JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIV.

"ME IS A PRESMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES PRES, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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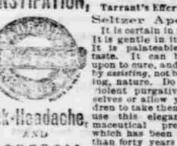
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AN ECCENTRIC DOCTOR. The Quaint Ways of a Successful New

England Medical Man. Dr. Charles Wild practiced medicine in Brookline, Mass., in the days when people insisted upon taking large doses of calomel, rhubarb, jalap, piera, ipecac, antimony and countless other drugs, and on being blistered and bled. The doctor was equal to the occasion, and gave his patients their money's worth

of physic and service-when they could secure his attendance. For the doctor was a difficult man to find, and, when found, to impress with the idea that he was actually needed. Unless the case was represented as a matter of life and death, he was apt to delay his visit until the patient had recovered or died. Those who hunted for him, knowing his habits of going from one patient to another, without going home for a day or a night, used to go through the streets looking for "old Sal," his sorrel mare, and his familiar old buggy, standing before some house

But such was the public confidence in him, that in ordinary illnesses people would wait his tardy visit rather than

send for another physician. The author of "Sketches of Brookline" describes him as entering a house in the breezy way, stamping off the snow or the mud, throwing off his overcoat and letting down his black leather pouch, with noise enough for three men. His salutation, uttered in a deep, gruff voice, was likely to be, if the patient was an acquaintance:

Well! well! what kind of a kick-up have you got now?" He gave nicknames to the children, and would ask: "How's Nicodemus today?" or: "Well! is Ichabod's tooth ready for the lance this morning?" A friend's child, whose name was Florence, he called "Rome," "Milan," or by several other Italian cities.

A member of his family, while making out the doctor's bills, was perplexed by a charge upon the books of a visit to "Don Sebastian." On inquiry it proved to be the nickname of a child of the Cabot family.

When the doctor had studied the case and given the patient his dose of medicine, he would, if there was cause for anxiety, settle himself for a social visit of two or three hours, during which he told droll stories, and acted them out to the amusement of the children, who were very fond of him. If the case was serious he was grave and silent, catching flies, if there were any to catch, or walked the room in deep thought.

The doctor was more than a physician, he was the counselor of his patients, who consulted him upon all sorts of matters, from choosing a wife or a husband to building a hen-coop. His opinion was an authority that few disputed, for his good sense was seldom at fault. Hisquaint humor, on leaving a sickroom, would often express itself in some such salutation as this: "Now if you can't sleep well and don't know what to do, you can amuse yourself with taking

an emetic."-Youth's Companion. MARRYING A COUPLE.

A Job Which the Late Ben F. Wade Considered of No Value. The late Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, was, at the beginning of his career at the bar, noted for his bashfulness; but another trait, his determination, enabled him to get through his work in a way which, though not conventional,

landed him at his destination. Once, while a youth, says the Youth's ompanion, he started with a bag of corn on his shoulders to a mill twenty miles away. It was in November, and coming to a full-banked river, he discovered that the cance was on the other side. Throwing off his clotnes, he plunged in, gained the cance, took it back where the bag of corn was, which

he ferried across, and then went on his Another illustration of his way of oing things occurred while he was a ustice of the peace. One day a young ouple called at his office to be married The presence of four or five irreverent young men prompted the bashful justice to suggest privately to the pair thatthey had better meet him at the little

They went, and sodid the justice, by a roundabout way, only to discover that the boys were also there. Seeing that he must perform the ceremony in their presence, he, though he had forgotten the usual formula, proceeded to business

in the most direct way. "You wish to be married?" he asked the pair. Yes. "Stand up and take hands. You."

addressing the not prepossessing groom, 'wish to marry this young woman?" "Yes." "Of course you do!" exclaimed the justice, glancing at the pretty bride, and asking her: "Do you take this young

man for your husband?" "Well, you'are getting the worst of it, but I sav you are husband and wife. There, boys, you see I did it!" he conluded, glaneing at the spectators. The couple had to have it explained to them that they wan, in the eyes of the law, wedded. Whereupon the husband offered the justice a fee-the statute made it one dollar and a halfwhich, by a lofty motion of his hand, he waved off, saying: "Nothing for a

ob like that."

