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VOLUME XXII.

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REPE

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

NUMBER 13.

I year ... Business items, first insertion 10c, per line; each subsequent insertion 5c, per line.
Administrator's and Executor's No decs..... 250 Auditor's Notices..... Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call altertion to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paint for an advertisements.

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aluable Real Estate. virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, Pa, to me di-li will expose to public sale at the Court in Khensburg, Pa, on

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the following described real estate, vis: all those two certain lots of ground situate in a West Ward of the borough of Ebensburg, mbria county, Pa., fronting 132 feet on Higheston the north and running back 264 feet mig Mary Ann street on the east to Lloyd eet, along Lloyd street on the south, and adming lot of Richard Pulor on the west, having breen erected a two-story frame house, a frame bie, a wagon shed and all necessary outbuild in. West Ward of said borough of Ebensburg.
ting 35 feet on Ogie street on the north and
ning back 254 feet along Mary Ann street to
mph street and adjoining lot No. 2 on the
known on the plan of said borough as lot No.
square 57, having a two-story frame house, a in square 57, having a two-story frame house, a lable and outbuildings thereon erected.

Also, all those two certain lots of ground situate in the West Ward of said borough of Ebenshurg, bounded and described as follows, viz. Seginning at a post on Ogle street, thence by aid street west 252 feet to a post, thence by lot fo. 4, south 254 feet to a post, thence by lot fo. 4, south 254 feet to a post, thence by lot fo. 1, north 254 feet to a post, thence by lot fo. 1, north 254 feet to the piace of beginning and eing known on the pian of the borough of Ebenshurg as lots Nos. 2 and 3 on square 57, having building used as a slaughter house thereon rected.

Also, all that certain lot of ground situate in he West Ward of said burough of Ebensburg, sounded and discribed as follows, viz. Beginning at a post on the south along the east side of Spruce Alley 16 perches to a post, thence ast along the north side of Triumph street 4 seches to a post, thence north along the adjoining lot 16 perches to a post, thence west along the outh side of Ogie street 4 perches to the place of egianing, being known as lot No. 4 on square 16. 37, having an ice house thereon erected. Also, all that piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the township of Cambria, in said country of Cambria described as follows: Beginning at a lost, thence north 313, perches to a post, thence ast 31 perches to a post, thence sat 31 perches to a post, thence west 31 perches to the place of eginning, adjoining land of Thomas Griffith, heirs of David H. Roberts, deceased, John Williams, Abel Lloyd and others, containing 15 ares and 32 perches. Also, all that certain lot of ground situate in

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land sitnate in said township of Cambria, adjoining ands of John Wilman, Humford, Good, William Lloyd and Griffith J. Jones, containing 114 A.so, all that certain piece or parcel of land sit nate in the township of Carroll, in said county of Cambria, bounded and described as follows, viz: Cambria, bounded and described as totlows, viribeginning at a post on the Ebensburg road, thence by land of heirsof John Hennett north 83k degrees, west 114 perches to a post, thence by land formerly of Peter Huber, north 131 perches to a post, thence by land formerly of Emanuel Dishart north 83 degrees, east 150 perches to a post on the Ebensburg road, thence along said road south 12 degrees, west 72 perches to a post, thence south 12 degrees, west 40 perches to a post, thence south 4 degrees, west 44 perches to the blace of beginning, containing 120 acres and 72 perches, strict measure, having thereon exected a orches, strict measure, having thereon creeted a so-story frame house, a frame barn and out-siblings. There is a good erchard on the prem-er. This farm is situate about three miles from arrelitown on the old road from Ebeusburg to

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and the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

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STRANGE INDIAN DANCE. Visitors to the Arapahoe Reservation Take Part in the Amusement-

