VOLUME XXIV.

Cambria Log Frreman.

NUMBER 24.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN

DRESS...COODS.

A large lot of 36-inch, nearly all wool, S "RIPED DRESS GOODS, marked down cents, were sold at 35 cents. This is the biggest 121, cents' worth ever inch GRAY MOHAIRS, marked down to-day to 25 cents. Would be

38 meh Extra Fine BRILLIANTINE MOHAIRS; elegant shades of Gray nowii Mixtures, were imported to sell at 65 cents. We have marked them to pieces single-width all-wool filled Dress Goods, excellent styles and de-ordinarily sell from 12% to 15 cents a yard. We have marked them 16c double-width medium and Dark Gray Alpacas, marked down to-day ob all-wood fine ENGLISH SUITINGS, neat little plaids to make a stylish and traveling su t, marked down to 75 cents, regularly sold at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. of the special bargains. DRESS GOODS, high Novelties and high cost French and German and Dress Goods, we have slaughtered the prices to wind up the summer season's Very and hand, a large line of Cream and Light Colored FABRICS of all (ein hed PLAIN FAGRICS at lowest prices. on the save money by coming to this Dres. G ods Department,

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GENUINE BARGAINS -IN-

Dress Goods. of which we wish to send every

reader Samples. Write to us and and tell us your needs. Fifty styles nearly all-wool

wide at 25c. a yard. A lot of double-width cash-

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wide, 4tc a vard. One hundred pieces, everyone different in colorings or designs ; plaids, stripes, checks and crossbars; eashmere weight cloth,

ble, a yard. A lot of all-wool 50 in. sideband suitings, 75c. quality at

ofe a yard. Another, 50 inch, all-wool 2 spring weight stripe suitings,

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OF EUROPE.

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It will be sold at a bargain.
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To reliable men we will give steady employ-nent and LIHERAL SALASY, paying their raveling expenses. We grow our own stock exclass in every particular, true to name as ordered. Full instructions furnished. Experience unsecessary. Apply at one, stating age, Address E.C. PIERSON & CO., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterice, N. Y. (Established over 28 yrs.

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If you want a First class NAW MILL, send for Catalouge and special price to introduce A. B. FARQUAR, (Limited), York, Pa.

A DVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. A Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York an learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers, 190 Page Pampblet 10c.

EVERYBODY in Cameria county should rea

SILENCE AND WISDOM.

The Two Virtues De Not Always Go Hand in Hand.

While Many Forge to the Front by Keeping Their Months Closed, They Ofter Fall by Reing Forced to Speak-Some Interesting Examples.

The silent man buildeth better than he knoweth. He acquires, wealth, reputation and the odor of sanctity. His forte is keeping quiet. He is the original of the poet who said: "Silence is

But Sir Boyle Roche, the author of that famous Irish bull about the man who put his foot in it every time he opened his mouth, plainly outlived the iltimate fate of the silent man. For that, says the Chicago Herald, is the invariable fate of nearly all the men whose entire reputation rests on the rocky foundation of silence. Lucky he who has already achieved a competence on the strength of his silence. In nine cases out of ten he talks too much when he talks at all.

However, there is generally a day when he is found out. To illustrate: Several years ago a young man went to the general office of one of our leading railroad companies in town. He was the bearer of strong letters of recommendation from an old friend of the manager in a small rural town. The cities referred especially heavy to the discretion-"unusual for his years"-of the young man, on his marvelous capacity for keeping his mouth shut. The manager, who had been on the lookout for just such a young man, at once gave him a berth in his private office. He prespered smazingly, for all that was required of him was to exercise his natural talentkeeping his month shut. The manager swore by him. Other men in the office caught the infection. Every clerk came to look upon Mr. Tytelipps-let us call him Tytelipps for short—as a phenomenon, as a model young man. Every body marveled how this country-bred young man had acquired so much wisdom. Thus Mr. Tytelipps rose, step by step, and his salary with him. One day ne was inducted into a high and responsible position, commanding an almost princely remuneration. For a little while it was all right. He continued to keep his mouth shut. But there was a turn in the tide. At a directors' meeting some information and suggestions bearing on the better working of the department whose head Mr. Tytelipps had shortly become was called for. Mr. Tytelipps' assistant, a nan who had grown gray in the service of the company and who knew all about the ins and outs of the department to a T (but who had the misfortune once in awhile to talk too much), was sick at home. So Tytelipps himself had to respond. And when the questions had been fired at him and the board was waiting to be enlightened Tytelipps shook his head sagely, coughed and hemmed and hawed. That "didn't go." He had to do some talking. Then the directors unanimously came to the conclusion that Tytelipps was a monumental ass and ought to be bounced. And he was bonneed not long after. At least

