EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY. JULY 31, 1891.

NUMBER 29.

Then get the

Genuine has a

RED H tin tag on every pluq. OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

INO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty f manufacturing for the domese trade the finest brands of Huminating and Labricating Oils,

Naphtha and Gasoline

We challenge comparison with very known product of petrolum. If you wish the most Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Cils

n the market ask for ours.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

PITTSUFEG PA.

ST CHARLES' HOTEL.

Chas. S. Gill, Prop'r. Remodeled with settler on

Cot. Wood St., and Third Ave.,

Pittsburgh, Pa. ILB SHAVING PARLORI

OR CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS EBENSBURG. PA.

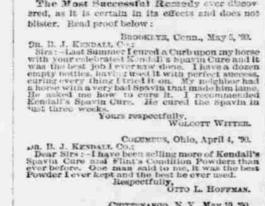
H. GANT, Proprietor.

BLAIR HOUSE

Barber :-: Shop

FRANK FERS

UNANDAGENTS SAMPLES FREE

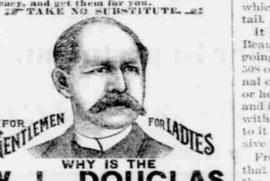


1 remain yours.
Manton Downes.

Price 31 per bottle, or six bestles for \$5. All drug-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



\$5, the ever of and-sewed, the finest calf \$4, 90 Hand-Sewed Well Shee, fine call, slace ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$130.

\$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Italiasad Men \$2.00 and Letter Carriers all wear them: fine call; seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extending the compact will wear a year.

\$2.50 fine call; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a since for comfort and service. S2 25 and \$2.63 Workingram's shoes

Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell Ladies \$3.90 Hand-sewed shoe, best bongola, very stylish; equals Prench morted shors costing from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Landies' 2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for

Agent, Ebensburg, Pa. july3,5m



AND NANUFACTURER OF

and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Ebensburg, Pa.

Bodies Embalmed WHEN REQUIRED.

NOT DEAD YET VALLIE LUTTRINCER.

MANUFACTURES OF

AND TIN ROOFING. dor, any article to his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest

of No perices, week either made or sold at this establishment. TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. k and prices V LUTTRINGER, posture, April 13, 1882-ti.

Horse shoes the more worn-will-the brighter! ousy wives who use SAPOLIO

A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which ned light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect then he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to

fir Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO, to make a ter profit. Send back such articles and insist on having just what ordered, us



JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

The Most Successful Remedy over disco-

On. B. J. KINDALL CO.: BROSKEYS, Conn., May 5, '90.

CERTTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90, DR. B. J. KENDRIL Co.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Zondai's Spavin Care with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a flone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the Joint.

Bespectfully, F. H. Hurches.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dn. R. J. Kerdall, Co., Gouts:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kemiall's Spavin Cure, it had a four year old fill; which I prized very lightly. She had a very severe avolien leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Curo which oursel her in four days.



W. L. DOUGLAS S3 SHOE GENTLEMEN

Caution. See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stanged on the bottom of each shoe.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. T. ROBERTS.





UNDERTAKER,

◆ A full live of Caskets always on hand. - ■

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

Respectfully invites the attention or his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Alemantate Mouse, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to or-

captured her fancy, especially where there were few salesgirls She would call for certain cheap articles which would cause the salesgirl to turn her back to the purchaser. The shoplifter would then lift the cover of the box with one hand, throw in as many articles as she could take hold of and by means of the clastic bands the cover would be instantly and automati-

robbery. The contrivance was so deceptive, by reason of its innocent appearance and raison d'etre, so to speak, and worked so admirably, that it was a long time before the detectives "caught on." and many thousand dollars' worth of articles were stolen by this means before an arrest was made. The first capture was caused by a salesgirl at a lace counter in a Twenty-third street store. She had not seen the shoplifter put anything in the bandbox, but had been

OLD THINGS ARE BEST.

Cambria &

Old things are best. We wander From here to that world yonder. Why not grow fond and fonder In tried affections only.

Old friends are best. Their faces Each year seem dearer, dearer, And glow with new found graces! Then, ah! These vacant pinces But bring the living nearer.

Old homes are best. The laughter

Beneath the ancient rafter. And all of manhood's treasures. Old love is best. Its sweetness Makes pleasant sorrow's chalice.
And spite of Time's dread fleetness

Old faith is best: the teaching Of heart on hrin-ed mothers, What profits subtle preaching, Or blind and caper reaching For doubt that mocks and smothers

And laughs at Age's mulice.