The night of my arrival at Fort Reno was bright and clear. The garrison was strong; the In lians were held well in check. I was not troubled with fears for p rsonal safety. A noise of voices and drums floated through the still night air from the t pees several miles away. Mr. Curt's, one of the fort scouts, saddled a couple of horses, and a t r supper we galloped across the level prairie in the moon ight to attend an Arapaboe dence. On reaching the village we singled out the tepec whence issued the noise of drums and voices, and crawling through the door, a hole in the canvas about three feet high, found ourselves among thirty or forty painted bucks and squaws. The squaws were huddled on the ground in one corn r of the tepen; in the other corner crou hed the painted braces. An old drum was on the ground in the corner of the tepee; around it squatted six men lustily beating the drum and at the same time bawling at the top of their powerful lungs. No notice was taken of our entrance. We quietly placed our-selves in the braves' corner. Presently a squaw arose and with kind of reeling motion advanced toward us. She gianced a moment at a row of bucks, then topped one on the head; he arose and stood in silence. The squaw scanned again the faces before her. She eemed about to tap me on the shoulder but hesitate I and finally bestewed her favor up in Mr. Curtis. He arose to his fect; the squaw placed her face looking in the opposite direction from which they looked; then putting her arm aroun! the two men's necks all three begin springing up and down, howling in concert with the howls of the men Leating the drum.

ther squaws came forward, selected partners, and joined in the strange dance. congratulated myself on being a wall flower, but my self-congratulations were premature, for when the row of bray s was pretty well thinned out a kind-hearted maid took pity on my lonelness and tapped me on the head. Her other partner was a villainous-looking Indian, who could doubtless have run all day without tiring. Certainly the springy motion, which was excessively fatiguing to me, did not seem to please him. Moko Wolkrack—that was the name of my s cow partner-was unsparing in th looks she hestowed on the tender pale face from the East. At the conclusion of the dance, after

springing up and down until completely exhausted, my partner did a singular thing—she turned and gave me a kiss singre on the mouth. I submitted with what seemed to me a very good grace indeed, but Moko nevertheless gave me another savage look, abruptly removing her area from around my neck and re-treated to h r corner, apparently disgusted as well as offended. My offense, as I sub-equently learned, lay in not transmitting from my mouth to hers, when she kissed me, some bead or other trinket, as is customary. Mr. Curtis, who was acquainted with the custom transferred to his partner by a kiss a bright blue bead, and so came out of the dance with as much eclat as though he were a real Indian instead of a mere Indian scout.

For Scientists to Solve. The largest skeleton ever heard of has een discovered in Eastland county, Texas, and is being exhumed. A. O. Me-Rosne, and Fastiand county farmer and a highly respected gentleman, brought two perfificil teeth and portions of the skull of a skeleton to Cisco. The teeth which Mr. McRoane placed on exhibition weigh eight and sixteen pounds respectively, the lighter one being party decayed. Mr. Menoane told of the dis covery as follows:

Archie Brown was traveling through the woods near a creek when he discovered a horn sticking out of the side of bank. He tried to pull it out but could not and commenced digging and finally reached the head of the animal and found the horn to be six feet long and twelve inches in diameter two feet from the head. He got assistance and exhum-ed the other horn, the head, some of the ribs and the left foreleg of the animal, which was seven feet under hard clay. Its under jaw bone measures two and a half feet across and three feet long. The head, from top to tip of nose, is five feet and is three feet between the eyes. Its left forcing bone from the knee joint to the shoulder blade joint is five feet and measures eight inches in diameter at the knee joint. The other part of the leg crumbled, so it could not be measur The r maining part of the skeleton has not be a unearthed, but a strict guard is kept over it. Some suggest that it is the skeleton of a mestodon and lived during the carboniferous age, but its size and shape does not bear out that idea. Its horns and head resemble a goat's.

The whole skeleton will be exhumed.

The minister who pretched on the Ten Commandments, during a negro revival, was accused of "throwin' a chill on de meet n'." A similar chill is sometimes cast upon a conversation by the introduction of a disagreeable topic, as, for example, in this case, reported by an ex-"Sam, did you ever study Spiritual-ism?" asked a travelling man who hasn't a very high reputation among his credit-

"Not much," was the reply. "I never had time to give it any thought."
"But you believe that the dead return, don't you?"
"Well, to tell the truth, I haven't been ing. I've only thought about it long enough to come to the conclusion that there is an awful lot of the living that

don't return." "How do you mean?" "Why, if they did, maybe you'd be re-turning that ten-dollar bill you borrowed from me last April."
The conversation stopped right there.
Evidently the traveling man had not
"the gost of a chance" with Sam.

He Could not Spell. "Can you spell well ?" "I can write correctly, but I never can "Spell arithmatic ?"

A-r-i-tsh m-a-t-i-c." and a call to be "Now spell cat ?"