Maglotre's Queer Name. A Maine priest, in whose parish are a number of French Canadians, relates that one day a man came to him to arrange for his approaching marriage, and the priest who did not recognize him, asked him his name. "My-glory-bynight," replied he, with every appearance of good faith. He did not speak English very fluently and the priest supposed he must have misunderstood. "Your name, I said," he repeated. "What is your name?" "My-glory-by-night," the man said again. "You can't have such a name as that," the priest said; "somebody has translated it wrongly for you. What is it in French?" "Magloire Benoit," the man answered. It was easy to see how the extraordinary combination with which the man announced himself had been

come at. Bridget's Excellent Memory. Mistress (to new girl)-"By the by, Bridget, I forgot whether I told you or not when you came, but I do not allow my kitchen girls to have any followers." Bridget-"Yez tould me when I came. use this elegant phar-maceutical preparation, Mrs. Chucksley, an' I haven't forgot. I which has been for more dhrove Mr. Chucksley out av the kitchen than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists lasht night wid a dipperful of bilin'

THE INSTITUTE PASTEUR.

But One Per Cent. of Its Patients Have Succumbed to Hydrophobia. Many years of labor proved to Pasteur that by inoculation he could give the disease, or cure it, in a dog; but it was not until July, 1885, that the experiment was tried on a human being. The first patient, a small lad, having been severely bitten in some dozen places on the hands, arms and legs, his mother, a simple peasant, brought him from Alsace and asked M. Pasteur to do the same to her son she heard he "did to dogs to prevent their getting hydrophobia." Pasteur hesitated; but having procured medical advice, all of which concurred as to the impossibility of the child's recovery, he (not being himself a doctor) let his surgeons inoculate the boy, which operation was repeated fourteen timeson two occasions twice in twenty-four hours to accomplish the task as quickly as possible. The child has not only never showed symptoms of hydrophobia, though it is now over four years since he was treated, but is fast growing to manhood. During the four years that have elapsed since M. Pasteur inoculated his first patient no fewer than 7,000 persons have been treated in the Paris institution alone, of whom 78 have died-that is to say about 1 per cent.-while before he commenced his inoculation treatment from 15 to 20 per cent. invariably succumbed. Pasteur has now made the interesting discovery that the nearer the part bitten is to the brain the shorter is the period of incubation and the more virulent the attack of the disease produced. While the ordinary mortality in such cases is eighty per cent., M. Pasteur by his treatment has reduced it to four per cent. Surely these facts speak for themselves. I will now give a short description of the modus operandi of the inoculation itself as I saw it. The large outer hall of the institution by eleven o'clock contained eighty-nine persons, composed of all classes, all nationalities and all ages, who had come to be inoculated (free of charge), having previously had the misfortune to have been bitten by some rabid animal. On the right hand of the hall is a regular office, in which every case, with all particulars, is most carefully registered. After the patient has furnished every possible particular

time. - Murray's Magazine. FEEDING OYSTERS.

he crosses the passage to a small room

on the left, where the inoculation is

performed. There sits the operator, who

clerk, furnished with full particulars

and the number of each ease. The proc-

ess is a remarkably simple one. A

small hypodermic syringe filled with the

preparation is injected under the skin.

bigger than a wool needle; the opera-

tion is as trifling as it is painless, and

occupies about five seconds. It is re-

dose being made slightly stronger each

peated on fourteen successive days, the

point of the instrument being no

is assisted by a doctor, a nurse and a

How Lean Bivaives Are Fattened by Deal-The big oyster on the top of the barrel opened its jaws wearily and closed them with a snap, as if in response to a

scarcely audible gurgle from the bottom of the keg. "He's dry and hungry, too, I guess," said the dealer, in explanation. "It's

about time to give him and the other fellows some dinner," and he poured over the oysters a bucketful of salt and water. "Do you call that dinner?" asked the