Old ways are best: the gladness Of simpler lives and fitter, Ere wealth had come with madness, And sin its lessons bitter. Old things are best. The glimmer

Oh, as mine eyes grow dimmer, Waft me the old, sweet voices -George Horton, in Chicago Herald

SHOPLIFTERS.

Some of Their Clever Tricks and Ingenious Devices.

"Every vestige of the fashionable 'kiek' has disappeared." said a detective to me the other day, when I requested his views regarding a certain

phase of metropolitan life. The shoolifter's "kick" is the technical name for the capacions bag or pocket she who prefers to "buy" when the clerk has his back turned has concealed under her cloak, or, rather, sewed to the same on the left side, or which men have under the left cont

It is not by reason of an edict by Beau McAllister that the old "kick" is going out of use, but because section 508 of the penal code makes it a criminal offense for anyone to have it in his It is both in sorror and in unger that shoplifters are parting with it; but the "cops" having "got on" to it it had to go, for it stood as concluive proof against its owner.

From several stores detectives learned at the methods used in "working" old "kick" had become so well own to them and to salesgirls that plifters saw the necessity of keepng pace with a progressive age. So a more convenient contrivance was gotton up. It is called a "hoisting kiele." This consists of a regular dress skirt, so far as appearance goes, covered by an apron overskirt, which is short, and

can be raised easily. In the front of the underskirt is a wide vertical slit which is but the opening to the immense bag which the underskirt consists of, it going around the entire body and down to the heels. This was found more convenient than the side "kick," from the fact that it

necessitated less movement and a motion that aroused little suspicion. The thief would stand close to a counter where small articles are exposed, generally lace or silk handkerchiefs or stockings. She would take one in her hands, examine it, hold it on edge in front of her, call for someng else, and while the salesgirl had er back turned would slip it into the

As the "kick" is made of paper musin the stolen articles would slip down ensily. Should the thief miss the aperture-a rare occurrence, for they ire persons of nerve-the article would all on the floor and the thief would pick it up, replace it on the counter and claim that it was an accident,

which it really was. This worked well, until several shopifters using this "kick" were arrested nd searched, which exposed the whole ing, and now there are few of them existence. So the evil-door's genius ad again to be called into requisition, and a woman who was arrested in a

Sixth avenue store showed how she had nyroved on that style. She wore a beautiful flounced dress, covered with a short apron overskirt, draped and caught up here and there in such a way as to form natural-looking puffs. This went around the entire body, and a little to the right was a pocket, rendered absolutely invisible by the drapery. When searched an inredible amount of articles of all sorts,

stolen from different stores, were found A detective told me that a notorious shoplifter was once eaught who had in her "kick" two pieces of lace of twenty-five yards each, worth twenty-nine dollars a yard; two pairs of silk stockings, one silk and one lace handkerchief, a piece of scented soap and a Brummagem scarfpin worth forty-eight cents, all of which she had stolen in various stores in Sixth avenue. And, strange to say, it was the cheapest of the articles that betrayed her-the cake of soap, valued at eighteen cents. Another was caught with sixteen yards of

silk, valued at one hundred and twenty dollars, in her "kiek." Another elever device which was gotten up almost contemporaneously with the "kick" was the clastic bandbox. It was made like a gentleman's hatbox, of cardboard, the cover being held close to the box by two clastic bands in the interior of the box. The purloiner would place the bandbox on a counter containing articles that had

cally closed, leaving no trace of the

attracted by the singular manner in which the cover was closed-apparently of itself. She notified a floorwalker. The woman was called into a private room, accused and searched, and in the bandbox were articles enough to start a miniature country fancy goods store. Among other things she had thirteen searfs, an inhistand, a eigar holder and

a dice box, stolen from different stores -which showed that her tastes extended over a wide field. Well, the bandbox has had a brilliant but comparatively brief career, and few arrests were caused by its use, but those that were made occurred within a few days, and the workers of the contrivance saw that the game was up and

gave up the ghost. There is no record of any having been used recently. This was in time succeeded by a simpler trick, one that has long been worked with success, because itereates no suspicion. It is the satchel game. Although store detectives say it is comparatively dormant just now, it was extensively worked during the holidays. These are used for stealing pocket-

books as well as goods. They are, in appearance, like ordinary hand satchels, but they open and close by means of a spring. The thief's right hand presses a button, and the left, which is always ungloved, does the rest. It is by this means that pocketbooks are oftenest stolen in erowded dry goods stores, and this has served to make trouble for many sales-

The pickpocket (for such he or she is) generally works with a confederate. She first espies a woman with a pocketbook in her hand-and they are legion. She will follow that woman in the generally gratified expectation that she will ere long deposit it on the counter

where she stops to examine goods. The thief will crowd near and snatch the pocketbook in a twinkling at the first opportunity and pass it to the confederate, who disappears and has not been noticed near. The real thief can remain beside the victim with safety, as, should she be arrested, nothing can be found on her.