"I know what is the matter with you. You're troubled with sound-blindness," said a prominent uptown doctor to a visitor. "This may seem strange. You know all about color-blindness. Some persons can see a great distance, discern minute of ects en oy works of art, and yet be unable to distinguish colors well. Now, it has been discovered that there is a similar series of phenomena in connection with the sense of hexang, and the most natural word that describes these phenomena is sound-blindness. This seems to be caused by some oranic defect in the ear which is distinct from deafness, as the term is commodly understool. Can you learn foreign lan-"I never could." Through study I can learn to read and write, but not to speak

THE LOSENT-MINDED. A L. oman C to Wore Lier Hasband's Overcont on the Street.

"Speaking of absent-minded people," sald some one to the Historian, "I know a lady who is given to the most extra-ordinary turns of absent mindedness. She had a good mind, too, when it isn't absent, but you never can be quite sure when you will find it at her call. I met her down town one day with her hus-band's overcoat on. She sail when I called her attention to it that she noticed that she 'seemed to have a good many pockes to day,' and she 'wondered why people turned around so much to look at "he had two or three more errands to do, however, and she went and attended

to them. She wasn't to be driven home by a more change of raiment of that "That reminds me," said some one else, "of something I once heard of a woman who get quite angry because people stared at her in the street, and

she couldn't see that there was anything wrong about her looks. She walked into a store, laid down her parasol on the counter, and found—that she had been carrying a feather duster over her shoulder through the streets! She had picked it up at the last counter! Imagine a woman watking calmly along a crowded street with a leather duster over her

"And that reminds me," spoke up Number Thre, "of a man down on the Cape who liad been a wi-lower for twenty years, and married a bright young country girl about the age of his daughter, who lad just married and left him to keep a hou e of her own. The old fellow came in from the village one day, busy in thought about something or other, and searcely saw his young wife, who was sitting by the window crocheting.
"I id you get say letters for me?" she asked.

"'Yes; one,' said he, absently pulling it out of his pocket and passing it over to her, I reckon it's from that 'at sweet-Leart o' yourn down to Ba ns'able "He thought she was his daughter!"

WHERE COLORS GOME FROM. The Whole World Ransacked to Get the

Materials for Them. A well-known artist gave us some curious information the other day regarding the sources from which the col-ors one finds in a paint box are derived. I very quarter of the globe is ransacked for the materials-animal, vegetable and mineral—employed in their menuitthine the gorgeons earmine, as well as the crimson, searlet an! purple lakes. bepia is the inky fluid discharged by the cuttle-ush to render the water opaque for its conceaiment when attacked. Indian vellow is from the camel. Ivory black and be a black are made out of ivory chips. The exquisite l'russian blue

is got by fusing horses' hoofs and o her refuse animal matter with impure polas-sium carbonate. It was discovered by an accident. In the vegetable king our are included the lakes derived from roots, larks and gums. Blue-black is from the charcoal of the vinestalk. Lampblack is soot from certain resinous substances. From the maider plant, which crows in Hindoostan, is manufactured Turkey red. Gamboge comes from the yellow sap of a tree, which the natives of hiam catch in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy, When burned it is burnt sienna. umber is an earth from Umbris and is also burned. To these vegetable pig-ments may probably be added india ink, which is said to be made from burnt camphor. The Chinese, who alone produce it, will not reveal the secret of its composition. Mastic-the base of the varnish so called is from the gum of the mastic tree, indigenous to the Greenin archipelago. Pistre is the scot of wood ashes. Of real ultramarine but little is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli and commands a tabulous price. Chinese white is zinc. Scarlet is in lide of mercury, and cinnaor, or native vermillion, is from quicksilver ore. Luckily for the health of smal children, as our friend the artist

remarked, the water colors in the cheap boxes usually bought for them have little or no relation chemically to the real pig-ments they are intended to counteriest. Drive the Druggist Crary. While waiting for a horse car one night a gentleman dropped into a drug store. I resently a little fellow came in with a note which he gave to the clerk, who laughed, did up a small lox of cachous, put a dime in the till and then passed the note over to his customer. It

"Send me something to take tebacco "I hat note," said the clerk. "Is from a printer, and is a fair sample of the many neer orders we receive. I don't sappose there is any busin as in which a man is asked for more peculiar things than in the drug business. But we generally guess pretty nearly what is wanted, and really get along very well."
"If that not had come to me," said the gentleman, "I should have sent the fellow a corks rew."

