



JAS. C. HASSON, Ed tor and Publisher.

"THE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BREIDE."

Were they arrested ?" I asked.

haint seen nothing of 'em since.'

"Yes, said the captain, re-lighting his ipe. The officers came aboard next norning, and took all three of 'em and I

WHAT BASEBALL COSTS.

High-Salarled Players Pitchers the

Most Costly-Ground Fitting, Privileges, Etc.

Of the thousands who daily witness a

baseball match, very faw have any idea

of the actual cost of maintaining a first-

class professional club during a season.

Very few ever stop to inquire about the

expenses or receipts of a club during the

seven months in which the games are in

progress, but are apparently contented in

paying their money to see the high-sala-

ried men play for their amusement. This

is probably just as satisfactory, as man-

agers as well as players, are not over anx

lons to give any approximate figures as to

When engaged to play ball for the sea-

son each player is compelled to sign a con-

tract, in which the amount he is to re-

ceive, how it is to be paid and other lus-

portant points, are clearly stipulated.

The contents of these documents are

known only to the parties interested un-

less it is desired to make the agreement

The lowest estimated cost of running a

first class baseball club is, as nearly as

can be estimated, about \$25,000 a year

The salary list of the clubs vary some-

what but a representative nine such as

the team of New York, Providence, Bos-

ton or Chicago, average between \$35,000

and \$40,000 annually. The average salary

paid to individual players is between

\$1.500 and \$3.500. Some of the men, how-

ever receive more than this. In addition

to this extraordinary salary list, the ex-

penses of the players while they are trav-

eling is fully covered by the club, as the

men are only taxed fifty cents a day.

This includes first-class board and other

hotel accommodations, as well as various

expenses on the road. The expenses for

travelling annually foot up to about \$10,000, and the number of miles covered by each slub is about 7,500. The next large item on the expense list is the renting of

suitable grounds. As many of the clais have this year been compelled to find new quarters, the expense of fitting them up with grand stands and other requirements will somewhat increase the bills. The

renting, however, of grounds amounts to about \$10,000 a year. In addition to this the services of the gatemen, ushers, ticket takers, and other attendants amount to

\$3,000. Advertising and various other items will bring the total for the club fully up to \$55,000, the amount stated, if

Each player in the League is compelled

of a good player from the club he previ-onsly played with must be taken into con-

sideration and a higher salary must be offered to induce him to make the change.

When the release is secured, advance money is paid in order to provent his signing with another club. The advance of money is often a mere speculation, as the

players subsequently prove unsatisfactory and the club is so much out. Thousands of dollars are paid out through the ad-

vance system every year. When a good nine becomes a drawing card it pays well, but not before that. The salaries of

the best paid men run about as follows :-First and third base men average from

First and third base men average from \$2,000 to \$3,000; second base men, \$2,500; shortstop, \$3,000; outfielders, from \$1,500 to \$3,500 according to their ability at fielding and batting. A good watcher rarely receives less than \$2,000 and often as much as \$5,000. The pitchers are the most expensive players in a club. The position is the most difficult to fill and the game depends largest when the reserved reserved the second control of the second control of

game depends largely upon the power of his delivery. Radbourn, the champion pitcher of the League last year, is content-

d to remain with his own nine at \$3,500

McCormick and Shaw, who was recently reinstated, are being paid \$2,000 each for this year's work, in addition to the payment of the fine that was inflicted by the

League managers.

Sweeney will cost Manager Lucas even more than this sum. O Rourke was induced to leave Buffalo and join the New Yorks, by an offer of \$6,000, but he won't get over \$4,500. Ewing and Ward, of the New Yorks, receive about \$3,600. Mullane, of Cheinpart has contained.

of Chacinnati, has cost that nine \$5,000. Hecker, Louisville's great pitcher, and the champion of the American Association, is demanding from \$3,500 to \$4,000 for the season's work. Galvin gets \$5,000

from the Buffalos, whose salary list is not far from \$15,000. In all of the principal

clubs there are players whose salaries run

from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year.

from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year.

Where the money comes from is apparently a great mystery. The League clubs usually make money. The League charges fifty cents admission to their games. In the League the home club is compelled to pay the visiting nine thirty and one third per cent of the entire gate receipts of every game. The visiting club only allows nine persons to pass in free of charge, and all above that number have to be accounted for by the home managers. In addition to the admission fee about one-balf of the patrons pay an extra quarter.

half of the patrons pay an extra quarter for a seat in the grand stand. This the

visitors have nothing whatever to do with. When it is stared that in the larger cities

instance, the bar and refreshment cour

ters turn in from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year;

A Notable Sale.

the loss or gains of the speculation.

known

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885.