reporter. "More after the style of a lunch," was the reply. "You see, sir, it isn't possible, for some unknown reason, to feed ovsters in Washington as they do in the North. Up there a man will buy a barrel of lean oysters, without any flesh at all on their bones, as you might say, and feed them three square meals a day of corn meal and salt water, poured over them, and at the end of a month they will be as fat as butter. But oysters won't take hearty grub like that down here, and two weeks is as long as they can be kept alive and in good condition on salt and water plain. It's a funny thing that if one hundred bushels of real salt oysters are put on top of one hundred bushels of fresh oysters for four or five days, so that the drainage from the salt oysters will drip down over the fresh ones, at the end of that time the fresh oysters—supposing them thin at the beginning-will be as plump as possible and properly salt, while the salt oysters remain pretty much as before. Of course, salt water must have been thrown over the whole stack daily. But, on the other hand, if the fresh oysters are put on top of the salt ones, every thing else being as in the other case, both the salt oysters and the fresh oysters will lose and become thin. When you see oysters on top of a pile opening their mouths, it is because they are thirsty, the water having drained off them. Oysters, by the way, will keep longer and better in a dry cellar than in a wet or damp one; they want an equable temperature neither too high nor too low; an oyster that freezes is a dead oyster. Listen to those oysters in the barrel now-you can hear their jaws go as they eat."-Washington

The Sizes of Books.

The words folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo have ceased to possess any specific meaning. The associated librarians of Great Britain have agreed to

		SIZE
	ABBREVIATION.	
Large folio	La. fol	Over
Folio	Fol	Below
Small fells	oSm. fol	Below
Large qua-	rtoLarge #to	Below
Quarto	410	Below
Small qua	rtoSm. 4to	Below
Large octs	voLa. 8vo	Below
Octavo	8vo	Below
	voSm. 8vo	
Duodecimo	12mo	Below
Dectmo oc	tavo18mo	Is
Minimo	Mo	Below

According to recent information cannibalism is prevalent in some places in West Africa near to the British settlement, if not actually in the protectorate itself, and so serious and frequent has become the kidnaping of individuals who have gone out alone that in some parts persons dare not venture beyond their own town for fear of capture. Several cases are reported to have taken

to Dodo and Kibbim. Six persons were reported to have been killed and eaten. For Personal Use Only. Irate German (to stranger who had stepped on his toe)-Himmel! mine frent, I know mine feet vas meant to pe valked on, but dot brivilege pelongs

DIVORCES IN MORMONDOM. Copy of the Official Record of a Church Divorce Case.

Mormons recognize two classes of divorces, as well as two kinds of marriages, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Salt Lake City, U. T. One separates for life; the other for the future state. For divorces of husbands and first wives the civil courts are resorted to. Plural wives have no standing in civil courts. This was decided by the United States Supreme Court in the case brought by Ann Eliza against Brigham Young. The only divorce remedy for plural wives is through the church. Being invested with supreme authority to unite, the president of the church can unloosen. Church divorce is a logical result of

the doctrine of plural and celestial marriage. Plural wives would be badly off if there was not some way of throwing off a galling yoke. Besides this, people married for eternity, if it was not for the church divorce, would be left tied together for the next world, although they obtained absolute divorce in a civil court. Parties sealed for eternity, after obtaining a civil court divorce, must be unscaled by the church or else they will find themselves still joined together in the resurrection.

Mormons who have been spiritually married and then divorced by the civil courts may remarry for this world. But the women can not remarry for eternity without being unsealed from the former union. Murder, adultery, infanticide and incompatibility of temper are the grounds upon which the Mormon church grants divorces. Mormon divorces are granted by the president of the church after the Bishop of the ward in which the parties live has made an investigation of the case and has reported in favor of the application. The Rishop's first duty is to effect a reconciliation. If that is impossible he arranges the terms

of the separation. The following is the official record of a church divorce case: Minutes of a meeting held at Bishop -'s house, Saturday evening, August 24, 1878, at the mutual request of G. and wife; Bishop - presiding. Present, Bishop -. G. and wife (parties to the suit). Opened with After a few remarks the Bishop desired Sister to state the charges she preferred against G., her husband. After stating some grievances she had, the following were made out as the sum charges against her husband, viz.: Willful neglect and general abuse of herself and family; ill-treatment and flogging of their children, causing them to leave their home; not properly providing for them, and a desire on her part for a separation between them. Also, in reply to the Bishop, she stated she wanted one of the two houses to live in by herself; to be allowed a weekly stipulation for herself and that the chil dren be placed under her charge and care. G. refuted the charge of unmerciful flogging, and stated that he provided for his family to the best of his means; that he was willing to do what was just

