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DEATH IN THE ALPS.

Tourists Killed While Climbing the Mountains.

Fourteen Lives Lost Among the Rugged Heights During the Year 1890 - Some Miraculous Escapes.

Since Alpine climbing became a popular amusement there have never been so many fatal accidents in any one year as have marked the season of 1890.

The last number of the British Alpine Journal says that fourteen perons, travelers and guides, have perished in accidents above the snow line luring the last summer. This does not include some very serious accidents occurring, not to pleasure tourists, but to people whose line of duty requires them to travel in the high Alps. For instance, about fifteen Italian soldiers, required to march from fort to fort in the Alps during the last summer, have been overtaken by storms or avalanches which have cost them their lives. One party of six men, swept from their feet, were precipitated more than one thousand six hundred feet to the bottom of a valley, and four of them were killed, but two miraculously escaped. The most astonishing escape of the season is that of a few Italian soldiers who were overtaken by an enormous avalanche and rolled down the mountain with the speed of an express train, yet, strange to say, they were suddenly stopped on a level space after a fall of six hundred and fifty feet, and were un-

hurt beyond a few scratches. The ava-

lanche swept on past them, leaving the

young soldiers staring at one unother,

astonished to find that they were still

The accidents, however, which are here described relate only to tourists and their guides. June 24 a German, Mr. Poppe, was killed in the Octathal. He fell from a ledge and dragged with him his guide, who also perished. July 31 Dr. Mayer, of Vienna, and his young son attempted to ascend a mountain in the Kaproner Thal, under the guidance of the experienced mountaineer, Schernthaler. The usual search party was organized after the tourists had been several days missing, and the bodies of the entire party were found at the foot of a dangerous cliff. It was evident from the appearance of the guide that he had made remarkable efforts to save the lives of his comrades. On the same day a guide named Untersteiner, after having conducted a tourist in an excursion on the Venediger, set out to

turn alone to his home. Some days ter his tracks were found across a acier, but his body has not been dis-Two Italian gentlemen on August 12 ascended the Col du Geant with a wellknown guide named Brunod. He left hem to fill a water bottle near the minit. On returning to the party he ipped and fell a distance of one thouand feet, and when the others reached im he was dead. Six years later Count Villanova of Turin left the canteen of Viaaille to endeavor to make the ascent of Mont Blanc by a new route. He had with him two wellknown guides, one of whom has long been regarded as among the half dozen most competent guides in the Alps. Not one of the party has been heard from since. This is one of the very few casualities which, in recent years, have occurred on the slopes of Mont Blanc. The tracks of the party were discovered

after a few days upon the upper portion of the Miage glacier. The probability is that the party camped at a great elevation on the evening of August 18 and were lost in a great storm that occurred on the 19th. The tourists were very wealthy, and the most extraordinary efforts have been made

Seven days later Carrel, an Alpine guide who is known among mountain eers all over the world, whose name appears in every Alpine book that has been written within the last twenty years, met an honorable and indeed a orious death on his own mountain. was he who made the first ascent of the Matterhorn from the Italian side, and also accompanied Mr. Whymper on his ascent of Chimborazo. On his last fatal trip he led Sig. Sinigaglia and a comrade from the cabin on the Italian side to the foot of the mountains in perhaps the worst snowstorm that ever raged on that famous mountain. For fourteen hours the party of three contended with the bitter cold. during which they did not dare stop to take food. Carrel, as usual, in spite of his rather advanced years, took the lion's share of the work. At length they reached a place of safety at the foot of the mountain. No sooner had they emerged from danger than Carrel cried out: "I know no longer where I am. I have no strength left." "We tried to lift him." writes Sig. Sinigaglia, "but it was impossible. He was getting stiff. We stooped down and whispered in his