he was reduced to the ranks. But he

couldn't stand this long. He went, and when last heard from he was peddling matches or apples or something. Another case was that of Mr. Bungstarger, who became connected with the business office of a large newspaper concern in this city some years ago. His antecedents were similar to those of Mr. Tytelipps'-thatis, they were lost in the obscurity of some small village. He came highly recommended. He looked wise and kept his mouth shut, and he proceeded on his way upward at a Maud pace. Finally he was put in charge the advertising department, and his salary was made high enough to earn him the envy of all the brilliant geniuses in the editorial-room-men who had forgotten a great deal more than Mr. Bungstarter could by any possibility ever have learned. It was all right or a spell. Bungstarter still kept his mouth shut, and the bright men working under him looked upon him as they had before—as the embodiment of dignity, classic repose and mastodonic inellect. One afternoon, though, a small advertising patron, a man of no account whatever, happened to alight on the majestic Bungstarter. The point at isue was a matter of a couple of dollars. The advertiser undoubtedly was right. He explained things to Bungstarter, and he proved by receipts and other papers that he was right. But Bungstarter couldn't see it. It was really no fault of his. Bungstarter's brain was simply not large enough to grasp the facts and figures. So he didn't give in to the advertising patron. But the latter was a fighter and a man determined to have his rights. He raised his voice, and after again and again explaining things to Bungstarter and getting no satisfaction, he forthwith issued a pronunciamento against Bungstarter, calling him, in the presence and hearing of the office employes, an etc., etc., fool, who had no business to occupy the responsible position he did, and winding up with the assertion that within a fortnight the owners and business manager of the paper would coincide with him and give im the g. b. The advertiser made it his business to explain the occurrence to every man he knew. He went to the owners of the paper. In making explanations on his own side Bungstarter so effectually proved that the other man

was right in calling him a fool that he really was discharged, There are quite a number of Tytelipps and Bungstarters in town, but they are not generally known. But they will be one of these days; and that the day may come a little earlier than it otherwise would this sketch possibly will help to achieve.

Practice and Theory. . Practice and theory must go together. Theory without practice to test it, to verify it, to correct it, is idle speculasion; but practice without theory to animate it is mere machanism. In every art and business theory is the soul and eractice the body. The soul, without the body in which to dwell, is indeed only a ghost, but a body without a soul is only a corpse.

Portable Coal-Gas. An English inventor claims to have a system by which coal-gas can be compressed into eight per cent of its natural bulk, and in that shape carried about and turned into an illuminant at

any time by simply turning a stop-cock

and lighting the evaporation.

THE MISTLETOE.

Enough of R Growing lu This Country for All Festal Purposes. There is mistletoe growing in our own country quite good enough to an-