"No doubt, but you are not a druggist. What would you send in receipt of this order?" and he handed down from a file a note that read: "I want some of that smellin stuff what goes through your brain." "I give it up." "I knew at once what was wanted-it

was ammonia. The note really describes the effect of inhaling it very well. I get a note once in awhile, though, that bothers me. Here is one of them: ": lease send me enough stuff to throw up a girl four years old. "The man wanted an emetic. The dose was for a girl aged four years. Another note that bothered me was this "I want something for a caustic."

"I was wrapping up some nitrate of silver when all at once it struck me that the order was for a purgative and I asked the boy who brought the note what alled his father. Cramp, he replied, and then I was sure. Caustic should have read cosfive. A post-office employe sent over here last winter saving; "The old woman's got a bad cough and she can't cough; send me something

"Another send word That his wife and two little girls were down with the chills and wanted the very best thing I had that would kill them.' Of course, he meant the chills. A lady sent only to-day for a plaster to take the stiches out of her back.' Orders for the essence you have the course to show the course to be a consistent when the course to be consistent when the course the course to be consistent when the chills and the course to be consistent when the chills and the chills and the chills are course to be consistent when the chills are consistent when the chill are c ent people to sleep with when you're coing to cut off their legs' call for chlorolorm or ether. Something for a woman whose appetite is loose on her, means she wants a tonic, as she is losing her appetite. Then there are orders for 'something for a sore baby's eyes,' ta ba-by's top for a nursing bottle, and the tike. The greatest, however of these peculiar orders is the one which calls for something what I have forgot the name of, but it's a sure cure for dysp paia, or any other common ailment. To such I always and our preparation."

FACTS CONCERNING CANCER A Meease More Prevalent Among the Rich Than the Poor .- No Radical Cure.

This disease appears to be largely on the increase. From the report of the registrar general we learn there were squar deaths in England from this cause luring the ten years from 186) to 1860, an annual increase of 248. From 1870 to 1872 the annual increase was 327. Though we have no statistics at hand, medical practitioners are generally in-clined to admit that this dis-use is ningly on the increase in the United

It seems to be more prevalent in the heated and intense life of cities than in to French authority, the proportion of cancer in France among the wealthy classes is about 160 in 1,000; amon; the poorer classes 72 in 1,000-10 per cent. of the former and 7 per cent, of the latter. It seems to be a morbid growth upon civilization, as it is rarely found among savage men. Like the scale and other fruit pests that prey upon our orchards and vineyards, the shadow of this balein parasitic growth how is around the homes of ease and luxury and high living, rather than pioneer cabins, the camps and huts of miners, ozgers, hunters and fishermen. Observat on shows that it is fond of localities It is said to be wholly unknown in the Faroe islands. In Iceland in one year there were only thirty-seven cases out of 50,0 0 inhaditants. Considering the geographical extent of England it is more prevalent, malignant and fatal there than isewhere, and among English speaking people that any other race. It is to be ound more largely among women than men and more among those who have been mothers. It is most likely to ap-pear between the ages of 3 an 160. It stands almost alone as a disease that increases with our excited life and prosperity, and while health laws and imroved sanitation are raising the standar ! of health this hideous and loathsome maiady rests as a blot upon our vital

Statistics. As far as known cancer does not arise from any micro organisms or germs and onsequently is not infectious or contagions. It cannot be caught nor given, But i it be true that cance rous pe sons do not propagate the disease it is almost certain they beget consumptive children, and consumption is always a result of demay be the immediate cause. Still cancer often attacks persons in the most vigorous health, and consequently is hard to classi v in terms of consulton. It is sail commentary on our boasted healing art, with its rich heritage of more than a thousand years, that this disease is still classed among the incurables. Many of our most learned and whichly experienced physicians confess that they have no fath in any known remedy, and belie e that all that can be done is to mercifuly let the wretched sufferer as soft v into the grave as possible. There are a few who still think that electricity may furnish some alleviation, but as a curative agent it has but few followers. it seems to be a melancholy concurrence among medical men that no confidence can be placed in medication, and that as long as the etiology of the disease is wrapped in mystery, it is a waste of time to discuss its t erapentics. The knife is now about the only accepted remedy with the profession through world, but even that it is admitted can only avail in the incipiency of the dis-oase, which is liable to break out again It is atways a local disease at the start, but spreads by means of blood vissed and lymphatics, arst to the nearest gland, then more distant, and when this occurs it is no long r local but constitutional, and the surgeon is powerless. At the start cancer seems closely allied with the tumor family, and has usually become constitutional before it unmasks itself.
Once in the blood it is hopelessly beyond all surgical radication.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON'S FOR-TUNE.