to recover their bodies, but without

faintly: 'Yes,' and then fell on his back dead in the snow." The accident was not due to any rashness or carelessness. The party had chosen a fine day for the journey, but a most sudden and most unexpected change in the weather occurred when the party had gained the comparative safety and shelter of the hut far up the mountain side. There they remained one day and two nights, but were finally driven out in the storm by the necessity of procuring food, and it was not till the brave Carrel had brought his

ear if he wished to commend his soul to

God. With a last effort he answered

A Strasburg gentleman named Goehrs started for the Matterhorn on September 18 with two guides. After conside erable progress had been made a furious gale arose and they at once commenced to retreat. No one knows now the disaster occurred, but all three fell, perhaps in consequence of a slip by one of them, which the others were unable to avert, perhaps from the force of the gale; but they were all found dead on a glacier hundreds of feet below the spot where the accident occurred. Such is

Kalakaua's Comn. King Kalakaua's coffin is made of koa and kou wood, of about six hundred pieces; even the handles are made of wood. No metal of any kind is to be seen, except the inscription-plate, upon which the crown and the Hawaiian coat-of-arms are engraved, with other

PRIGS OF THE PEERAGE. Curious People Are to Be Found Among

the Nobility of Great Britain. The eccentric nobleman is well to the fore just at present in England. He has taken to amusing the mob. Last week says a London letter to the Chicago Herald, we had the Earl of Lonsdale racing against time on the public high way, and to-day at Tattersall's I heard that young Lord Roslyn has made a bet with Lord Headley that he will eat two pounds of steak and drink a gallon of ale in less time than Lord Headley takes to kill and skin a bullock. Rather a promising exhibition this. A day or two ago I met coming out of

his club the gentleman who rejoices in the title of Baron Braye. He had a tall hat on his head and a soft hat in his hand. He walked with a thick Malacca cane and he carried an umbrella under his arm. He usually appears in that way on the streets. He says: "It's so deucedly convenient, you know." If it rains he can put on his low-crowned hat and stick up his umbrella, and then it gives him a headache "to wear the same hat for more than half an hour." The duke of Hamilton can be recognized a mile off by his clothes. They are always of the same pattern-very loud check, very baggy trousers, very short coat and a pot hat. He usually has a dozen suits made on the same lines, color and pattern at the same time, and he regularly, whenever it is possible, changes his garments in the middle of the day. When driving a four-in-hand he is in the habit of stepping into the inside of the coach for a few minutes and changing his clothes before resuming the reins. Of course he wears black things at night, but otherwise his wardrobe may be regarded as one of the most peculiar in civilization.

Lord Lisle insists upon smoking a short clay pipe in the streets. He is an Irish peer and not very well off. His dining-room walls are adorned with colored clay pipes, arranged in stars and crosses, all of which-over five hundred-have been smoked by his lordship. It is said that he would have been elected a representative peer of Ireland but for the fact that his brother nobles were afraid that he would disgrace the sacred body of coronets by smoking his short clay pipe on the terrace of the house of lords.

Lord Gardner, fourth baron of his title, is one of the few English peers who not only decline to live in their own country, but go out of their way to un-Anglicize themselves by eccentric foreign marriages. This nobleman lives all the year round in India, and is baroness is a daughter of Prince Mirza Shikoe, a grandson of the late ring of Delhi. She is a coffee-colored lady and enjoys her betel nut as thoroughly as a Nautch girl. Her lord's household is similar to that of an Indian

Lord Newburgh point-blank declines to be either an Englishman or a Scotchman, although he is the tenth peer of his title. He is an Italian citizen and calls himself Count Bandini-perhaps one of the only instances on record where a man prefers being an Italian count to an English earl. Viscount Taaffe, an Irish peer, positively declines to be an Irishman of any description. He and his father before him were naturalized Austrians, and the country has agreed so well with him that he has risen to the rank of prime minister to the Emperor Franz Josef. He also calls rimself a count-Count Taaffee.

But you have an instance of renunciation of peership, as well as citizen-ship, in Dr. Contee Fairfax, of Virginia, who, as is well known, is eleventh Baron Fairfax in the peerage of Scotland; but he finds it, however, a greater honor to be a citizen of the United

FOUR CURIOUS PLANTS.