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D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remain Having struggled 20 years between the and death with ASTHMA PHTHISIC, trented by eminent; is section and receiving no benefit. It compelled, during the last five year of my lilness to sit on my chair and night gnopping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. It is pounding roots and herbs and in lading the dreine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered work wonderful to relieve the most sink ASTHMA warranted to relieve the most sink and the section of the ARRH, warranted to relieve the most state-case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so attent can lie down to rest and sleep com-bly. Any person not fully satisfied after one-third of a box, can return the remain-othe proprietor and the money will be reded, or send me your address for a trial pack free OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown nroe, Texas, write: "I suffered with Asthma re. Your Great Remesty completely sured me ish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarra; for it. Publish this for the benefit of it icted." Should your druggist not keep thedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of princedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of princed. Of. For sale by all druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Appleere & Oh.





A LULLABY.

Little Pussy, pretty Pussy, Shut your levely eyes so green; will rock you very softly

Into dreamland soon, I ween. Then, deer Pussy, all the wonders Of that strange world you will see, And I tear 'twill be so pleasing

You will not soon come back to me. Softly, softly you are sinking, Falling right in shut-eye town, Where the little mice are many,

Ever running up and down. Nimbly running, yet unwisely, For if you're hungry, day or night, In this happy land of slumber. They will step and let you bite.

Then, too, cream is ever ready, Stands in saucers down the street; You can stop and freely lap it, When each saucerful you meet.

Hush, my Pussy! sleep so sweetly. Then these joys will come to you; Try and travel off to dreamland, And see if what I've said is true.

QUELLING A MUTINY.

BY R. H. BALLARD.

Capt, Morrison, who told me the story just summer, as we were sitting by the seaside, shall repeat it to you in his own words. I had asked him whether he had ever encountered a mutiny in his experience as captain of a whaler. He said No." Then, after a pause, he added, Yes, come to think of it, I did have a little trouble once, up in the Arctic. We were just above Behring's Straits. The ship was lying at anchor. There was a big field o' ice a little north of us, and great pieces of ice began to break off, and come crashing down on us. If I'd had the ship headed towards the floating ice, these pieces would 'a glanced off the prow, and done no damage, but as it was, they came down so hard amidships that no ship could 'a stood it long. I saw that we must get out o' that at once, and as we were pretty full of oil, anyway, I decided to heave anchor, and return to San Francisco right off. So I ordered the mate to go forward and tell the men to get out the boat and take up the anchors. In about a minute he came back, looking pretty flustered, and says he, 'The men refuse What's that?' says I, bringing my foot down hard on the deck. 'The men refuse to obey orders,' says he.

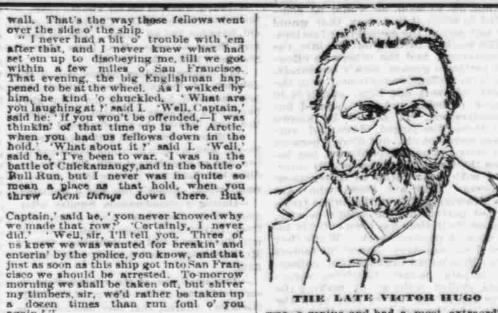
Then I went forward myself. 'Wha does this meen?' said L. "The mutineers were led by a burly Englishman, who had been sort o' sullen for several days. They had all gone below, leaving their posts. They had taken all the provisious with them, and it was plain they were ready for a long fight. In answer to my ouestion, the big Englishman stepped to the foot of the hatchway, and began a parley. 'We haint got nothin' aga net you, says he. Thinks I, 'I guess it don't make any difference whether you have or not, that anchor's got to come up.' 'If you will land us at the Sandwich Islands,' continued be, 'instead o' San Francisco, we'll go right to work.' 'I'll give you just ten minutes to start for that anchor, said I, and turning on my heel, I walked back aft. I knew they meant fight, so says I to the steward, who had remained faithful, 'Co down to the cabin, and fetch me about two pounds o' powder, a half pound o' them big nails, half a pound o' brimstone, and all the red pepper we can spare from the cooking !

"He was gone about a minute. I took the powder and pepper and brimstone, and mixed 'em all up with a little water. just enough to kind 'o dampen 'em, same's you've seen boys wet a fire-cracker, so's 't won't crack, but kind o' sissle. Then I made it up into two balls, sharpened at one end like a pine-apple cheese. I gave one to the mate, and taking some matches, I walked with t'other back to the hatchway. I'd ought to 'a, said that I buckled on a belt with a couple o' pistols in it, and slipped on a pair o' brass knuckles, 'Well,' said I, 'are you ready to come up now and get out them boats !