and right; to give his wife the best house of the two to live in, and abide by the Bishon's decision The Bishop decided that he turn over the best house of the two for his wife's use, and as soon as possible get the present occupant to move to another place; that he allow her six dollars per week and find her in sufficient flour and fuel; that he let her have the sewing-machine, cooking-stove and an equal share of the furniture, and that the fruit of

the orchard be fairly divided. W. H. was appointed to see that the weekly payments be made as far as could be conscientiously done. The clerk was authorized to make

three copies of these minutes and present the same for signature, and see that G, and wife each get a copy. Dismissed by W. C. ----, Bishop -th Ward. Decrees of church divorces are made

out in triplicate, the original remaining in the church records, and the two opies being given to the man and woman. The form of the church decree is as follows: Know all persons by these presents: That we, the undersigned, -- and -, his wife (before marriage to him

-), do hereby mutually covenant, promise and agree to dissolve all the relations which have hitherto existed between us as husband and wife, and to keep ourselves separate and apart from each other from this time forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at ---, this -- day of-A. D. 18-

Signed in presence of

In the divorce of a Mormon and his first wife the case must be passed upon by the civil courts before the church will take cognizance of it. But faithful Mormons always get the permission of a religious teacher before they apply in the courts for diverce.

With Head to the North. The superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their heads towards the north is now believed to be based upon a scientific principle. The French Academy of Sciences has made experiments upon the body of a guillotined man which go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which experiments were made was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivot free to move in any direction. After some vacillation the head portion turned towards the north, the pivotboard remaining stationary. One of the professors turned it half way around, but it soon regained a position with the head-piece to the north, and the same results were repeatedly obtained until

organic movement ceased. Similia Similibus Curantur They have an effective way of dealing with habitual drunkards in Norway and Sweden. They put them in jail and feed them entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in wine for an hour before it is served. The first day a man will take it, but before many more he will hate the sight of it. After an incarceration of this sort many become total abstainers. place on the broad road from Bendoomah

Vessels Built of Paper. The German naval authorities are said to have been making experiments lately with a torpedo boat built of compressed paper. The vessel is eleven feet long and was found to show great strength and more elasticity when rammed by another boat.

FREYTAG ON FREDERICK.

The Noted Novelist's Interesting Memories of the Late Emperor. Gustav Freytag, the German novelist and historian, has published what he calls a "Contribution to the History of the Making of the New German Empire," in which he hopes to show that what became a fact had long been a wish of the then Crown Prince, the late Emperor Frederick. The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News says the author confesses that as late as 1870 he himself was not in favor of an empire, and there were many who thought as he did. The ground-work of Freytag's book consists of hasty notes jotted down during the war and of letters which he wrote to a friend. He craves the indulgence of his readers for giving an honest, unbiased description of the late Emperor. He has been loyal to the house of Hohenzollern all his

life, but there is no authority so exalted as to influence his judgment. Of the last chapter of the book the correspondent says: "The author, who after the war remained in intimate communication with the Crown Prince, tells us how much the latter was disappointed that no field of activity was open to him at home, how the empire grew and flourished more and more under the regime of the late Emperor William, while the Crown Prince, with more or less visionary plans and projects, was forced to keep in the background, looking on in Inactivity. On this period of the late Emperor's life Herr Freytag's words are: 'For a long time the Crown Prince had been fortunate enough to have among his most intimate friends two men in succession who, by their education and character, were worthy of the highest confidence. Ernest von Steomor from 1864 until his death remained the confidential adviser of the Crown Prince and Princess. "At his recommendation Karl you

Normann assumed his place, and during the twenty years in which the Crown Prince accomplished the great work of his manhood he remained closely connected with him. After Herr Normann in 1884 was transferred to the Foreign time when a faithful adviser was most necessary. He deliberately indulged in sad thoughts and pessimistic reflections. "At times he thought of abdicating in favor of his son in case of a change of throne. Not even the persuasions of the Crown Princess were able to banish this sadness for any length of time. He began to growold in mind and body long before the terrible disease struck him, and his vital energy was no longer that befitting a man who was shortly to wear the imperial crown. Those who hoped for him would see in him what they most desired, and those who thought little of his capacities were not able to judge what powers and inclina-