Nature's Hoax, Mother-in-Law, Lover's Own and Scotch Attorney In the United States Botanical Gardens, at Washington, D. C., are four very curious plants, to which the Post of that city alludes as "Nature's Hoax," the "Mother-in-law plant," the "Lover's plant" and the "Scotch Attorney." Nature's Hoax" grows wild in Australian forests. The seed lodge about five feet from the ground in decayed rees, and the plant puts out leaves in the shape of heads of deer and elk. Many a hunter has been fooled by the

"The Mother-in-law plant,",or "Dumb Cane," is really the Deffenbachia seguina picta. An auctioneer, being unable to rattle off the botanical term, called it the "Mother-in-law" plant, because of its queer qualities. The peculiarity of the plant is this, that if a man takes a bite of it his power of speech is taken away and his tongue is apt to be paralyzed for a week. Humboldt's ariculating muscles were paralyzed for

eight days by this plant. A specimen of the mimose radien is called the Lover's plant, because if a girl be really in love this plant will curl up at her touch; if not, not, Superintendent Smith, of the Gar dens, has facetiously termed a creeper the "Scotch Attorney." The latter is credited with engaging himself in a ease and absorbing everything of value

the plant does. IN LITERARY FIELDS.

in it before quitting it, and that's what

A vound New Yorker has gone into the business of devising "catchy" titles for articles and stories sent him

THE reader for a New York magazine says that as a result of nine weeks' reading he accepted just 23 out of 1,227 poems offered that magazine for publi-

EUGENE FIELD's favorite "fad" is said to be his pet canaries. He has dozens of these, and divides his affections be-

THE late Gen. Albert Pike told a citizen of Alexandria that he removed from that city to Washington because the people whistled so much they disturbed his literary labors.

A MAGAZINE editor once received a story, in which there was not a single mark of punctuation, except an occasional period. At the bottom of the last page the author had written: "Please put in the decimal points to

REV. DR. MENDENHALL, of Cleveland, says he wrote the "Breadwinners," and Harper Brothers say he is not the man for whom they printed the book and to whom they have since paid the royal-

to duplicate the line if successful, and in the meantime they will be used to supplement the telegraphic service. A new set of posts, entirely separate from any other wires, have been creeted crossed continually. All these precauinduction to a minimum. The wires used throughout both the English land per mile weight. The French line from

Since the above was written the cable has been successfully laid and is in oper-

A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT. A Big Tree Which Will Be Seen at the

Among the wonderful exhibits with which Chicago hopes to startle the visitor to the world's fair, it is likely that none will create more commen from Europeans than the big tree sent from California.

World, is from Mammoth Forest, Tulare stump was leveled off and a section nine feet in height cut from it. To get this section from the forest it was necessary to build a road for four miles and

will be given a look at this California

AN OLD MAID'S CENTENNIAL. In All Her Long Life She Had but One Suitor.

many things that happened when the

She was born at Fairfax Court-House, Va., April 2, 1791. She says she never married because she could not bear the nen. She remembers being courted eighty years ago, but by a bungling suitor, and since then she has not talked with a man except upon matters of business. She has considerable property and manages it herself. Her mind is sound, she reads without glasses, has a remarkably good appetite, regulates her sleeping and working hours by sunset and sunrise, and is remarkably regular in everything she does. She had her picture taken upon her one hundredth birthday, and laughingly attributed her long life to the fact that she had never been fatally sick.

The Influence of Colors. Colors not only influence cattle, but man beings also. On this point some curious experiences are reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the

or blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue room and left to the effect of that color on his nerves. One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room of violet. The red room is used for the commonest form of dementia-melancholy-usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful and ask for food.

THE BUSY BEAVER.

Scarcer in This Country.

in the Construction of Their Dams - Their Food and Habits.