One of the most remarkable historical incidents of this century was the disap-pearance of the first Napoleon's enormous fortune. In 1810 he was far above the richest individual in the world. He ame out of the Italian campaign, ending in 18.0, with \$4,000,000, according to his own account. This, he maintained, was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends and others at St. Helcha, he must have had hidden away when he left Fran e the last time the enormous sum of \$4 ,000,000 or 200, 0 1,000 francs! This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum then was equal in incurnes to \$200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshall Soult, the last of the imperial marshalls (who died in November, 1851, just about a year before his great antagonist, the Duke of Wellington, told a venerable French general officer, who repeated it to the writer, that when the emperor went to Flua he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris then up in Paris then.

Of the \$12,000,000 hard cash paid over at one time by the United States to Napoleon as first consul in 1803, it was comnon rumor-not very general, you may be sure, thowever-that 7,500,000 francs of the sum was never accounted for in vouchers. This might easily have been. Napoleon was then first consul for life. He could do just what he chose, and no-body dared call him to account.

It is not very difficult to hide money in large sams, too, so it cannot be found, be search ever so careful. Ferdinan Ward has some millions covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a clew to the stolen treasure. It was said and believed by many people, too, that stephen Girard of Philadelphia had a large sum in his hands belonging to Na-po eon I., which he would have handed over to him had he succeeded in getting away to the United States after loo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII. through his Minister of Finance, did all in his power to discover this hidden treasure, but those who knew would never tell. They probably took it themselves when the emperor died, in 1821 But it is a very interesting and romantic story, the disappearance absolutely of the

greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind. A Suspicions Character.

Mrs. Snide-"Who is that man who went Mr. Suide-"He wants ten dollars that have been owing him for the last two years."
Mrs. Suide—"That's what I thought. He has a mean eye, and there is a hang dog, sneaky look about him. He made a bad impression on the as soon as I saw him, the low down scoundrel."

Poor Mouse ! Mrs. A. "What sort of people are your Mrs. B .- They are about as stingy as people get to be.' Is it possible?" They are so stingy they starve them-selves. Well, I'll give you some idea how they live. I was there the other day, and I saw a mouse reduced to a skeleton come out

of their poutry with tears in his eyes."

PATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH. Some of the Mon who Have the Largest Dille-The Private Wires.

A prominent official of the Western Thion Telegraph Company was sked the other day who was their largest patron. He said: "Excepting the railway companies, of course, for we take no account of their business, I suppose that Armour & Co. of Chicago, and and re-ceive more messages than any other firm or corporation. They have packing houses at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Wy nd t'e, Omaha and other points, branch offices in all the great chicago Europe and America, agencies in nearly every town of 5,000 inhabitants along the truck lines of railroad for the sale of dress d beef, and customers all over the Union. They do most of their corresponding by telegraph, and their bills amount to several thousand dollars a month often more than \$100,000 a year.

"Then there is Mr. at murn in New York," continued the telegraph official, who also does an chormous business over the wires. He is a broker in sugar, co 'co, tea, spices etc. and does all his correspondence by blegrap's, sending evolutions to thousands of irms of cro-cers in all parts of the country as often as the process change. I believe his telegraph tils amount to something like table or \$70,000 a year. There are a number of other patrons of the Western Union Company who pay from \$2,000 to \$5,00 a month for messages, and hundreds whose telegraphing cost, them as inuch as \$1,000 a month."

"Why don't these people lease private "Recause their business is so scattered. If they had private wires they would be compelled to hire an operator in every place, which wouldn't pay. If all their telegraphing was done between two, three or ten cities it would be economy, but is cheaper to send the messages over the public lines than to pay the salaries of several hun tred operators." "What firm has the greatest number of

leased lines?"
"Moore and Schley, of New York, brok ors. They have wires to Boston, Hartford, Philadel-hia, Washington, Cleveland, Lielmond, Chicago and, perhaps, to ne oth r piaces "And what do they pay?"