"They wasn't no answer to this but a loud laugh o' scorn, and a volley o' swear words. Then an old dirty broom, soaked with the nasty sweepings of the hold come flying up the hatchway, and took me right on my clean shirt-bosom; and I always was rather particular about my personal appearance. Says I to the mate, Nail her down. In an instant he had the-well, what you'd call the trap-door, -nailed down on the mutineers, and for a minute or two he kept a-putting tenpeuny nails into it as fast as he could drive. The men only jeered at this, saying, 'Nail away, you old down-east landlubber. We kin stand it. We've got the pervisions.' I'd noticed, as I had come aft the first time, that they was just putting a fresh hod o' coal on the fire (it was pretty cold weather up there, and now I was standing right by the stove pipe that come up through the deck. With a sadden kick I sent that stovepipe flying down amongst em, and while they were considering the taste o'coal gas, I lit one o' those powder an pepper-pills I told you of, and chucked it right down through the pipe hole. I had told the steward to stand by with the other, and as soon as mine had got out o' my hand, he had his a-sizzling, and chucked it in for company. a-sizzling, and chucked it is for company. Well, sir, sneezing! Lordy Massy! You never heard such a wheezing and snorting in your life. They couldn't no living man stand it a minute. In less'n ten seconds, that hatch came flying up, nalls and all. Desperation don't care anything about ten penny nalls. The Englishman wasn't long coming up after the hatch. The devil was a-looking right out o'his eyes. There wasn't room for only one to a time, and i was ready for him. I stood at the and I was ready for him. I stood at the hatchway, and the minute his head showed above the deck, I let him have the full benefit o' the brass knuckles between his eyes. You've seen a butcher strike critter; well, that's the way that fellow dropped. I reckoned I'd killed him. leaned over the hatchway, and says I, ad leaned over the hatchway, and says I, addressing the meanest man of 'em, says I 'Williams, you come up. If two of you come, you're both dead men.' There wasn't much hesitation. Up he come, awheezing and a sneezing. 'Put your hands out,' says I, as he got even with the deck, 'put 'em right out.' The mate clapped the irons on his wrists, and I sent him forward to take his seat on a long boom that was lying along the deck. boom that was lying along the deck. Then I called five more of 'em up the same way, and set 'em along in a row on

Now,' said I, leaning over the hatchthe rest of you come up on the run. bey come, without a second invitation. As they come to the fresh air, each one of lem took a long pull at it, same's if it had been a whisky bottle. They hadn't tasted anything ball so good on the voy-I set 'em all along on the boom and there they set, gasping, and looking as foolish as a row o' wet chickens. I forgot to say that we had been obliged to send do yn and have the big Englishman hoisted do n and have the big Englishman hoisted up by a rope. He couldn't a' got up alone. Then I haid aside my pistols, and placing my hand quietly in the breast o' my coat, says I to the mate. Take the irons off o' them men. This surprised 'em, I can tell you. But I wanted to show 'em that I wasn't afraid of 'em. The mate, he undid the irons, and as soon as all the men, were free I stemmed sight. as all the men were free, I stepped right up close to 'em, and looking 'em right in the eyes, says I, 'Now-get into your boats, and take up that anchor.'" "Did they do it !" I asked.
"Do it !" said the captain. "Well, sir,
you've seen a flock o' sheep go over a

ings left by Gustave Dore, took place in Paris not long ago. The prices reached were by no means high. The illustrations of London life fetched sums ranging from 170f. to 900f. Two large drawings of Epsom races and a water-color drawing of a Whitechapel beggar girl attained the last-named figure. The sketches of incidents of the siege of Paris were more engerly bid for than the London subjects, but the best prices were obtained for the views of Swiss and Pyrenean scenery. A number of designs intended for the Illustration of