So much has been written about the habits of the beaver that almost everyone knows something about the animal, and everybody is acquainted with the fact that it builds dams and houses to dwell in, says a writer in Forest and Stream. Their dams are exceedingly strong and durable, and they are prompt in repairing any injury to them. A dam cut during the day will usually be repaired the same night, and in the morning will be as good as new. I remember an instance of this sort which occurred on San Juan island. An old Englishman named John Wootton, who was new to the country, wished to get rid of a colony of beavers that lived on his place, and one day cut their dam. The next morning he found it repaired, and cut it again; and this time to frighten away the animals when they should come to rebuild it, he set up a green cottonwood pole on the dam and hung his overcoat on it. The following day on visiting the place he not only found the dam in its usual good condition, but the cottonwood pole and his overcoat had gone to help stop the gap he had made and were now in the dam.

Beaver houses are less common now than they used to be, partly because beavers themselves are less abundant, but mainly because the presence of a fresh beaver house betrays to the most unskilled eye the existence of beaver in the neighborhood. In the older districts beaver now generally live in holes in the banks of the streams they inhabit, though in some parts of the Rocky mountains and in many places on this coast the sight of a beaver house is not uncommon. They are never placed in very deep

water, for a base must be built for the dry and clean, for the beaver is extremely neat in all its habits.

The food of the beaver consists chiefly of the green bark of twigs and young limbs of various trees. Cottonwood bark is preferred, then comes willow, then alder, but the bark of almost any tree may be eaten. I have known them to eat pine and white reslar. The beaver often ents down trees of very considerable size to get at the smaller limbs, which they cat. I have seen cottonwoods twenty inches in diameter so cut, and once on Vancouver island, near Johnston's straits, found a codar two and one-half feet through which they had gnawed down. This work of cutting down a large tree is done by a single animal. I have seen the beaver engaged in the operation, which is performed as follows: The beaver sits up on its haunches facing the tree, and with its forepaws resting against it. With his head turned on one side he cuts a groove above and then one below and bites out the chip. taking it off in almost the same way an axman would. He thus saves himselthe trouble of gnawing all the wood up into fine cuttings. When the tree i felled the whole community altack and cut up the tender limbs, carrying them way to the eache.

Unlike many of our gnawing animals. the beaver does not sleep through the winter; he remains active, often venturing abroad during the whole of the cold weather. He must therefore have food, and a large part of the semmer and autumn is devoted to securing this food and depositing it in eaches. This food consists of the limbs and twigs of the trees most preferred by the beaver. They are cut from one and a half to three feet long, stripped of their leaves and smaller twigs, carried to the water and floated to the cache, where they are sunk. And here comes a very curious point. These sticks are floated to the cache and are sunk by the beaver to the bottom of the water, where they remain without any apparent anchorage. They are not stuck in the mud of the bottom. nor held down by weights. If you lift one to the surface it will float, but you may move it about on the bottom without its rising.

from which the bark has been eaten. but have never done so with green unpeeled limbs before the beaver had taken them into their houses. This matter to me is a very mysterious one, and I have never been able to get any hint as to how these sticks were sunk. All through the winter the beaver visit these caches, carry the sticks to their houses where they cat off the bark, returning the bare sticks to the water. Sometimes it may happen that for some reason or other, the cache may not contain enough to last the whole winter. In this case the beaver, if possible, get on land through some air hole or piece of open water and then forage among the timber. Occasionally a combina tion of scarcity and severe weather may oblige the colony to emigrate during the winter to some more favorable spot.

light a eigar and the glove took fire and

burned his hand quite badly. Two young men were walking out at Morgantown, W. Va., when one of them

majority offered his first vote the other day, but so great was his excitement that he fell in a heap in a dead faint and could not sit up for an hour. THE gas generated in a barrel of sauer-

temple.

NUMBER 28.