swer all the festal purposes of the mistletoe descended from that which the old Druids in their white robes cut with a golden sickle just after the new of the moon, and distributed for charms against all evil to their believing tribes. It is not, indeed, the true and ancient mistletoe; but it takes a botanist and a good one to tell you why not; and it is quite as Interesting in its appearance, with the long olive-like leaves and the singular translucent berry with a gleam of green in its whiteness, something between a moonstone and a pale cat's-eye quartz in tint. It grows any where in the Virginia latitudes, abounds upon the mesquite in Texas, and is usually to be found in the Washington flower market through the Christmas holidays. The plant is certainly beautiful and curious; but except for its parasitical origin and growth, which gave it a sort of a mystery to the unlearned and primitive mind, it is difficult to see why it ever attained such eminence as'it had, although it is true that the Druids gave it veneration only when found growing on the oak, which was sacred to the sun the Druidical worship and that of the old Persians having much in common; but it held with them, for whatever reason, an important part in the great rites of the winter solstice, corresponding to our Christmas festivities. One of the old northern myths makes the dart which killed the beautiful Balder out of the mistletoe, which alone of all nature had not been bound to do him no harm, possibly as showing that there is nothing in the universe without significance, and "with Him there is no great nor small." Nowadays the strange plant is found less often on the oak than on the apple tree, where it kills out whole orchards, being all but indestructfble itself, and living just as long as there is any sap in the tree it has chosen; in some regions it has, indeed, become more profitable to raise and sell than the apples would be. In England, and in the wild state, it is most often sown by the misselthrush; but it is raised artificially by crushing the berries on a bough, to which their glutinous matter adheres and where they generate; others make a slit with a penknife on the underside of a branch, so that it may not be observed by the birds, and there insert the seed, and something of a weird and mysterious character is seen

Harper's Bazar. FORCE IN SILENCE:

in a species of intelligence manifested

by it, since, in whatever direction the

seed is pointed, the radical will turn

toward the surface, and fasten itself in

such manner as to draw the most nutri-

ment it can, and it has even been suc-

cessfully grafted upon another miseltoe.

That it should still have a part in our

Christmas keeping is owing to the fact

that we always have a tenderness to-

ward the customs of our ancestors .-

How John Randolph Defeated Campbell, the Scotch Logician. In painting the great picture of the sacrifice of Iphigenia the artist, it is said exhausted the emotions of grief and horror in the faces of the bystanders. "He has left nothing unsaid. How can be depict her father's sorrow?" asked anxiously his friends who were watching the development of the picture. He threw a mantle over Aganemnon's face. The blank silence was

more effective than any pictured woe. One of the most extraordinary effects produced by absolute silence is recorded in the reports of a convention in which the foremost men of Virginia took part. John Randolph had a measure to carry in which he looked for the opposition o Alexander Campbell, afterward founder of a large sect, a man then noted for his scholarship and power in debate.

Randolph had never seen the Scotch logician, but he had heard enough of him to make him and his partisans uneasy. When, therefore, the gaunt stranger first rose to speak in the convention, Randolph looked at him with such an air of alarm as to attract the whole attention of the convention, and as he glanced around seemed to be asking for sympathy in his coming defeat. He then composed himself to listen in

rapt attention. Campbell, aware of this by-play, hesitated and lost the thread of his argument. Randolph's face by turns as he listened expressed weariness, indifference and finally unspeakable contempt. He leaned back and yawned. Campbell sat down hastily. He had lost the whole force of his speech. Not a word had been spoken, but he was defeated. -Youth's Companion.

PREMATURE BURIAL:

The Awful Possibility Made Evident by a Personal Experience. In view of the many strange nervous, cataleptic and kindred conditions which are so common nowadays it is not unreasonable to call attention to the possibilities, which would seem occasionally to occur, of premature burial.

A narrow escape of this was recently mmunicated direct to the writer. The lady was the wife of the medical officer attached to the -th regiment; she was stationed at -- Island, where at the age of twenty-eight she was safely confined. Shortly after this she was walking out with an attendant when she was taken suddenly ill with a painful spasm of the heart-what appears to have been an attack of angina pectorisand was conveyed indoors and propped up with pillows, suffering great pain, and although medical attendance was immoned, nothing was of avail, and she died -at least in the opinion of those around her. It was the custom there to bury at sundown any one who died dur-

ing the day. She would never have lived to tell the story but for an accident, which happened in this way: Her nurse, who was face and the muscles of her jaw, and presently declared she heard a sound of breathing. Medical assistance was summoned and the mirror test applied, but the surface was undimmed. Then, to make sure, they opened a vein in each arm, but no blood flowed. No limb respended to stimulus, and they declared

that the nurse was mistaken, and that the lady was dead beyond doubt. But the nurse persisted in her belief and in her attentions, and did succeed in establishing a sign of life. Then mustard applications to her feet and to the back of her neck, and burnt feathers applied to her nostrils, which she remembers burning her nose, completed her return to consciousness. - Tocsin.