THE LATE VICTOR HUGO

was a genius and had a most extraordinary career. Born at Besaucon, France, Feb. 26, 1802, he died May 22, 1885. Before he was seven years old he had seen Paris, Rome, Florence and Naples. He early developed a marked preference for literature. At fourteen he had written a tragedy and two lyrical poems of merit. He left school when 18, and lived with his mother until her death. In 1823 he gave the world his first book. Soon after this he produced the play "Hernaul." He was worth just tifty francs. He received 6,000 francs for the play the first night of its ruu. Of his later dramas" Ruy Blas" received the most attention, and had the greatest vitality. He did a great deal of literary work up to 1843, when his fertility in this direction was checked by family bereavements and political activity. His public life was a stormy one, especially during the Commune, when he stood for liberty and was a bitter enemy of Prince Napoleon. From 1851 to '81, Hugo wrote much, his most important works being novels. A famous one, "Les Miscrables," was published simultaneously in ten languages, and another, "The Travailleurs de la Mer," contains passages remarkable for descriptive power and dramatic intensity. Hugo was severely tried by do mestic troubles in the prime of manhood, and it seemed to develope a rare fondness for children, which continued with an increasing strength until death. This was well illustrated by an episode in the celebration of his 85th birthday, when a deputation of children called to congratulate him; also by the affection lavished upon his grand-children. He left a fortune of 4,000,000 francs, and gave \$10,000 to the poor of Paris. Of Hugo's genius and worth there are numerous estimates. In all departments of literature he won the highest honors; indeed, he was the recognized head of France in this respect. His was a grand and noble life, and all mankind should revere his memory. As poet, novelist, dramatist and polemic writer, Victor Hugo was foremost in his time, but his true greatness finds root in the principle of freedom and courage.

ASHES FROM THE VESTAL FIREL

Some Recent Discoveries at the Toniple of Vesta in Rome. A highly interesting discovery has just been made on the Forum by the celebrated German archaeologist, Prof. II Jordan, author of "Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum," in connection with some excavations which he has obtained the permission of the Ministry of Public Instruction to make around the remains of the Temple of Vesta. Since the discovery, some 10 years ago, of this shapeless Lace player in the league is compelled to furnish his own uniform, as well as the bats he plays with. In the American Association, however, the club furnishes the uniforms. The first year or two a club seltion more than pays its expenses. To start a new club requires additional expense. The expense of securing the release of a good player from the club, he received the received t wreck of what was little else than tho more concrete core of the Podium, nothing has been done to ascertain the exact line of the level on which it stood, or what, if any, remains of the external features of the stonework existed below the actual level of the Forum there.

The object of Prof. Jordan's excavations was to clear up these obscurities, and especially to ascertain the exact perimeter of the temple, which would give also its exact position with reference to the House of the Vestals. This he has succeeded in doing; but in the progress of the work he made the unexpected discovery, just within the outline of the Podium, of a rectangular hole, measuring one meter on each side and two meters in depth, and lined on the sides and at the bottom with large slabs of peperino stone. some 20 centimeters in thickness. The bottom is perfectly closed, and the want of any aperture in it shows that it could have had no communication with the

Prof. Jordan is of opinion that this place is neither more nor less than the recepta-ele for that refuse which was allowed to accumulate during 12 months, and then or the 15th of June, was carried through the Porta Stereoraria, and according to Ovid. Ports Stercoraris, and according to Ovid.

("Fasti," book 6, line 700,) thrown into
the Tiber. If Jordan's opinion be correct this refuse, therefore, notwithstanding the foul name given to it, (see "Varro," line 632,) must have been simply the
ashes of the sacred fire kept ever burning
in the Templs, which were themselves
considered as too accred to be thrown out
daily on to a common dust heap. And
with them may also have been the sween with them may also have been the sweep-ings of the Temple, which probably were held in no less reverence than those of the Holy House of Lorete are in our own

To hear the definition which Jordan has just given of his discoveries around the Temple of Vesta, illustrated by plans and sections, all the German, Italian, and French archeological notabilities in Rome, including Mommsen, Gregorovius, the two De Rossis, Fiorelli, Gaston Bolssier, Leblant, Director of the French Archaeological Institute at Rome, the learned logical Institute at Rome: the learned Countess Lovatelli, Prince Odescalchi, Baron Von Keudell, the German Ambas-Baron von Reugell, the German Ambas-sador, and, of course, the learned Secre-taries Henzen and Helbig, assembled at the German Archaeological Institute, and not one dissentient voice was raised in op-position to Jordan's opinion, either there or afterward at the scene of the excava-tions to examine which we followed him tions, to examine which we followed him on to the Forum.-Rome dispatch in London Times,

The "Left-Overs."

the interesting games between the strong clubs draw from 1,500 to 10,000 persons, the mystery will be somewhat solved. Then, the various privileges that are let out on the grounds amount to considerable. For With the average housekeeper it is far easier to save a dollar than to earn one-These stoppages of the little leaks may while the contract for selling score cards is not as small as might be supposed, and the ground, if it is a good one, is seldom unused. When baseball is not being played upon it, other clubs engage it for athletic and all sorts of sports. During a season fifty-six changiouship games are played on the home grounds. These are interspersed with exhibition games. not seem much separately, but, taken together at the end of the month or year, they mount up to a sum that is consoling if it has been saved, appalling if it has been wasted. To those who think this close watching a.u. saving of "left-overs" has an appearance of meanness and stingi-ness, let it be said that while solid roast and boiled may give an impression of plain, substantial comfort, the entrees and de dishes have a savorines : toat cannot The sale of the water-colors and drawbe imparted to the regulation cuts of