A PLAGUE THREE FEET DEEP The Terrible Ravages of Locusts in Aus-

In order to check, if possible, the annual plague of locusts that devours the herbage and blasts the hopes of graziers, farmers and fruitgrowers to a greater or less extent in December, the government of Victoria, Australia, proclaimed November 7 and 8 holidays for scholars and shoolmasters in the rural districts, in order that they might cooperate wifh the settlers in destroying the young locusts in the early stage of their development before they have been equipped with wings, enabling them to take flight over the coun-

try to begin their work of devastation. With this end in view preparations were made in numerous parts of the interior to destroy the pest in various ways, such as by beating with branches the beds in the fields where the ms yet wingless creatures were known to exist, or in harrowing the ground, or turning flocks of sheep upon the land, and also by spreading straw over the plague spot and setting fire to it. In such ways vast destruction was done to the armies of the young locusts in the early stage of their existence.

It was seen, however, says the Glasgow Herald, that the raid upon the vermin should have been made somewhat earlier, as numbers were already so far advanced as to be on the wing on their mission of mischief; and, besides, the attack on them was not so generally made as was desirable in some districts of Victoria, while north of the Mucray comparatively little effort was put forth to cope with the evil, owing to the fact that on the New South Wales and South Australian side of the Murray the bulk of the land is taken up with large squatting runs, and population is sparse there, thus giving the ravaging locusts almost complete scope to prop-

People here can hardly conceive how serious the locust plague is in these colonies. Recently the reports came that these creatures massed themselves o thickly along some of the lines of railways that, although the brakes were shut down, the trains could not be brought to a stand until they had gone alf a mile beyond the stations, owing to the multitudes crushed beneath the wheels, causing the trains to pass along as if the rails were covered with oil. The wheels actually slid along the rails. In many of the northern towns the inhabitants had to close their doors to keep out the invading hosts. The plague ias now fairly begun work. In the outhern parts of New South Wales and some of the northern portions of Victoria the outlook is ominous.

In and around Barnawatha, Victoria, the insects are spreading in swarms and eausing great destruction. A resident of that district reports that in traversing that part of the country in a buggy the wheels of his vehicle were completely imbedded in masses of young caterpillars and grasshoppers, which on many extensive areas "covered the whole surface to a depth of about four nches, like a gigantic and undeleting eat of green paint."

Where the country presented any de-ression it was found impossible to pass with a buggy, and in several favorable ocalities, such as low-lying lands, etc., ic insects were surging about in nasses some two or three feet deep The ground in their wake is quite deals ate of grass. Such are some of the reeding grounds from which the fully developed creatures take flight to unsta and destroy other parts of the country,

THE FIRST HORSE CAR. An Inventor of Great Merit Who Is Little Kassen. I had just come out of Madison Square

Garden theater and was walking down Twenly-seconth street toward Fourth avenue, writes a New York correspondent of the Evening News, when a man of medium size, with gray hair and shoulders slightly bent, passed by me with a brisk step. It was John Stephenson, the man who built the first porse car. He is a marvelous man. He had many a hard knock in his time, and has survived misfortunes that would have downed many less able and persevering men. Twice has he been compelled to start into business afresh; the first time y reason of a fire that destroyed all his possessions; the second time from being sold out by a mortgage. Only by the most remarkable perseverance and close attention to work has he been able to make his way. One need only look at his face and feel of his horny palms to appreciate and understand the rough experience through which this man has passed. And yet he is an example to all men in his devotion to his religion and his practice of his belief in dally life. He told me in conversation once that in the darkest days he never doubted that the clouds would pass and all be bright again. It is this that has sustained him all through. He is a lover of music and literature, and derives the greatest pleasure from the perusal of a good book. His inventive mind is still busy grappling with the mechanical problems. As improvements are needed he works them out, especially in connection with street cars of whatever motive power. Around his knee play his great-grandchildren, of whom he is very fond.

He is quite well off and has a nice home in the country. He is over eighty, and when he dies will leave his children a comfortable legacy.

FUN FOR THE MEN FOLKS.