MODERN MALADIES

Diseases Following in the Train of Progressing Civilization.

All About Rallroad Kidney, Telephone Tinultus, Electrical Sun-Stroke, Tele scople Eye and Numerous Other

New-Fangled Ailments. As every pleasure in life brings its corresponding pain or bitterness, so it may be said that every civilized aid to existence devised for human kind develops an agency for introducing new ills to torment alike suffering flesh and the Esculapian brain. The invention of steam locomotion, telegraph and telephone instruments, electric lighting and various time and labor-saving machines. while adding so much to public comfort and convenience, have also brought into existence curious diseases, which, according to the Times and Register, form interesting contributions to medical science, although less interesting and more expensive to the suffering victim. Railroad spine, or railroad shock, an affection unknown before travel by rail became so common, has been a familiar malady for some time; but one more recent is railroad kidney, a disease not unlike Bright's disease, but of nervous origin. due to concussions received on railroads. There is a disturbance of the general system, especially of the functions of the kidneys, the symptoms disappearing when the sufferer leaves his regular work. The overuse of the telephone produces a curious disease, in some respects a form of asemasia, a volitional overstraining of certain powers by which we perceive spoken words when we can not see the speaker or perceive his gestures or the movement of his lips, thus creating confusion of ideas, general nervousness and lack of self-control. Certain of the senses are developed at the expense of others. the natural equilibrium being unbalanced. Telephone tinnitus, aural overpressure, is caused by the constant strain of the auditory apparatus in persons who use the telephone continually, the ear becoming intolerant of the tinkle of the bell. The symptoms are buzzing noises in the ear, dizziness, neuralgic pains, and, in some instances, a sub-inflammatory condition of the membrana tympani. The telegraphers' cramp and the professional akinesia are of the same order of affections as the writers' cramp or the violinists' cramp. Electrical sunstroke is an affection that attacks those who are exposed to the intense rays of the electric are used in fusing or welding metals, protection against this being afforded by wearing a mask of gray taffeta and gray eye-glasses. Opthalmia photoelectrica is an inflammation of the eye in persons employed about electric lights, and is caused by looking at these brilliant lights at a short distance away. A succession of bright spots rapidly follow one another over the visual field, and at night there is inability to look at light without pain and a profuse flow of tears; the eyelids are swollen and movements of the eye painful. This lasts a tew hours, and is succeeded by a feeling of painful weariness. The ordinary telescopic vision is a disease by which the visual field is limited concentrically, and the sufferer can finally see nothing except that which is directly in front of his eye; this condition being due to lack of nutrition of the retina or to some disease of the periphery. An affection of vision similar to the telescopic eye may also be produced by the action of quinine. The telescopic eye peculiar to light-house keepers is a thickening and enlarging of the bony walls of the orbit, caused by the persistent and repeated pressure at the end of the telescope upon the surroundings of the eye, inducing a chronic form of periostitis or ostitis: the eye gradually protruding, but not becoming myopic or astigmatic. The divers' bends is a new form of caisson disease,

which attacks the victim on his return to the open air with nervous prostration. The cavities connected with the nasal passages are obstructed in some cases completely while the men are at work, and in some cases extreme deaf-