tions the office and reign might have developed in a healthy man. "He was a frank, honest man, with a cheerful mind and a heart full of love, a man with the power of rejoicing heartily over every thing good and great. He was so amiable and full of sympathy toward the needy and suffering that not even the numberiess bitter experiences which the great ones of the earth make with reference to the unworthiness of those who seek aid detained him from giving aid in individual cases. To those who were more closely connected with him he showed the most tender affection; every sorrow they encountered he also felt, as a true friend, from the bettom of his heart. He was tender and

excitable, a man of rare purity and deep heartiness. " 'He was an ardent Protestant, uniformly tolerant in all religious questions, and his strongest antipathles were directed against bigoted clericals. In politics he was opposed to police rule, and wished for extended rights of selfgovernment and the greatest liberty for all communities in all kinds of honest activity. But these were sentiments with which those who had knowledge of the condition of the people did not quite agree, and it would have been difficult for him to put in practice his convictions in face of the authoritative bjections they met with, for he was no practical politician. His judgment had not been tested in great affairs, and when he was enthusiastically bent on some great end he hesitated in using the necessary means, and it would have been more easy to lead him than for him to lead others. He was much inclined to acknowledge the independence of others, and every one could express his convictions with the utmost freedom, even if they came in contact with his ideas.""

A CHAPTER FOR BOYS. What Johnny Should Learn If He Would

Make Himself Useful. To swim. To carve. To be neat. To be honest. To make a fire. To be punctual. To do an errand. To cut kindlings. To sing if he can. To sew on a button. To hang up his hat. To hold his head erect. To respect his teacher. To help his mother or sister. To button his mother's boots. To wipe his boots on the mat.

house.

To read aloud when requested. To help the boy smaller than himself. To speak pleasantly to an old woman. To put every garment in its proper To remove his hat upon entering a To keep his finger-nails from wearing

mourning. To lift the baby out of the cradle and hold it for half an hour. To treat the girls so well that they will wish he was their brother. To close the door quietly, especially when there is a sick person in the

She Wanted to Get Even

The following seems to be the latest thing one would rather have left unsaid." A pinnist recently spent the evening at the house of a lady. The company was agreeable and he stayed somewhat late. As he rose to take his departure the lady said: "Pray don't go yet, Mr. Jones; I want you to play something for me." "Oh, you must excuse me to-night; it is very late, and I should disturb the neighbors." "Never mind the neighbors," answered the young lady, quickly; "they poisoned our dog yesterday."

ANTIQUITY OF JEWELRY.

The Styles Most Popular in Ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome. The practice of carving precious stones is of remote antiquity, writes Martha J. Lamb in the Jewelers' Weekly. Through their hardness they were susceptible to the highest polish, and thus retained unimpaired the lines and figures out upon them. There are no objects known which in so small a sphere called for such elegance of taste and perfect skill in ornamentation or inscription. The earliest gems appeared among the Egyptians chiefly as beetle-shaped signets worn in rings, and many of them were exquisitely engraved. The form was oval and pierced from end to end with a hole through which there passed a strong wire which kept the stone in place in a ring. When worn the flat or seal side rested against the finger, but when used

celled all their predecessors. Herodotus mentions the famous emerald of Polynates, and the fame of its engraver, Theodorus of Samos. This was about 800 B. C. Contemporary with the Greeks the Etruscans achieved great excellence in gem engraving. The art finally attained its highest perfection in Sicily and Magna Greecia.

as a seal it was turned. The Israelites

learned the art of the Egyptians and

the Greeks adopted it and speedily ex-

Gold was much used in Egypt as a setting for precious stones, and upon it were engraved favorite animals, divinities, flowers, coats of arms and hieroglyphics. There are many curious specimens of early Egyptian art to be seen in New York City-in the museum of the Historical Society-among which is a diadem in gold ornamented with the lotus flower; a silver ring artistically engraved with the name Amunoph III., 1430 B. C.; a gold bird with outstretched wings inlaid with turquoise and lapls luzuli; ear-rings chiefly in gold and variously ernamented-one pair terminating in a tiger's head holding in his mouth an engraved stone, another in the form of a cow's head with a carbuncle set in the forehead, and several pairs terminating with heads of lions, bulls and the "dear gazelle." There are also in this fine collection of antique re the gold necklace and ear-rings bearing the name of Menes, the first Pharaoh of Egypt and the earliest King in history-supposed to have been made 2771 B. C.