"I suppose their Chicago wire costs them from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, their less on wire \$1,000 or \$5,000, their Philadelphia and Washington wires \$6,000 or , 40 and their whole service, perhaps, 0,000 a year. "How long ago was the system of leasing wires adopted?"

"The first wire leased was that of the New York Tribune between its Washington office and New York. That was when lay Gould owned the paper. The next wire was that of the Chicago Inter-Ocean between its home office and its Washington bureau, and I believe the Cincinnati Compare of Gazette put in one about the same time. The rental of private wires has been very much reduced within the last few years. Formerly a night wire between New York and Chicago cost 20, 0 a year. Now one can be had for a fourth of that money. A day wire six years ago between New York and Chicago cost \$40,0 0; now it can be leased for \$15,000 or 5.0.000."

A Georgia paper records the following anecdote illustrating the difficulty which children frequently experience in making a rule too inflexible, and carrying ogic too far:

He was learning to spell and read at the same time, and his text book was a First Reader. His chief stumbling stone was a double letter. When he came to the word "feel," instead of spelling it "f-double e-l, feel," he would say "i-e-e-l, feel," repeating the double letter twice. It took weeks to impress him with the nocess ty of saying "double" whenever he found two letters together, but he learned it at last.

Logical.

One day, toward the close of a vacation during which he had grown rusty, he was brought out before a company of ladies and gentlemen to read any piece they might select in his First Reader. His mother watched him with trembling anxiety, but he appeared to teel himself to;ual to the occasion. A young lady among the company selected a little poem which began with this line:

"Up, my, Lucy, the sun is in the sky." The embryo logician took his place in the centre of the parlor floor, made a ow, and read the first line as follows "Double up, Lucy, the sun is in the sky." Le never finished the recitation.

A Prisoner Making Banjos.

An industry carried on in the Eric county penetentiary at Ruffalo, N. V. has a ment of marely and metody. Edward Morrell, a prisoner, was sent there eight years ago for a deadly assault commuted in a saloon. He but been a "tough," and nothing musical was observed in his make up until he began as long sentence. Then he took to banjo mittee and soon made a good instrument, wants he learned to play, until now he handles it with the crace and adoptness of a minstrel. The prison authorities state that he has mide some forty instruments, the later productions being the best quality, perfect in tone, mide of the finest material, nicely mind, and of the quality usually sold but \$50 or \$40 Morrill has disposed of all has made mostly to professional men and has sold them at \$15 and \$20. He was one of the famous quarter of sale breakers who operated in some of the principal cities about a decade age.

Probing for a Bullet by Electricity. At a recent meeting of the Cotlege of Phy sicians in Philadelphia, Dr. John Girdner of New York, exhibited, by invitation of the college, for the first time his telephonic probe, and explained its mode of application. The instrument is used to locate a buffer or other metal substance that has become lodged in the body. It is operated by the natural electricity in the patient. It phoge, which is placed over the physicians rais, a steel probe, and a steel bulb. The the prope is asserted in the wound. If the probe strikes a piece of bond it makes to response, but if it strikes the metal which saused the wound it gives distinct clicking

The Time Will Come. When murderers will not be hanged, but

When dead bodies will not be buried bu When the secret sessions of the United States Senate and every other public body Will be no more. When the public will not flock to see mere professional beauties who disgrace histrionic art When newspapers dare not print stories that sren't fit to be read.

And it isn't far off.

It was a Confingration. "Papa, what is a conflagration?"

"It is a big fire, my son."
"And what do they call a little fire?" "There is no special name for a little fire. Oh, they somet mes call it an incipient fire, and-lei's see-well, it is sometimes called an inconsiderable fire. Why? "Well, I see your cont tail is on fire, and I was wondering whether it was a confagration or an incipient fire.' In a few minutes the young man had reason to think it was a conflagration,

WITTY WISDOM.

-A men must ask leave of his stomach to be a happy man. -It takes longer for a man to find out man than any other creature that is

made. -Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put soul into.

-The skeleton in the closet is often in the shape of a long-necked bottle.-Judge. -A large head is a sign of brains, but a big head is a sign of folly.

Philadelphia Call. -If you want to go to heaven when you'die you'd best start now. Louisville Democrat. -Cucumbers, college graduates and other green things are now plentiful.