"Queen critters, women is," said Uncle Jehiel. "When one of 'em starts in to git a man all the others tries to head her off, an' then, soon as she gits him, they all turn round and help her to manage him."-Indianapolis Journal. PENELOPE-"I must telegraph Emily my answer." Helen-"What shall you say?" Penelope-"Yes." Helen-"You can send ten words for the same money." And Penelope wired as follows: "I have decided to do as you have re-

quested me."-N. Y. Evening Sun. "I SHALL die happy," said an expiring husband to his wife, who was weeping dutifully at his bedside, "if you promise not to marry that object of my unceasing jealousy, your cousin Charles." "Make yourself quite easy, love," said the expectant widow, "I am engaged to

his brother."-Rochester Talisman. "Don't you think you would make more money and enjoy better health in doing housework?" "Yes, I rather think I would," answered the "saleslady." And yet your false pride-"Oh, pride has nothing to do with it. I that the two outside rats were thus don't want to be bossed by another | leading the center one, which was old woman, that's all." and blind.

The large and related circulation of the Cam-ania Francia commands is to the inversity consideration of savertiers whose from all the interest at the following low rates:

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BOOKS AND BOOK WRITERS. A PUEBLO Indian girl, who has been

Carlisle student, has written a little

book called "Stiga, a Carlisle Indian Girl at Home." A FIRST edition of Walton's Complean

Angler (1653), in the original binding, and a first edition of Cotton's Complete Angler (1676) recently sold for £310.

INAZO NITOBE, the Japanese writer, speaks in terms of high appreciation of Dr. William Elliot Griffis' well-known book on Japan, "The Mikado's Empire," which he says is by far the best American work on the subject.

BANCROFT once said that he never permitted himself to write, after be had been studying old documents for material, until he had read a chapter or two of Gibbon or some other master of style, because he would not risk falling into the method of a mere analyst.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES WAS & classmate at Harvard with Dr. Clarke, whose reminiscences make the autocrat that was to be give this reply when he was asked how he liked metaphysics: "Metaphysics is like a man splitting a log. When it is done he has two more

to split." THE Marquis of Lorne makes the heroine of his new novel, "From Shadow to Sunlight," a charming American girl who wins the love of a monk devoted to celibacy and at last marries him. The original of the heroine is a young American whom the marquis met in this country and whom he very much admired.

PARTICULARLY BRIGHT.

THE worst thing about finances is the lack of them.-N. Y. Recorder. A good man or a good woman without tact becomes a terror.—Hartford

THE fact that riches have wings may be the reason that they enable a man to "fly high."

LUCK is a good thing to depend upon if you have no desire to succeed .omerville Journal. Unfortunately frogs are not the only croakers the world has to listen to.

-Rochester Express. THE only kind of cake that the averto is a cake of soap. -St. Joseph News. THE farmer who undertakes to earn his bread by the sweat of a hired man's brow had better make up his mind to do

without pie.-Ram's Horn. "A BABE in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," quoth Tupper, but it's ten to one he never had to get out of bed at two n. m. to silence the squalling of a

teething kid. A woman's pocket defies the eleverest pickpocket nowadays, and yet the woman carries her purse in her hand. The trouble is, she cannot find the

pocket herself.
THE most Leying circumstances under which a boy can be is when noother boy is in the alley winking at him, and his father is offering him a talked to earry in a pile of wood - Texas Siftings.

FOREIGN STATISTICS.

LONDON is said to have 200,000 factory It is said that \$40,000,000 of British capital are invested in Paraguay.

Japan had on January 1 40,315 phydeians, nineteen of whom were graduated abroad. ABOUT \$200,000,000 is spent annually Germany for the care of the poor, middle of private charity.