Grafting Wax. The New England Farmer gives the following old and good recipe for grafting wax : Four parts of resin, two parts bees wax, and one part tallow. Melt all together in a kettle, over a moderate fire. and when well mixed penr into a vessel of cold water to harden. When stiff enough to handle, grease the hands and then pull and work the wax until it is white, or amber colored, and of even quality throughout. In colder weather the wax may need warming by working it in the hands, or it may be melted and applied with a brush. Macbeth," very roughly sketched, but immensely vigorous and clever, went for less than 300f apiece.

## A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

Several years ago, when Judge S then of the Superior court, was holding his court at Forsyth, Monroe county, Ca., two brothers, residents of Gwingott county, were brought before him charged with horse-stealing.

The case against the men was plain in deed. The old man from whom the horse was stolen and his wife and daughter were introduced, and each in turn on the stand swore strong and strikingly allke as to the theft, the identity of the horse and both men. Absolutely nothing in rebuttal could be

produced by the counsel for the defense,

except the testimony of a woman, the young wife of one of the prisoners, and the daughter of the old man from whom the horse was stelen. Her story, as told by the atterney, was so strange and unreasonable that he begged she would not go to the stand with it, fearing its effect upon both judge and jury. To the pleading of the lawyer she turned a deaf ear, and rising without being bid, said aloud: "My innocent bushand's liberty is at stake. I must, I will speak for him. Judge S-, who up to this time had not noticed the woman, now owing to the manner of speech and seemingly intense sympathy and love for her husband, called her to the stand, ruling that "she could testify in behalf of her husband's brother, and make a statement for the husband." The bible was handed her, and she kissed It with a smack that might have been heard a block away. Then tremblingly removing from her head its old shaker covering, and very carefully unwinding a much worn and tattered Gwinnett red shawl which she held in her arms, she exposed to the view of a greatly surprised audience a two-months'-old baby boy, who was hid away somewhere in the folds of that huge shawl. The unwinding process completed, she hurriedly deposited both baby and covering in a heap on the table in front of her, and with a degree of determination in her face expressed only in the lines of Shakespere, "I shall remember when Cassar says do this, it is performed." she fronted the jury. Sald she: "I have sworn to tell the truth. I understand fully the enormity and meanness of a He. I am a God-fearing woman, and I believe every word in that good book there on the table, and if what I tell you now about this case he not true may God in his wrath this moment strike me damb era I utter another word, and make me suffer the most violent death that could befall a human! May I turn from this 'stand' when I have finished and look upon that baby-mine, my only one, whom I love next to my husband, better than my life,

and find it cold in death ! "Two years ago my father, who sits over there and now accuses my husband of stealing his horse, sent to Gwinnett county for me, insisting that I should come and nurse him through an attack of rhenmatism. He and my mother had always been very hard with Tom (my husband) and I, but Tom now persuaded me to go, saying it was my father who was sick, and it was my duty to go to him. I went and remained two months or more, until he recovered. While at my father's the glanders got among the stock in the neighborhood, and after awhile a colt belonging to my father caught the disease. A consultation of the family was held, and it was fluxly decided to kill the colt, hoping thereby to prevent the remainder of the horses on the farm from catching

"I pleaded for the colt's life, and told my father to put it by itself, away from the other horses, and I would feed and try to cure it. He did as I asked, and I nursed the colt back to health. When I was leaving home, going back to my husband, my father told me, in presence of both my mother and sister, as I had saved the colt's life he would give it to me and would keep it for me, as he had good pas-turage, until it grew large enough to work. Here the matter rested, and I thought no more of it until two weeks ago, when I received a letter from my father, stating that the cold was ready to work, but my mother and sister were unwilling for me to have it. He said he thought it hest for me to send my husband and his brother after the colt, telling them to take it from the pasture and not o let my mother and sister know about

"Owing to our extreme poverty and need of a horse, Tom decided to do as my father bid, and last Thursday night a week ago he and his brother reached our home in Gwinnett with the colt now home in Gwinnett with the colt now grown to be a horse, the same that I nursed through the 'glanders' at my father's two years ago, the same that my father then gave me in presence of my mother and sisters, now there by his side, and the same, judge, that my father now says my husband stole from him.