Boston Globe. -A man is seldom very much hated until he is successful. Philadelphia North American. -A proud man is seldem a grateful man, for he never thinks that he gets as much as he deserves; Charley may cover a multitude of

cins, put that is not its regular business. New Orleans Picayane. -It is a pity that our neighbors do not know as well as we do what is best for Boston Courier. them. -Never want anything you can't get and you will always get all you want. Glenwood Cactus.

-Yes, my boy, you may fight with the little brown jug, but you can never liquor.

Daluth Paragrapher. -The livery horse is not so much of a charger as the chap that runs the stable. Yonkers Gazette. -Fashionable women shed more tears over spoiled dresses than over spoiled

Louisville Democrat. 1 -Advice to husbands: Never talk in your sleep unless you are sure what you are going to say. Newark Journal. -Talk is cheap. The man that talks too much gets so liberal that he gives himself away. Baltimore American. -When you put your fingers into somebody else's pie you must expect to

get tart rejoinders. Burlington Free Press. -Cremation has no terrors for a man whose mother than kissing the servant girl.

Fall River Advocate.

-This is a good world to sin in, but so far as men are concerned, it is a very hard world to repent in. It is a bitter world; it is a cruel world. -In the lottery of life, the man who works for results, instead of speculating for them, wins the biggest prizes.

A young man going into politics should give his character to the devil and his pocket-book to his wife. When he repents he may be saved.

New Orleans Picayune. -The natives of the Cannibal islands

are beginning to raise objections to the use of tobacco by missionaries on the ground that the flavor is disagreeable in their soup. -Two men were arguing in a pasture field, with only a goat for an audience. In reply to a statement of one the other said: "I know. But—" The goat took him at his word and the argument was continued on the other side of the fence. -Said a sharp attorney to a rambling witness: "Now, you must give explicit and exact answers. You said you drove a milkwagen, dain't you?" "No, sir, I

didn't." "Don't you drive a milk wag-on?" "No, sir." "Aha! What do you do, sir ?" "I drive a hoss, sir.' -A crooked compliment was paid a German young lady, who said: "Now, Herr Lieutenant, if you don't at once cease your flatteries I shall have to hold both my ears shut." "My adorable Freulein," answered the officer, "your pretty little hands are far too small for

-During a thunder-storm down South a negro man sat in a door-way amusing a little white boy with some wonderful stories, when a thunderbolt struck near by, knocking the child prostrate. The man was on his feet in an instant, and throwing himself into an ajax attitude, he exclaimed: "Why doan yo strike a man? Whaffo yo knock a chile down

-History says that Cleopatra placed before Antony a forty-thousand-dollar pearl, dissolved in vinegar, to eat. Now it is also recorded that Antony was swinish enough to abuse his privilege of office by getting away with millions of the people's money; how then would this pass for the most notable instance of

'casting pearls before swine" on record. -Mr. Tightbark (benedict)- Oh, yes, it is much cheaper to be married. Two can get along with the same provision, or even less, than is necessary for one Mr. Loneman (single)-"That's all right as to the matter of household affairs, but when you go to the theater how do you manage?" M. T. - "Ah! very nicely; there being two to pay for we don't go; we stay at home and save twice as much

as you would by the plan." Wirm guitar in his hand Mr. Crowley essaved

To serenade Kitty, his beautiful maid. "O Kitty, my love," said this son of the "I've got no pin money to give to the "Or, love, I would send you a charming bouquet.' "Mr. Crowley", said Kitty, "now, pray, go You quite frighten me, sir, with your lover-like tone. You must ask my mamma, for my hand's

not my own. N. Y. Morning Journal.

Tried Hard to Get Her. A telegraph operator in Milwaukee was one day trying to call up an office in a small town in the interior of the State, where the instrument was presided over by a woman. He was about giving up in

despair when the operator in another small town a few miles distant from the first, ticked out the query: "What in heaven's name do you want?" "I am wanting Miss Brown at Burgville," replied the Milwaukee man; have been trying to get her for the last half hour." "That is nothing," came the reply; "there is a fellow clerking in a dry goods store there who has been trying to get

her for the last three years, and he has

not succeeded yet. Do not get discour-

Unreliable Elephants.

Gent-"I believe you are the man of whom I bought this cane.' Proprietor-"Yes, I sold you that "And you said the handle was of

genuine ivory, and I find that it is arti-"I can't help it, sir. I import my ivory direct from Ceylon, and the only explanation I can give is that the elephants bave taken to wearing false tusks." - Texas Siftings.

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