THE recent census of the German emire gives a population of 40.450,842, which is an increase of 2,665,188 since Russia's health department has issued

statement that the empire's popula-

on on January I. 1000, was 113,543,778. The births in 1888 were 5, 116,000 against Ten number of inhabitants of British India, by the late census is 220,490,000,

an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India amounts to about 285,000,000. Austria's new parliament contains 51 awyers, 40 professors and school-teach-

ers, 12 doctors and apothecaries, 8 archtects and civit engineers, 20 clergymen, 47 landed proprietors, 29 officials, 9 manufacturers, 9 journalists and 6 genthemen of leisure.

A COLLECTION OF FREAKS.

A Guorgia boy with an extraordinary lose is advertised by a dime museum manager as "The Human Elephant." A COUNTRYMAN was in Athens, Ga., Friday exhibiting a bulldog with one foot exactly the shape of a hoof.

A READ of hair measuring ten feet ind seven inches in length adorns Mrs. Philpot, of Gainesville, Texas. Her height is only four feet. Macov, Ga., has a ten-year-old sten-

ographer and typewriter who has started in business for herself in a prominent hotel of that town.

Muntion is made of a child born at Hartford, Conn., last month which weighed only two pounds and three unces when it was three days old. Miss Ella Ewing of Scotland county. Missouri, is 18 years old, 8 feet high,

and she weighs 245 pounds without carrying an onnee of surplus flesh. She is said to be the belle of Scotland county. Her feet are 18 inches long.

NOT VOUCHED FOR.

NEAR Mehama, Ore., a few days ago a ittle girl was followed home from pasture by a two-year-old deer, which is readily submitting to domestication,

FRANKLIN, Ga., boasts of a cat that had been in one family for twenty-two years. When its mistress died it pined away and refused to eat, literally starying itself to death.

A norse at Alexandria which was run over by a Texas & Pacific train and had one of its legs broken hobbled to a store near by, knocked at the door, and by signs and brute language appealed. for relief.

A PENNSYLVANIA farmer has a ben which habitually lays unusually large eggs. Inside of each of these erre is another good-sized egg, percently formed. Both the inside and outside

egg have a yolk and white part. A 6000 rat story comes to us from Michigan. A straw held in the mouths of three rats drew the attention of citiizens of Nashville to a strange sight. They were traveling along the read, three abreast, when it was discovered





SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like Charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in eir attempts to help around the house.



DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.:

Sirst—Last Summer I cured a Curbupon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bettles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing i tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame, He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in 'que three weeks.

Yours respectfully,

Wolcorr Witter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

Dear Sirs: I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavia Cure and Fint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I over kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,

OTTO L. HOSFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, "90. n. B. J. KENDALL Co., Dear Six — I have used several bottles of your contail's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a cleable and blooded mare that was quite lame in a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free our laneness and shows no bunch on the forst. Hespectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

Monnog, La., May 8, '90.

Sents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried shout eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Curo which cured her in four days.

I remain yours.

Manton Downer. MARION DOWDEN. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bestles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprie-DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.

27 TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 22



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00.

\$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty stylish, comfortable and durable. The bestshoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$2.00.

\$ 50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Raliroad Men
\$ and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf,
scamiess, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

\$ 50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at
this price; one trial will convince those
who want a shoe for comfort and service.

\$ 2.5 and \$2.00 Workingman's shoes
have given them a trial will wear no other make. Boys' \$2.60 and \$1.75 school shees are worn by the bayseverywhere; they sell

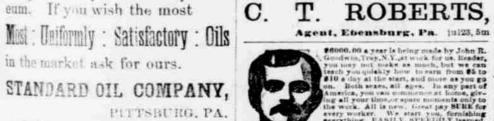
nported shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.05. Ladies' 2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for disses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Washallenge comparison with every known product of petrol-

on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies \$3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French





UNDERTAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Ebensburg, Pa. GA full line of Caskets always on hand. 68

Bodies Embalmed

NOT DEAD YET! VALLIE LUTTRINGER. MANUPACTURES OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING. despectfully invites the attention of his friends any the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to or-der, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest

iving prices.