As the best inventions are generally the simplest so are the latest and most successful methods of shoplifting. These are three. One is done by means of the cloak known as the connemara. It is a long, loose cloak, covering even the hands. It enables the thief not only to steal with a greater degree of safety but also to conceal her booty. All she has to do is to get near a

crowded counter, throw the edge of her

cloak partly over the article which she

covets, slip her hand underneath the

cloak, take the article, step back and hold it in her hand. Unless she is caught in the act she cannot be arrested or even suspected. Another is still simpler. The thief lays her handkerchief carelessly on some small article she wants to steal, feigns a desire to buy something else, is not suited, and while the saleslady replaces the goods on the shelf the thief picks up her booty with her handkerchief. If she should happen to be eaught

she naturally claims that she did not know that she had the stolen article in her possession. The third one is worked by means of handlag containing twine and wrapping paper. This bag is carried in the left hand and filled with whatever goods the shoplifter can secure; then she will go into the toilet room or some side street, take out the goods, paper and twine, wrap them up in a neat parcel and try again or go away unmo-

But perhaps the eleverest of the shopifters' tricks is the "pennyweighter" game. It is known to but few and practised by a still smaller number, for it is a difficult one. It has been most successfully worked by a pretty little blonde, with a baby face, blue eyes, curly hair and the general appearance of a bewitching soubrette. Her profes-

sional name is "Little Scotty." She came to grief in Boston and was given three years. Her mode of working is to go to a jewelry store and ask to be shown loose diamonds on a tray. She pretends to be very shortsighted and bends over and very close to the tray, examning the diamonds through an eyerlass. She exposes her left hand so as not to be suspected, and at a propitious moment drops a one-carat diamond into the tray, and with her tongue, on the point of which she has pulverized alum, she licks up a two-carat diamond. She cannot find the exact counterpart of the one she wants to match (which she has not with her) and goes into another store where she exchanges her twocarat diamond in a similar manner for a three-carat, and so on ad infinitum. When she was caught she had started with a one-carat diamond and had reached six and a half carats, making

three or four hundred dollars in a few Store detectives say that there are comparatively few professional shoplifters in the city now, and once they are caught they disappear-as soon as the law permits-and never return. They go to other cities. They say that apposedly respectable women now give them more trouble than thieves. I found out, to my astonishment, that there are comparatively few of our large stores who employ detectives, the majority of them training their salesgirls and floorwalkers to do that work. still, I found one which, besides having a man detective, also employed a woman, who mixes among customers

in full street costume. Not all store thieves are caught, and those who are captured are not always prosecuted. And this entails a loss to each first-class store which runs up into the thousands, and which has a place in the "profit and loss" account -N.

Y. Herald. Surplus Professionals.

France is suffering almost as much Germany from the the learned professions. Fifteen thousand-school mistresses, 7,000 primary school mistresses and 500 high-school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians; that is about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany, with its 10,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, can not make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking engerly petty positions in mines and factories.

A MILLION TONS OF SNOW.

The Fearful Rush of an Avalanche From Mountain Peak to Gulch. About two thousand feet from the Denver & Rio Grande depot there is a mass of snow in one hamp which contuins about one million tons of water. The mass represents a snowslide which came from the summit of Kendall mountain the night of February 23. The point where the snow broke from the apex of the mountain is probably two and a half miles from the railroad track, and the slide made the run-according

to witnesses who heard the crash at the start and the crunch when it stopped in less than two minutes. Monday night was a terror. The mercury had shrunk away down in the bulb, and everyone expected to see the dimax of the storm. About 8 o'clock great banks of snow began to accumulate and pile up in fantastic shapes on the mountain tops. Then came puits of wind as strong as a gale, and mininture whirlwinds scurried here and there all over the park, toying with the loose boards and sending up columns of sport-