ness has been induced. The sufferers often reel and stagger like drunkards, and sometimes are affected with partial paralysis. Electricity has been used with success for the treatment of this disease. Civilized indulgences and vanities have also contributed their share of the diseases that afflict the modern world. Tight shoes, by compressing the nerves of the foot, have created "Morton's toe." Then the tennis elbow and base-ball shoulder tell their own story; while chronic catarrh is in a large number of cases said to be due to eigarette throat, the result of smoking the muchcondemned but still favorite cigarette. Inventive genius is still at work improving the arts and sciences, and so the demon of disease, ever on the alert, will doubtless swoop down with his attendant ills to the end of time, keeping

progress with the march of civilization. WITHOUT A TICKET

A Passenger Proves Himself Able to Travel Free of Expense. The other day on a certain railway a

man got into one of the cars, says the New York Ledger, and presently began talking to a fellow-passenger. After a time he asked the gentleman whether he had heard the story about how a man traveled without a ticket. The gentleman said he had not; so the man asked him to lend him his ticket, that he might show him how it was done, and began fiddling about with it, but pretended that the story had suddenly slipped out of his head, but that he would be sure to remember it soon. After a time the train got near New York, and, as the man still could not remember the story, he returned the gentleman his ticket (after tearing a bit off much attached to her, was stroking her of it) and started for the door. This struck the gentleman as being very curious, and so he watched the man. When he was reached by the conductor and asked for his ticket he said he had given it up; but the conductor denied it, and, after a deal of altereation the man pulled some silver out of his pocket and was about to pay his fare, when he suddenly said-producing a small piece of a ticket—that he could prove that he had given up his ticket, because he remembered playing with it in the train and tearing off a small piece, and that if the conductor looked he would find a ticket with a piece torn off. On looking, the conductor found a ticket with a piece torn off, and, of course, accepted the man's statement.

A CLEVER WIFE'S RUSE. How She Persuaded Her Husband to Take Her to Europe.

"Women are smarter than men every time." said the manager of a large tour ist excursion business in an argument over the respective qualities of the sexes to a New York Times reporter. "and I can tell you a little story to back my statement that I think is a clincher. When I was in Chicago some years ago an elderly lady came into my office one day and asked me to prepare a trip to the continent for her husband and herself. I set to work on it the following morning and had just about finish-1 the schedule when a man came rushing in, introduced himself as the husband of my previous day's caller, and told me to stop my work. He said he did not want to go to Europe, and he wouldn't go. and he would be blessed if his wife was going either. He notified me also that

then departed. "I threw the schedule away with a mild objurgatory remark about female ways and started in on something else. Half an hour later in came the lady and said that I was not to bother with what her husband said. She told me that the trip was going to be made, and that he was going with her, and that when she made up her mind to do any thing she generally did it. She left aonehundred-dollar guarantee with me to finish up the itinerary, and I went ahead. "When the starting day came around the husband walked in to see me, paid

he held the family purse-strings, and

up like a little man, and went away with his tickets, but he offered no explanation as to his change of mind. "In the fall of that year I met the couple on the steamer coming home, and one night over our cigars the husband told me the story of how his wife

persuaded him to take the trip. 'She didn't say a word to me on the subject,' said he, 'after the day I called on you to countermand her orders, and I swelled with pride to think how easily I had knocked the idea out of her head. On the Sunday morning before I called on you again we went to church as usual, and after the sermon and just as I was preparing my mind for dinner, the pastor nearly stunned me by cing that my wife and I were to start for Europe in a few days, and that we wished the prayers of the congregation. All eyes were turned on our pew at once, and every body joined fifteen minutes' walking home, a d' I didn't enjoy dinner a bit; but the funny side of the affair struck me in the afternoon, and before long I was congratulooking forward with interest to the journey myself."

CONCERNING CATARACT.

A Disease of the Live Which Usually Attacks Elderly Persons Only The crystalline ions of the eye is sitnated just behind the pupil, and lies between two fluids, the aqueous in front and the vitreous behind. Its object is to focus the rays of light which pass through the pupil upon the retina be hind, where they act upon the terminal ends of the optic nerve, and thus give vision. This iens seems to get its sustenance from the fluids in which it is immersed, and when disease of its structure occurs it probably arises from some lack of proper nutrition from these

Sources. Perfect transparency of the lens is essential to good vision. When any portion of it becomes opaque the entrance of light is obstructed, or it passes through in an irregular manner, and loss of vision, more or less complete, results. The condition of opaqueness constitutes what is known as a cataract. It may affect only a portion of the lens, or the whole may be so dense as to prevent the perception of any object, though it can never of itself be so complete as to shut off entirely the sensation of light.