"This is all there is of it," she said, and dropping her head, which, through the recital of her story, had been as erect as the "proudest steed of the prairie," she slowly left the stand. "The letter," of course, was asked for, but could not be was asked for, but could

produced. The woman said she had lost The jury were out only a few mo-ments, returning a verdict of guilty, and the men were sentenced to ten years in the pentientiary. As the last words of the sentence were uttered by the judge the wife spranger to the sentence were uttered by the judge the wife sprang to her feet, and facing her father and young sister from her lips fell such a curse as filled with horror all who heard it. Turning next to her husband, she gave him a long, last embrace, and held up the baby for him to kiss. Then to the judge she said: "I will find the letter, sir, and bring it to you," and with a heart-broken look but firm step she passed through the crowd to the street. The prisoners were sent off next day to begin their servitude, and soon the scene in the court-room, the sad face of the wife, the court-room, the sad face of the wife, the baby, red shawl and all were forgot-

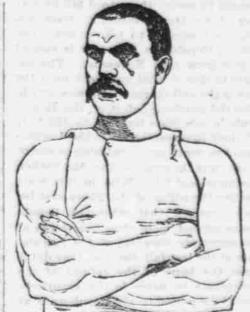
Several weeks later a woman entered the judge's office in Forsyth, her face flushed with excitement and beaming with joy. It was the wife of the man convicted of horse-steeling. She had found "the letter," and had walked with her baby in her arms all the long way from Gwinnett to Monroe to bring it to the judge. Judge S—, after closely examining the document, was satisfied it was genuine, and took immediate steps to was genuine, and took immediate steps to secure more evidence in the matter. This was easily accomplished, and the father of the woman, on being confronted with the evidence procured by the judge, finally admitted that he had written the letter. The next tanin to Atalanta brought Judge S— with it, and no time was lost in sub-mitting the matter to the governor, who instantly issued a pardon for the two

Only a few short years have passed since this occurrence, but time enough has intervened for the wife's prayers to be answered: time enough for the persons who swore away her husband's good name and liberty to have reaped an over-whelming cup of misery, degradation,

Forest Planting. As a rule, in establishing a forest plan-

tation, it is better to grow several varieties together. Then if some insect enemy or other trouble should destroy one of them the residue may remain uninjured and thrifty. If all do well, those varieties that promise to be of the greatest value can be retained.—Director Lazenhy's Report.

A High Price For Burne's Writings. The original manuscript of "Tam O'-Shanter" was sold in London the other day for \$700. This is the highest price ever puld for a manuscript of Burns's It consists of six leaves, foolscap folio, and on the last page there is also the whole of Queen Mary's Lament," and a fragment of another poem.



WILLIAM BEACH, hampion carsman of the world, was been Dapto, Iliawarra, Australia, Sept. 6, 1. He stands 5 feet to inches, weight 1851. He stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 165 pounds, and his physical mensurements are: (hest, 42 inches; biceps, 14 inches; forearm, 12 inches; calf, 15 1.2 inches; While working at the trade of a bineksmith with his father he was frequently on the water, and after beating all comers at his native piace, at times winning three races in one day at the Dapto regattas, he was persuaded by a gentleman of Dapto to try his luck or Sydney waters. Oct. 7, 188, he competed in the final heat for the Francis Pinneh trophy, and after a splendid race, came in second to Mike Rush, heating Elias Laycock and Edward Trickett, Time, 22 min. 15 sec. This was Beach's first performance in outriggers. Beach's first performance in outriggers, and stamped him at once as the coming man. In 1883 he won an all comers' race easily; later was beaten by Trickett on the championship course, but three successive times afterward did he win against the champion of Australia. They met again in January last year in a free for all race and Beach lost by a foul. The referee decided they must row again. Trickelt won easily. In April they had a final match and Beach won by three lengths in

Among these present at the tree wan Ned lianlan, who had arrived in Sydney a few days previously. Efforts were made to arrange a match between Hanlan and Beach, to be rowed on the Nepsan River, but the latter declined to row anywhere accept on the Parramatta, and negotiations were dropped until after Hanlan had benten Laycock on the Nepsan, when the subject was again brought up, and on subject was again brought up, and on June 7a match for \$2.50 a side and the championship of the world was arranged, which was decided August 16, resulting in the defeat of Hanlan by five lengths or so. The latter claimed a fowl, which was disallowed, the referee deciding that the fowl had occurred while Hanlan was in Beach's water.