e snowflakes, says the Silverton (Col.) Higher and thicker and darker the elond battlements piled over the Animas ennyon, while those up the Animas. like eastles of light riding on billows of resplendent silver, loomed in magnificent grandeur. Over and among those aerial mountains the moon peeped through litfully and east in a flood of

dazzling light. By 9 o'clock the storm was at its height. The wind tore through the foliage on the hillsides, and, battering at the buildings, hurled defiance at mankind. Serpentine lines of glittering fire gleamed from between the resis in the clouds, and loud detonations from the battlements on high proclaimed the

march of the storm. It was about midnight when, above the roar of the elements far above the clouds upon old Kendail, the loud "crae-k-k" was heard. Then a "crooch, erooch, erunch!" and then the whole mountainside seemed to be coming with a fearful and indescribable crush. Thousands of tons of snow were shot out of that wide space above timber line and piled into Idaho gulch, and

brushing down everything before it. Trees, rocks, banks of frozen earthall shared in a common fate, and to see that monster coming, as it seemed, from the clouds, would have been a grand sight. There was no stop to the solossal mass when it struck the flat. Making its own road as it conned its race, filling in all declivities, it continued on its mad race until it reached

Instead of stopping there, it smeared a bridge for itself and continued over the railroad track, carrying with it two telegraph poles, the Y and spread itself finally over the town site, within two hundred yards from the main street of Such a slide has never before been seen here, and to those who have never

seen one and are skeptical of its tre-

mendous energy, we invite their atten-

tion to this one before going elsewhere. Once before in the history of this town has the Idaho guleh slide come down, and that was in 1879, when it barely reached the river. The snow now lies six feet solid on the railroad track. At the foot of the gulch it is at least one hundred and thirty feet deep. It is full of timber-trees from six inches to two feet in diameter broken into splinters, rocks weighing tons are scattered through it, while the entire body is as solid as ice itself. People go every day

est until it melts beneath the rays of our July sun.

to view this giant of the mountains, and

it will continue to be a source of inter-

 BLINDNESS IN ENGLAND. Its Causes and the Extent to Which It Out of the thirty-two millions of subjects over whom her majesty now reigns as queen of Great Britain, taken in round numbers, about thirty-two thousand are said to be blind. This estimate, however, says the Edinburgh Review, must be understood to include a considerable number of those partialy deprived of sight, as, during the last orty years, the ratio of blind persons in every million has slowly but steadily fallen from ten hundred and twenty to ight hundred and nineteen, a decrease of one-fifth of one per cent. The smallness of this decrease, when so much has been done in other directions to lessen the ravages of disease, arises from two facts-first, that in a considerable number of cases blindness is the result of some untoward accidentstone-throwing, a splinter of broken glass, a sudden blow or fall, and secondly, and in a still larger number of cases, is the result of neglect, ill-treatment or exposure to cold when the victim was but a few days or weeks old. So large a percentage of blindness, indeed, is due to this cause that the royal commissioners, while noting it, suggest a special remedy, viz., the employment of trained midwives among the poor, and the careful use of perchloride of mercury for washing the

Thirty per cent. of all the cases in chools and asylums are due to purulent ophthalmia, for which this preparation is found to be the best remedy, at once cheap, harmless and easily procured, a point of vital importance when it is remembered that "one or two days make all the difference between saving and losing vision." The number of children actually blind from birth is comparatively small, but that of those who afterward become blind from accident or disease goes on increasing; and it is on these two latter points, therefore. that legislation is demanded and can do good. In such trades as are found to be directly injurious to the sight, as iron ship building, granite work, grinding of cutlery, etc., where a chance spark or splinter is too often fatal, the in the case of infantile disease preventative measures are still more easily within reach.

A White Hot Pencil. Pyrogravure is a newly invented process for drawing patterns upon wood or other combustible material by means of a graving point which is kept at a white heat. This point is of platinum, and it is kept hot by a supply he needed killin' about as bad as anyof mingled air and hydrocarbon vapor. Other means have before been adopted for burning ornamental devices upon | courts can't work for nothin', prisoner, wood for decorative purposes, and such | so I'll fine you ten dollars and costs.' ornamentation, if artistically carried | "The fine was paid, and while this

out, is very effective in appearance.

THE OLD-FASHIONED CRADLE.