The Greeks were extremely ingenious n devices. They practiced engraving chiefly in intaglio, and some of their best works are in chalcedony and car nelian. One celebrated specimen of Greek workmanship in carnelian is the beautiful seal of an unknown artist which once belonged to Michael Angelo and was preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris. The engraving represents a vintage, and many copies of it have been made. Such stones as had differently colored layers, like onyx, were found better adapted to the relief style of engraving. Several of the most notable artists of Greece established themselves at Rome under the Emperors.

In the time of Augustus the art reached its highest excellence, and cabinets of gems became numerous. It was a matter of pride with the old Roman gentlemen

to possess camel and intagif of value. The passion for gems spread through France, Germany and England and in all civilized countries the art of engraving on precious stones has ever been held in high estimation. The countries that have been foremost in producing these stones are Hindostan, Pegu, Cey ion and Siberia, although in modern times Brazil and Peru bave been notable rivals in this class of gems. The Russias, from their proximity to Siberia, have become the most lavish of any people in the world in their use of gems. The head of the royal family of Russia could outshine any other ruler in the display of costly jewels, and diamonds, emeralds, pearls and opals are much worn by the Russian aristocracy. Other fashionable stones in Russia, brought from the mountains of Siberia, are the amethyst, garnet, topaz, aquamarine and onyx. Engraved gems are for the most part easily referred by connoisseurs to heir true period, country and some times to the artist himself. Each had his own cypher, which is commonly found upon the gem.

PRETTY FINGER NAILS. Every Body Can Have Them by Caring for Them Regularly. "Your nails always look so nice,"

overheard one damsel remark to another not long ago, says a correspondent. "Do you go to a manicure every day?" "Oh, no, I have never been to one, for t is the easiest thing in the world to ake care of one's own nails-just a lit-

tle care every day."
"Well, I've tried and tried, and can't make mine look even decent. Tell me what you do." Here I listened for the prescription,

which in sum and substance was as fol-

"In order to keep the skin back from the nail I use a nail-brush freely-using it on the nails particularly. Then, in drying my hands, I work the towel from the point of the nail back toward the finger. I cut my nails often, and don't let them get too long. By cutting the nails in such a way that the corners do not adhere to the skin, hang-nails can be avoided and the shape of the nails changed. Where the nails are thin and inclined to break, frequent oiling is necessary, and the nails should never be polished, except when some oily substance is used besides the powder. This keeps the nails more pliable, and no matter how thin they are, if properly treated they are no more liable to break than thicker ones. Another thing that is bad for the nails is polishing them too roughly. They should be lightly touched and not rubbed until they become heated. This is one causeof white spots coming on the nail and marring its beauty. A little attention every day will make any hand look nice.

To this conversation which I overheard let me add a word or two about the hands. To make them white they should be occasionally rubbed with lemon juice and water. The hands should never be allowed to remain long soiled with any thing that will stain them. But unless there is some reason for it, it is better not to wash the hands too often. They should be dried with a soft towel.

Preaching Versus Practicing. "Upon my soul," exclaimed Mrs. Flyaround, "I never saw such an old gadseven times at her house and couldn't regimental band-master." get in once."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Dock-Bess, I have three millions and I love you." Bess-"No mistake about the three millions, is there?"-

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-Cumso-"Is Mr. Simeral a member of your church, Gazzam?" Gazzam-'Yes." Cumso-"One of the pillars, I suppose?" Gazzam-"No; one of the sleepers."-Munsey's Weekly.

-Passenger-"Why do you wear those mittens on your ears? Afraid you'll catch cold?" Conductor-"No, but I was well brought up, and I don't want, to hear the driver swear at the horses.' Munsey's Weekly.

-Mr. Prettyboy - "Mirlam, if you will be mine our bliss will know no alloy." Miriam Smelt (whose father is a gold refiner)-"No, Mr. Prettyboy, papa assures me that any thing above eighten carats fine doesn't wear well."-Jewelers' Weekly. -Overheard in the Kitchen, -"What

did you wear last night?" asked the celery, "A levely mayonnaise," replied the lettuce. "And you?" "I never was so mortified in my life; I wasn't dressed at all," said the celery; and the beet blushed.—Life.