He at once sought another match, which was after several stormy meetings, made and resulted in Hanlan's defent, Beach finishing six lengths ahead in 29.50. Beach made a match with T. Clifford for \$2,000 and the championship, and this he won with ease on Feb. 28 last. Beach is a married man, his family consisting of wife and six children,

Hanlan's Record.

With Hanlan's defeat by Beach, the championship so easily retained by Han. lan for nearly seven years passed from America to the Antipodes. On June 20, 1878, Hanlan tore the laurel wreath from Eph Morris' brow in a five-mile race. Morris had been champion from Sept. II, 1875, to the day of his race with Hanlan, barring only from Oct. 21, 1876, to June 9, 1877, when William Scharff held it. From the day he wen the race Hanlan took a lead so far in advance of the other oarsmen who measured skill with him that he was considered invincible, and, unfortunately for him, he shared the common bellef. His over-confidence made him sinthful. Fractice and hard work gave. siothful. Practice and hard work gave way to society and its pleasures. He will probably make an effort to retrieve his prestige in the forthcoming race in this country with Boach, but as an idol he has been shattered. Two defeats by the same opponent are too much. His championship record is shown in the fol

Data STR, June 20 STR, June 16 SSR, Nov. 15 SSR, Peb. 14 SSR, April 2 1884, May 27 1884, May 26 1885, Mar. 26 In addition to winning six champion

ship races, Haulan has defeated Court-ney, Ross, Plaisted, Kennedy, Riley, and other oarsmen of lesser note. Haulan was other oarsmen of lesser note. Ha born in Toronto, Canada, July He stands 5 feet 8 8-4 inches, and weight condition, about 155 pounds,

A Grand Strawberry Exhibition.

It is proposed to hold the coming June, in New York, a Strawberry Exhibition, under the auspices of the American Instiinte Farmer's Club. The rapid progress in Strawberry culture, and the many new varieties introduced within the past few years, make such an exhibition especially destrable. It will continue two days, and during its progress meetings will be held for the discussion of the merits of the various varieties on exhibition, and on the Strawberry culture in general. It is experted that all the extensive Strawberr growers within convenient reach of New York will see that ork will exhibit, and co operate with the undertaking, so as to make the exhibition as well as the meetings the largest and most interesting ever held in the city. It is yet too soon to decide upon the most suitable date, but as soon as the arrange-ments have been completed, circulars and prize lists will be issued and unalled to anyone desirous to receive them who will address the secretary, D. R. Garden American Institute, New York. Uncle Sam's Distribution of Seeds.

The seed department of the Agricultural Bureau, is a busy place these days. Congress votes \$100,000 annually for seeds. Twothirds of this sum go back in seeds to the 400 Senators and representatives, and the Commissioner of Agriculture distributes the rest through other channels. Each Congressman is allotted 5,000 papers of vegetable seeds and too papers of flower seeds to begin with. In addition the members from tobacco districts have received in the past year 500 papers of ported tobacco seed each, the cotion bel members have each had 200 quarts of cot ton seed, the winter wheat men 20 quarts apiece of their staple grain, and the spring wheat and corn Representatives have been equally favored. Turnip seed, grass ed sorghum and sugar beet seeds are also distributed among favorable districts. Farmers who desire seeds from the de-querment should apply through their representatives in Congress.

Society of American Florists. At a preliminary meeting held recently in Pittsburg it was decided to hold the first general meeting of the society at Cincinnati next August. The program contemplates an exhibition of plants, both old varieties and new, of out flowers, of florists' supplies and heating apparatus, green house structures and appliances, besides an exhibition of any and all in-ventions connected with the florists' Each day there will be three sessions, at

which one or more original and practical papers will be read and discussed. The co-operation of the most prominent and skilful iforiculturists of the country has already been promised, so that the success of the meeting as well as the society is fully assured.

THE BRONCHO.

Some Popularities About this Animal that are Worth Knowing. A broncho is a horse. He has four legs.

the the saw-horse, but is decidedty more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean shout the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable, and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone; but he does ask this, and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from the city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The bronche looked sadly at him. shock his head and begged the fellow, as piniu as could be, togo away and not kry to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own napplices; but the man came on with the saidtle and continued to aggress. Then the branche reached out with his right hind foot and exposulated with him so

that he died.