Cataract may be congenital, or it may come on in youth or in adult life, but by far the majority of cases occur in persons over fifty years of age, in whom t takes the name of senile cataract. Generally there is found some embarassment in the use of the eyes for a onger or shorter period before the opacity is visible to the eye.

The cloudiness usually has a definite starting-point, and from that place it may progress until the whole lens is involved, or it may be arrested spontaneously in any part of its course. Such cases of arrest have given rise to the belief that certain nostrums will prevent the formation of cataract, or will re-

In reality no means is known of staying or preventing it. The only hope lies in removing the mechanical obstruction by surgical methods.

The form of cataract which follows an injury is explained by the fact that the capsule which surrounds the lens is ruptured, and a portion of the fluid enters the lens and produces a sodden condition at one point, from which the disintegration may continue.

There seems to be a predisposition to the formation of cataract in some people, for in elderly persons, when one eye has become affected, the other is very likely to pass through the same experience. While it is best, in order to get the most satisfactory result, to delay the operation until the cataract is "ripe," that period being the time when it is most easily removed, one should never wait until the sight is entirely lost, for there is danger that the process may go so far as to render any operation entirely fruitless. - Youth's Compani

The Preacher's Encomium. There recently died a man who had for years kept a drug store in Medford. He was respected, and when death came it was natural that his funeral should be largely attended. The elergyman thought it wise, as a part of the funeral | low it; then by raising and loweri service, to say a good word for him. He spoke of him as invariably honest in his dealings, and as being especially skilled in his profession. "I always traded at his store," he continued, "and it is but just to say that he always recognized my cloth." Whether this was said as an expression of gratitude for past favors in special discounts or as a hint to the deceased druggist's successor no one

How Water Gas Is Made. Water gas is a gas made from water, as its name implies. The water is atomized and a jet of naphtha injected. which gives it its illuminating power. It is considered much cheaper than coal gas on account of the cheapness of matePOPULAR SCIENCE.

Information on Many Points of General Interest.

Temperature of Trees-Longevity of Elephants Relation of Plants to Soil-Structure of Pulpy Fruits or Herries.

TEMPERATURE OF THEES. -- From some bservations recorded by Mr. H. L. Russel in the Botanical Gazette, it *ppears that as a general rule the temperature of the interior of a tree is somewhat higher than that of the air, except during the warmer parts of the day, the maximum temperature of the air be ing generally between one and two p a., and the minimum between six and seven a. m. The comparative tables show that heat is absorbed and radiated. more rapidly in the outer layers than in the center.

Experiments made at a time when the buds were starting, in order to determine whether the chemical action carried on in the tissues gives rise to heat, led to the conclusion that it is very doubtful whether the metabollic occases involved generate enough heat to influence the ordinary thermometer. A curious difference, however, was discovered in the wood of the oak and pine in winter, the author having found that the temperature of the pin was lower than that of the oak at all times except during the latter part of the night and early morning. This is attributed to the thick coating of the leaves on the pine preventing absorp tion of heat by the trunk, since the arch, which has similar wood, resembles the oak rather than the pine in the matter of temperature. The further conclusion is reached that the direct absorption of heat is the main cause of the high temperature of trees, and that it is largely dependent upon the character of the bark, smooth-barked trees be-Ing warmer as a rule than thick-barked

LONGEVITY OF ELEPHANTS. - The journ als of Ceylon have recently mentioned the death of an elephant that was well known on the island and had been seen by several generations of Englishmen He was called Sello and had belonged to the last of the Kings of Kandy. He were taken by the English Government in the requested prayer. What could I in 1815, when the Kandyan Dynasty was do but look thankful? I had a bad overthrown. At this epoch the elephant was said to be fifteen years old. If this is correct, he died a natural death at the age of eighty-nine years. RELATION OF PLANTS TO SOIL - Mr. G.