It stands beside me now-the dear old-fashioned cradic, My sainted mother hallowed, long ago, As she crossed a low sweet tune, o'er her rosy

While she recited the cradle gently, to and Ere' while I dimiy dream to-night, fond mem-Dear childhood slays—all radiant with bloom? What happy pletures do I see-what sweet exes deoply tonder.

Within the chearful light of mother's room?

Without the intriced window-place, swent opening roses clambered; There subbeams played all day in calm con-And tendrilled morning-glory vines, all tremulous with brightness Their witching beauty with the roses blent.

And shelped a mid the long soft grass, through Our play-house grew 'heath grapevines' cooling shade: And when at algot the glow-worms came with-in our leafy dwelling. We thought them rose lights the fairless

Fair chilibood days! Dear home of yore, where once the sun shone brighes Though time has hushed thy notes of min-The mother love the face so dear, that bent each night about us.

Can never, unver spore forgotten but What dreams she fas loans of us then-each wagen touch she welcomed Soft, summy curis, and radiant, wondering

The little forms that clung and clasped, the Were gifts of love sent down from paradise! O memories sweet! yo dilne between the sad dening years of sorraw; Ere' while I dream of dour cons list to mer

Softly I error the old sweet tune, above my And ask God's sunlight o'er its memory) -G od Housekeeping.

AN ALABAMA JUDGE. Justice of the Peace Denson's Many Queer Decisions.

For Eighteen Years He Defied All Laws Trying Murder Cases and Divorce. Suits and Resigned at Last to the Sorrow of All. An Alabama merchant, says the New York Evening Sun, who lived many years in a country town in that state,

ntertained a rasty of friends last nigh with some stories of an old countryman who held the office of justice of the peace down there for many years. "Jerry Denson didn't know anything about law books-never read one in his life." he said, "but he had a big heart and level head. His neighbors all leved him, and when he was elected justice of the peace in Mulberry township, Ala., they knew he would deal out pure and unadulterated justice without any legal frills or formulities. Jerry held the office eighteen years, being

reelected eight times without opposi-"Three different governors threatened to remove bim, five grand juries investigated him, but every time he came out with colors flying, and Judge Denison, as everybody called him, became one of the best-known men in the

"The judge's library consisted of a Ribic, a form book and an almanac. but in time he picked up a score or more of leval phrases from the lawvers who practiced in his court. He had little patience with lawyers, especially when they attempted to secure a ruling in their client's favor on legal "When his neighbors quarreled and threatened to go to law, Judge Denson

always advised them to settle the mat-

ter outside of court if possible, and

save costs. If they persisted and

brought suit, he often made them regret their failure to take his advice by his bill for costs. When people went to law in his court somebody had to pay "Lawyers often exhausted his patience by asking a witness scemingly

cessary questions, and then h would take a hand, and either ask the questions himself or answer for the witness. "No case was too large or too small for Judge Denson. He tried men for murder and let them off with a fine of ten dollars and costs, granted divorces, sentenced prisoners to six and twelve months' hard labor on his own farm, and enforced the sentence. He also tried cases resulting from family quarrels, suits for debts of ten cents, suits that had no legal basis or status; in fact, all was grist that came to his

plaintiff's lawyer was asking the wit ness unnecessary questions. Ton. Simpson, one of the judge's neighbors, took the stand and the lawyer began: "What did I understand you to say your name was?" " 'Tom Simpson.' " 'Mr. Simpson, where do you reside?" "Here Judge Denson interrupted, and turning to the lawyer, said: 'His name is Tom Simpson; he lives on Turkey

ereek; moved there from Winston coun-

"One day a case was on trial and the

ty fourteen years ago: he owes me four dollars and six bits; been owin' it nigh on to a year now; he married old man Seth Allen's gal Nancy. " 'Maybe you know Seth; he's a brother of Steve Allen that run for sheriff two years ago. Seth lives at the old Bascom place; bought it from Dan Smith; give him four hundred dollars an' a spavined hoss for it. Now go on with the case, Mr. Lawyer, and Tom, mind you tell the truth. I knowed your old daddy 'fore you was borned, an' a honester man than old Bill Simpson never breathed the breath of life. "After this complete biography of

the witness the lawyer proceeded directly to the facts of the case. "The first murder case Judge Denson ever tried was that of a negro who had killed another colored man. The merdered man had a bad reputation, and there was some provocation for use of some special covering for the | the deed. When the case was called eye might be made compulsory, while the defendant had two lawyers and a score of witnesses, while numerous friends of the dead man were present to see that justice was done. Judge Denson did not propose to waste valuable time on negroes, so he catled on the prisoner to stand up. "'Now, there ain't no use denyin'