When thoroughly aroused the brenche is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure you will find a cavity just below the eye where the bump of remorse should the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The bronchois what the cowleys call "ligh strung" If you want to know just how high he is strung, elimb up on to his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhibitating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surnivise when we took up considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a rolley of heels and hardware straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fear

We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn, and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tail, stiffnow went off into a sparm of tall, stiff legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up or another trip Finally, he gave us one grand, farewell Finally, he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmanent and split up the otherest until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell in a little beap about 110 yards from the starting point. A kind Sanusrian gathered up our remains in a rigar-lox and curried us to the hospital. As they hooked pitingly at us, the attendant surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a rallroad seasach up, but we that it was a vallroad swanshow, but we thought of the calico hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the flewy mead and we held our peace—Santa Fe (N. M.)

Railway Etiquette,

If, says Bill Nye, you have been reseed in extreme poverty, and your mother supported you until you grew up and mar-ried, so that your wife could support you, you will probably sit in four reats, at the same time with your feet extended into the aisles so that you can wipe them off on other people while you snore with your month open clear to your shoulder blades. If you are prone to drop to sleep and

breathe with a low, death rattle, like the exhaust of a bath tub, it would be a good plan to tie up your head in a feather bed and then insert the whole thing in the linen closet, or if you cannot secure that you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. In the morning is a good time to find out how many people have succeeded in getting on the passenger train who ought

to be in the stock car.

Generally you will find one male and one female. The male goes into the wash room, bathes his worthless carcass from daylight until breakfast time, walking or daylight until breaklast time, waiking of the feet of any man who tries to wash his face during that time. He wipes himself on nine different towers, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe hisface on an old door mat. People who have been reared on hay all their lives generally want to fill themselves full of pie and colle when they travel. If you never rode in a varnished car before and never expect to again, you will probably ream up and down the car, meandering over the feet of the porter while he is making up the berths. This is a good way to let the people see just how little sense you had loft after your brain began to soften.

Explaining Some Things. The world learns geography and many

other things by means of wwn. Many of the changes that have been wrought in society have been due to knowledge and prejudices acquired or removed through years of conflict. If Russia and England conclude to settle the Eastern question once for all on the boundaries of Afghanis tan, we shall presently be as familiar with the little satrapies of that far distant region as we thought ourselves learned on surgical terms when a President recently lay at the point of death. For the information of all such as have a desire to mation of all such as have a desire to post themselves in advance, it may be said that the Nizan of liyderbad is an old lopeared despot who has seven hundred wives and wife sines up a mother in law every time he wants to celebrate; that the Akoond of Swat died a few years ago, but that the throne is now held by the Swipes of Swat who will rule until the young Akoond comes out of the bullruckes; that the Begum of Bopul is a fat old woman weighing about three hundred pounds, who fed her husband, the Biffum of Bapul, to a crocodile about ten years ago because he refused to split wood for breakcause he refused to split wood for break fast, and that the Mudir of Abdurrama is the uncle of the Begum aforesaid and the twin brother of the roson. With these few feading features of the attnation clearly understood, it will be an easy matter to follow the fortunes of war and diplomacy in the far East and understandingly grass the devicement for the features. ingly grasp the developments from day to day. - Chicago Herald.

Where the Best Lobsters Are Taken, The best lobsters in the world are taken off Monhegan in the winter. They thrive better in the deep water out to sea than on the shores of the bays where most of the Mains lobstermen set their traps. The Monhegan fisherman are getting splendid prices for their lobsters this year-\$10 to \$10 50 per hundred. Think of that you people who think you pay high prices for lobsters. The jubber and the retailer have to make profits on these the retailer have to make profits on these figures. But you probably do not get a taste of the big Mouhegan lobster, but eat shell-fish which are caught at Bristol or Boothbay or somewhere along there, for which \$7.50 per hundred is paid. The Monhegan lobsters are shipped to New York and Boston. I saw 10,000 of them in a car in Portland Hachor the other day. The lobsters are kept alive in these great cars, tied to the docks, from the time they are taken out of the smacks till they can are taken out of the smacks till they can be shipped. A lobster car looks like a cat-tle car flattened out. It is a huge box sufficiently open to let the water in and keep the lobsters in. Lobsters are sociable fel-lows. It is sport to see them rub each other's backs and embrace each other, as if bidding their good-bys, when they are dipped out of the car and leave their brise ter good. They squirm as if they had pre-monitions of hot water. -Lewiston Jourmari.

He Ran Away.

Workhouse boy who had been apprenticed to a small farmer, brought up, as he had run away. Guardian—"Did they beat you?" Boy—"No, sir." Guardian—"Then why did you run away?" Boy—"Please, sir, soon after I got there a pig died; they salted it, and we had fur to eat it. Then a calf died, and they salted it, and we had fur to reat that; then master's organization died and then master's grandmother died, and seed 'em taking some sall upstairs, so run'd away."—London Topical Times.