lating my wife on her eleverness, and | Ville, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences of Paris, shows that the composition of the soll influences plants in five principal characters, viz. The stature, the color, the amount of carotine and chlorophyl and the quantity of vegetation. A table is given showing the difference in stature and color of plants of the common hemp ac cording to the manure used, from which t is evident that this plant flourishes least in soil without manure, next in manure without potash and in manure without nitrogen. The absence of line and phosphate in the manure in the case of hemp did not interfere so large with the color and stature of the lants. It would appear, therefore, that rich manure is essential, at least

to the development of foliage. STRUCTURE OF PULPY FRUITS .- To the Annals of Botany Mr. J. B. Farmer contributes an article in which, after pointing out the very different sources of the pulp in different fruits, he gives getailed descriptions of its mode of formation in the elder, dulcamara, black berry and ivy. The term berry is sually applied to fruits in which the pulp or succulent tissue is derived from the pericarp, but in Daphne mezereon it is formed not only from the pericarp, but from the outer integument of the seed also. In Citrus it is due to hairs which spring into the ovarian cavities and become distended . ith fluid. In Vitis and Solanum Dulcamara the pulp is formed partly from the placenta and partly from the pericarp. In he latter, after fertilization of the ovary, the cells of the placenta grow at between the seeds, so as to give them the appearance of being sunk in t, and this growth is continued until met by a similar growth from the pericarp, so that the cavity of the ovary is then filled up with pulpy tissue. The outermost layer of cells of the ovules also undergo a change, their inner and side walls becoming fignified and the uter wall becoming mucilaginous and forming part of the mucilage of the sulp, just as it does in linseed. The red olor of dulcamara berries is due to the appearance of a large number of chromolastids derived from the chlorophyl ranules. At the same time that this ormation takes place the starch in the fruit becomes changed to sugar.

TOADS IN UNDRESS.

The Novel Way the Frog's Rival Gets Rid of Needless Covering. It is safe to say but few people have ever been fortunate enough to catch a toad in the act of changing his skin. A

terested eye-witness to such a transaction describes the novel operation. The toad pressed his elbows against ils sides downward. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open along his back, but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked his skin into folds on his sides and hips.

man who professes to have been an in-

Then, grasping one hind leg with his forelegs, he pulled the skin from the leg as slick as a man would remove a pair of pants, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He next took the cast-off portion of his cuticle and pulled it forward between his forelegs until he could catch it in his mouth, whereupon he forthwith began to swalhead, swallowing as the head bent forward each time, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his forelegs. At this stage of the curious proceedings he grasped one of the forelegs with the opposite paw, and by much pulling stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, all the time swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The entire operation occupied but a few minutes.

Two Angels in One Grave. The following inscription is to be read on a gravestone in Pere la Chaise; Here lies Gabrielle X., my adored spouse, an angel! I shall never get over

X., my second wife, an angel also!"

her loss! . . . Here lies Henriette

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WHAR'S MY NIGGER?

A Gambling Story of the Good Old Ante-

Bellum Days. In the month of January, 1869, in going down the big river from Vicksburg to New Orleans, I happened to strike a boat on which were balf a dozen professional gambiers, says a New York Sun writer. There was a large number of other passengers and a game was going on in the cabin night and day. I happened to fall in with two young men at the start and incidentally learned that they had been off on a speculation which turned out disastrously and were returning home so close to dead broke that they could only raise \$20 between them. On the second night one of them came into the game with his money and in the course of an hour won 8700. Then luck shifted and he was cleaned out. As his last dollar went

"Have you any thing to raise a stake "Yes. Whar's my nigger?" was the

the banker inquired;

"Yere, Mars John!" answered a voice. and a "young and likely," as it used to be termed, negro boy about twenty years old entered the cabin and bowed

very humbly. "Tuar's a nigger who is worth \$1,600 in gold," said the young man. "How much will you put against him?" "Twelve hundred."

