.

**ARMSTRONG INJURED IN ATTACK**

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The modern traveler up the valley of the Allegheny finds about 40 miles from the junction of that stream with the Ohio a good-sized town called Kittanning. It is a prosperous county-seat community, being the capital of Armstrong county. This county is most appropriately named, as will be seen from the following brief narration of one of the most important events in the early history of this region:

In the old colonial days there was located on or close by the site of the present town of Kittanning a big Delaware Indian town which bore the same name. It was the home of one of the most vicious of all the hostile Delaware chiefs, Captain Jacobs, and was at times the residence of that other redskin sinner, King Shingisa. Kittanning was the home also of a large body of warriors. Being situated as it was it afforded a splendid center from which to send out war parties to vex the frontier settlers. The river hard by gave an easy route north and south, while eastward stretched the great Kittanning trail over the Alleghenies to the populous valleys of Central Pennsylvania.

Along these ready highways passed and repassed innumerable parties of warriors bearing scalps and driving prisoners. The defeat of Braddock in 1755 seemed to rouse all the devilishness which was in these fierce tribesmen and a terrible onslaught was made by them on the unprotected frontier. A large number of these attacks were made from Kittanning.

On Aug. 28, 1755, an urgent petition was sent by the inhabitants of York county to the public authorities, saying that Franklin and York counties were well nigh depopulated and that the savage whirlwind had reached to within a few miles of Harrisburg. Special attention was drawn to Kittanning as the center from which went out so many war parties and where were confined a great number of English prisoners. To destroy this town and set free these captives Colonel John Armstrong set out immediately on his brave and successful enterprise against the place. The story of the campaign, briefly told, is this:

On Aug. 30, 1755, Colonel Armstrong marched from Fort Shirley, now Shireleysburg, in Huntingdon county, and joined a small advance force a few miles from Frankstown, at what were known as the Beaver Dams. Indians were found in the vicinity, but they were on ahead, and so carefully did the army advance that no discovery of its coming was made. When about 50 miles from Kittanning a halt was ordered and four men were sent out to scout towards the enemy's position. They reported the way clear for a safe and unheralded advance, but did not reconnoiter the town itself. As the troops advanced they experienced some trouble in getting past a party of Indians who were some distance out from the town, but this was successfully accomplished, and Armstrong and his men had the satisfaction of arriving unseen before the town.

During the early hours of the night they lay hidden. Indians were moving about nearby them in all directions, but were in complete ignorance of the presence of an enemy. They were so close that the English heard an Indian give a peculiar whistle. This at first they thought to be a signal of discovery, but it was recognized by some scout as a lover's call to his sweetheart. Late in the night the moon set, and as dawn approached Armstrong disposed his companies for the attack. This was begun by an onslaught on the numerous Indians who were sleeping in the great corralfields at the edge of the town. Immediately another force moved to attack the houses.

Captain Jacobs at once took command of the defense, giving a loud warwhoop, and exclaiming, as some of the released prisoners afterwards told:

"The white men are come at last, and we shall have scalps enough!"

The enemy in the fields was soon routed with much loss by the brisk attacks, but Jacobs and his band secreted themselves in the houses of the town and gave a hot return to the fire of the whites. Armstrong soon concluded that the best plan would be to set fire to the houses. Gradually this was accomplished, and the refugees of the savages became their funeral piles in many cases.

There was a large quantity of powder stored in the town. The Indians had often boasted that they had enough to enable them to keep up a war against the English for over two years. As the flames reached these powder stores the explosions were many and loud. Armstrong says:

"With the roof of Captain Jacobs' house, when the powder blew up, was thrown the leg and thigh of an Indian, with a child 3 or 4 years old, to such a height that they appeared as

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**NAVAL FORCES AT THE ISTHMUS.**

**United States May Take Temporary Possession of the Railway.**

Washington, Nov. 5.—With the Atlanta, Dixie and Nashville there will be a naval force on the gulf side of the isthmus sufficient to meet any emergency.

The presence of the 400 Colombian government troops at Colon makes the situation there at present more difficult than on the Panama side.

It is believed these troops will surrender without bloodshed, but if they hold out and maintain protection of Colon it will probably oblige the United States to take temporary possession of the railway again, as traffic cannot be maintained with one end of the line in possession of the government forces. The effect of such seizure of the road would be to prevent the movement of any body of troops carrying arms across the isthmus.

The invariable rule as to recognitions in cases of revolution is to recognize de facto conditions, and if the United States consular officers at Panama and Colon report that there is an actual working government in possession of the isthmus they will be allowed to do business with it.

A point has been made that under the treaty of 1846 the United States guarantees the rights of the sovereignty and property of Colombia on the isthmus. But attention is now called to the fact that this treaty was made with New Granada, a nation of which Colombia formed only a fraction, and there is nothing to prevent the United States government recognizing further sub-divisions of the original territory of Granada.

This conclusion may have an important bearing on the future of the canal project as indicating that the United States is not absolutely bound to make a treaty with Colombia alone if it wishes to open a canal.

**Bluejackets Landed at Colon.**

Colon, Nov. 5.—General Cuadros, the prefect of Colon and the senior officer commanding the troops which arrived Tuesday on the gunboat Cartagena from Savanilla, are maintaining their position of refusing to acknowledge the authority of the provisional government of Panama, and the troops still refuse to return to Savanilla.

The lives of the American residents are threatened. American and foreign families are flocking for shelter to the railroad buildings.

There is great commotion here. The United States gunboat Nashville has landed about 50 bluejackets and a quantity of ammunition.

The Colombian gunboat Cartagena has just left the harbor headed northeast. It is surmised that she is going to Savanilla.

The Colombian flag still flies over the prefecture. The flag of the new republic has already made its appearance in Colon.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.**

Where Prediction of Cobden as to the London, Nov. 5.—Joseph Chamberlain made a speech this evening to a gathering of 9,000 of his fellow townsmen, at Bingley hall, Birmingham. It was by far the largest audience the former colonial secretary had faced during the fiscal campaign.

After dealing with conditions during the past 50 years under free trade and quoting figures to sustain his argument Mr. Chamberlain quoted Cobden as saying that the United States would eventually abandon manufacturing and that "their workmen would go back to the land and dig and delve for us."

Americans, however, said Mr. Chamberlain, had not so conceived their national destiny. Behind the tariff wall they had built up their industries until they had reached a stage where, unsatisfied with the extent of their own markets, they were invading those of the United Kingdom.

Reverting to the question of a preferential tariff for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain charged those opposed to his plans with being "little Englanders" lacking in the desire to bring the colonies closer to the mother country and preferring to do more for strangers than for their own flesh and blood.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke for nearly two hours, in the main repeating his former arguments and appealing to the patriotism and self-interest of the people of the United Kingdom to sustain his fiscal project.

The trouble with most actors is that they have never played a part in real life.—Life.

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