-Ponsonby (somewhat boastfully)-"I may say, Miss Blotlerwick, that I am quite an adopt at athletics. I can row, ride-either horse or bike-swim, spar, jump and run." Miss Blotlerwick (sweetly)—"Here comes papa. Do let me see you jump and run."—Time, -What is Coming-First Female-"I suppose you will attend the primary to-

night?" Second Female-"No, I gwess not. You see, I promised my husband I would take him to the theater, and if I go back on my word I know I won't get a decent meal for a week."-Terre Haute Express. -Mr. Centpercent-"Business is so brisk and correspondence accumulates so that I fear I shall be obliged to employ an amanuensis." Mrs. Centpercent

Very well, my dear, get a manuensis If you must; but I decidedly object to your having a womanuensis in the office."-America. -"Horatio," remarked Hamlet on the ramparts of the castle on that memorable Christmas; "if Ophelia hangeth not up her stocking she gets no gift from me." "Good Hamlet, economical forever!" chuckled his friend: "Then as vest the price of the gift, for shou answeat

stockings have not been an anted yet. -Judge. professor, "I find that I can not perform the experiment of inflation, as the wind machine is out of order." There was a great groan of disappointment. "However," added the professor, sud" denly. "I may be able to provide a sub- 1 stitute. Is there a gentleman from Chip 4 cago in the audience?"-Drake's Maga-

AN EXTRAORDINARY BET.

Two Cockneys Wager Even Money on a Man-Eating Shark. About thirty miles off the port of Hondulu, as we were headed for San Fransisco, a big shark suddenly appeared on the steamer's port quarter, and only a biscult throw away, and for a time he was the observed of all observers. He was estimated to be fifteen feet long. and the sailors were agreed that they had never seen a larger one. He kept a baleful eye on the people or wding to the rail to see him, and although pork and other stuff were thrown over he paid no attention to the food. It looked usf he had lately gorged himself or was ound to have one of the passengers. He appeared at ten o'clock in the foreioon, and had not moved an luch when ight came. Daylight found him still here, and when noon came and that wicked starboard eye of his continued to tare at us word went round the ship that some one was doomed. We had with us two English cockneys who were making a tour of the world, and as the question turned upon who would fall a-

victim one of them drawled out: "I say, Fustus, but 'ere's your bloom in' chance to make or lose ten pun's if ve dares."

"Ou's that?" asked the other. "H'I wagers a ten that the fish gets you h'over I. If one of h'us h'is to be

"Done, Tommy," replied the other, without looking up from his book. Night came and the shark still hung on. Daylight came again and he was still there. Some of the passengers poohbooed, but I think all were somewhat affected by the monster's persistency. At about ten o'clock we sighted a waterogged vessel and ran close to her. All the passengers had crowded to the port rail, when some movement precipitated both cockneys into the sea. They made a great splash as they-fell, and disappeared for only three or four seconds. When they came to the surface the steamer was already checking speed, and as they began to tread water to keep affoat we heard one of them sage:

"frustus, old boy, I'm going to win that ten. "Not hif I knows meself, Tommy," reelied the other. "I'm a bloomin"-We had forgotten the shark in the exitement. All eyes:were on the two men, who were taking matters very coolly, when the one called Fustus threw up his arms with a scream and disappeared. Next moment the other was picked up by a heat. He came aboard, changed his clothes, and as he came gut to enjoy a promenade and marked to us: "E toic. " hand I 'ave, hand I'll leave have a woul,

gents hif I took hanny too andwantage to do bit!"-N. Y. Sun.

The Poetry of Easing.

That marvelous story writer Guy de-Maupassant says: "A man is a gourmet as he is a post, or an artist, or simply learned. Taste is a delicate organ, perfectible and worthy of respect, like the eye and the ear. To be wanting in the sense of tasse is to be deprived of an exquisite faculty, of the faculty of discerning the quality of aliments, just as one may be deprived of the faculty of discerning the qualities of a book or of a work of art; it is to be deprived of an essential sense, of a part of human suseriority; it is to belong to one of the innumerable classes of cripples, infirm people and fools of which our race is composed; it is, in a word, to have a stupid mouth, just as we may have a stupid mind. A man who does not distinguish between a langouste and a lobster, between a herring (that admirable fish that carries with it all the savors and aromas of the sea) and a mackerel or a whiting, is comparable only to a man who could confound Balzac with Eugene der in all my life as that Mrs. Never-home is! Actually, yesterday I called a military march composed by some