" Done In just forty minutes the last dollar was gone, luck and trickery being too many for the young fellow, and as he

rose up the "banker" called out: "Luck seems to hate some folks. Whar's my nigger?" No one could answer, but a search for him was at once instituted. Three or four men looked high and low, but he could not be found, and it was finally concluded that he had gone overboard. There was a great deal of "cussing around," but it didn't help matters any, and all finally turned in for the night. When I went to my state-room I found the wash-bowl full of black water, and a strange coat and hat on the floor. I was wondering over these things when one of the young men came in-the one who had not played.

"I came to remove these things," he explained. "I got into your room by mistake, you see.

"But what does it mean?" "It means that I am the 'nigger' who was put against \$1,200 and lost."

"What an idea!" . "Yes, we ought to have made \$1,000 apiece, but it was no go. Hope you'll excuse my intrusion and keep mum." And all the rest of the way down to New Orleans the passengers mourned the death of that "likely nigger," and wondered whether he went right down or died by inches.

AN ECONOMICAL WIFE.

The Affecting Way in Which She Cheered Her Dying Bushand. Mrs. W. was a practical soul, and she came of a family which through all the country side was renowned as being 'near." In other words, says the St. Paul Globe, she came of a race of people who were the reverse of genero in herself she was, it may be added, the flower of their qualities. She had an excellent husband, but he was stricken down with typhoid-pneumonia, and one morning the physician in charge announced to the weeping wife that he could live only a few hours at most. In her way Mrs. W. was fond of her husband, and she was greatly affected by the verdict which announced her approaching separation from him. The scene between her and her husband was affecting in the extreme, and the nurse. who was present in the background, was moved to tears by the agonized fervor of

Mrs. W. sgrief. "George," the weeping wife said at

last, "what clothes do you want to have on when-when-Tears choked her utterance, and her husband feebly murmured that it did not matter to him any more how he was

arrayed. "Then you won't mind, dearest," she said, between her sobs, "if we put on your old pants? The new ones haven't been worn but once, and we can send them back to the tailor, and no one will notice what sort of pants you have on

in the cof-coffin." Dear George was too far gone either to care what trousers were used for the arraying of his remains for the tomb or to appreciate the perfection of his wife's economy. He simply mouned and gave up the ghost, leaving his wife free to practice any economical device which should occur to her frugal mind in the arrangements which followed in doleful

TYROLEAN FARMERS.

They Have to Fight a Fearful Straggle. for Mere Existent The struggle for mere existence with these poor people (the Tyrolese) is a fearful one, something that an American farmer never even dreamed of. The summer days are so few and so rainy that hay can be made only by tying the grass around poles to dry, free from the ground, and they may often be seen mowing in the rain, hoping that the sun will come out long enough to partly dry out the grass when cut. The men when mowing generally have on white aprons, looking much like a lot of barbers or waiters pressed into service. This is due, probably, to the fact that the women do the most of

it he wants to look as much like a woman as possible, so as not to be recgnizedo. Throughout the most of Europe the peasants or farmers live in villages and go every morning and evening from two to four miles to their land and

the mowing, and when a man has to do

back, at a great loss of time and It is a rare thing to see senarate houses in this country. In Tyrol and Switzerland the houses are more scattered, and one may often see then perched so far up on the mountain side that it would seem impossible to get to them, and frequently a hamlet of a dozen or twenty houses will be found lying almost in the clouds, nearly at the timber line, in the most unexpected

places. - Chicago Journal. -Different Kinds of Men. A philosopher who has plumbed the depths of science may nevertheless seem very ignorant in good society. He may be a chemist but the "chemical affinities" are not subjects for drawingroom chat. There are celebrities, however, who add to a thorough knowledge of one field of study a familiar acquaintance with almost every topic discussed by the thinking world. It is delightful to meet with such men.