(3) No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment. TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my ork and prices V LUTTRINGER. Erensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

party to the foot of the mountain that he died of cold and exposure.

the Alpine death roll for the year 1890.

suitable inscriptions.

A SUBMARINE TELEPHONE. Successful Transmission of the Human Voice Through Water. To transmit the sound of the human veice through twenty-four miles of water-to say nothing of 270 miles of land line-has been regarded as impossible, the retardation of the current in the submarine cable over even short distances having been found sufficient to reduce all articulate sounds to an in-

definite murmur, says the Manchester Guardian. The most important submarine telephone existing is that across the river La Plata from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo. a comparatively short distance, and that is hardly a success. The French government, which has shown remarkable energy in the development of the national telephone system, however aspired to overcome the difficulties and to establish a speaking communication with London, and the English telegraphic engineering department at St. Martin's-le-Grand undertook to grapple with the problem. Under the direction of Mr. Preece, the chief engineer, a number of experiments with cables have been made, and a new cable designed in which every resource of electrical engineering has been employed to secure success. The cable consists of four thick copper wires. Two wires will be required for a single line, as a complete metallic circle is one of the first essen-

tials; the other wires will be available from London to Dover, carrying two wires to the cable, and these are fixed to the posts in a special way and tions are taken in order to reduce the line and the submarine cables are of three times the usual weight and of solid copper, being six hundred pounds

Paris to Calais is a little lighter. Its termini are St. Margaret's bay, near Dover and Sangatte, near Calais. The cable had been constructed in England, and will be laid by the English department, but the cost will be divided The eighty miles of land line from London to St. Margaret's bay is practically completed, as is the line constructed by the French government over the one hundred and eighty miles from Paris to

Chicago World's Fair. This specimen, says the New York

county, Cal., and measures ninety-nine feet in circumference at the base. It is three hundred and twelve feet in height and the distance from the base to the first limb is one hundred and seventytwo feet. The tree is nearly three thousand years old. The story of the felling of the tree is an interesting one. A scaffold was built around this giant of the forest at a point twenty-two feet from the ground. The saw used in cutting it was twenty-two feet in length. The tree was cut twenty-five feet from the ground. Ten expert woodsmen were employed five months and twelve days in the cutting, but when the crash did come it was heard three miles away. In its fall the big fellow imbedded himself six feet in the ground. After the upper part of the tree fell the top of the

indulge in much blasting and bridge building. Since then it has been shipped to New Orleans. There a section of the tree has been cut out and hung on enormous hinges, the interior has been hollowed out and now can comfortably hold more than one hundred visitors. This unique exhibit has been fitted up with two hundred and fifty incandescent lights. It is likely that New Yorkers

wonder before it is shipped to Chicago.

She is one hundred years old, has never been married, and probably never will be. These facts, says the Boston Globe, combine to make Miss Permelia Wright famous. She lives at Benton Harbor, Mich., and upon any bright day may be seen walking the streets, leaning on a big cane. She has retained her faculties, and remembers

century was just beginning.

nerves of the sick and insane. In the hospital for the insane at Alessandria special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red

An Animal That Is Growing Remarkable Feats Performed by Them

house to stand on reaching up to the surface, since the chamber inhabited by he occupants must be dry. The shape of those houses which I have seen on the shore approaches the conical Those in the water are more irregular, sometimes only rounded, at others long and rather flat on top. Within each house, and connected with the water by a concealed passage, through which the beaver pass to and fro, is the chamber which is the animals' dwelling place. It is large enough to contain seven or eight of them, and high enough so that a beaver can conveniently sit up on his baunches. It is warm,

I have myself tried this with sticks

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS. A CHICAGO man whose gloves had been cleaned with benzine struck a match to

slipped and was impaled upon a cane carried by the other and died the next A KENTUCKIAN who had arrived at

kraut caused a fatal accident in Crawford, N. J., to Mary Hennecker, a twelve-year-old girl. The barrel exploded and a stave struck her in the