that you killed that negro,' he said, 'for

they say the proof's all agin you; but

one in this settlement, and I guess

everybody's glad to be rid of him. But

disposition of the ease excited some

sceming to agree with Judge Denson that it was a good way to get rid of the "The judge had more respect for the

comment nothing was ever done about

it, the people of the neighborhood

Bible than he had for the law, and when negroes appeared as witnesses in his court he made them kiss the almanue. 'I don't allow no reflections east on the Bible in this court,' he exlained one day when a lawyer objected to having colored witnesses

sworn on the almanac. "Judge Denson's form of oath and his form of the murriage ceremony were brief and not exactly according to the code, but both were effective, When he administered the outh to a witness he said: 'You swear here, in the presence of God A'mity and this

court to tell the truth, so help you Jesus Amen! "His marriage ceremony was something like this: John, you love this woman? Mary, you love this man? Then you are man an' wife, and the

cost is two dollars." Tii. Erst d vorce case came up after he had been in office eight years, and the principals happened to be a couple be and united in marriage some five years before. The husband was the plaintiff and the wife had engaged a awver. When the bushand told how is wife had pulled his bair, boxed his ears and then went to a candy pulling with another man Judge Denson promptly declared them 'put asunder secording to the law and the Gospel." " But, your honor, you have no jurisliction in this case,' suggested the de-

lendant's attorney. "No what? asked the judge, sterny-no man had ever before dared quesden one of his decisions.

"You have no authority in this

case. The law does not give a justice of the pener power to grant a divorce." " Didn't I marry this coup of "Yes, but-"Then I'll unmarry 'em, an' you are fined ten dollars for bein' in contemp of this court. I'd like to see the law that gives me the power to splice peo-

sie an' then says I can't uncouple 'em

when they've got Scriptural proof.' "The decision stood and no appeal was ever taken. "In the trial of a suit for damages been swindled in a horse swap the defendant demanded a jury to try the case and Judge Penson had a jury summoned. It was summer and court was held in the shade of a big oak tree that day because the judge's office was too small to hold all the spectators. When the evidence was all taken the jury retired to a thick clump of bushes ome distance away to make up their verdict. At the end of an hour they

returned and reported that they could not agree. "'But you must agree,' said the udge, and he sent them back to the seclusion of the bushes. Again they returned without a verdlet and reported that eight were for the plaintiff and

from for the defendant. "Well, that's a verdiet. A majority always rules in this country," and the adge entered a verdict for the plaintiff on his docket. Once a negro was on trial before

Judge Denson for carrying concealed weapons. He had a lawyer who wanted to prove that the prisoner's life had cen threatened, and under such circumstances the law allowed him to arry weapons. The evidence all in, the lawyer armse with a book in his and and said: 'May it please your onor, I have here a recent decision of he supreme court in a care similar in every way to this one, and the court ordered the acquittal of the defendant." "Then I'll overrule the suprame

court an' fine the defendant fifty dollars and costs." "Once a civil case was tried by Denson, in which two lawyers were employed. When the evidence was all in, the attorneys held a brief consultation to decide upon the order in which they should speak. As the first one rose to address the court. Denson cut him short y saying: 'Now you fellows just wait till I decide this case an' then you can

spont law all day if you want to."

who was not able to pay a fine, Denson would sentence to terms of hard labor "When asked once for an explanation of such unwarranted proceedings, his reply was that the law allowed him costs in every case he tried, and, if a man had no money, how was the court to get the cost if he didn't work it out? To this logical opinion there was no

"Vagrants of all degrees, and every

man charged with a criminal offense

reply, and no one ever interfered with the judge afterward. "The redeeming features of Judge Denson's remarkable administration of justice was that he usually managed to get at the truth of a case, and never allowed any legal technicalities to influence his decisions. If a man was guilty he was punished in some way, and if innocent he was discharged. True, the judge decided a great many cases over which the laws of the state gave him no jurisdiction, and in many ways he violated the letter of the statutes, but as his decisions were usually

just from a moral standpoint, they were allowed to stand. "Several times dissatisfied parties to civil suits and lawyers called the attenion of the governor or the grand jury to Denson's method of doing business but every lavestigation resulted in a vindication for the judge. Once he was called before a grand jury and asked if he knew what law was. "Yes,' he answered. 'Law is a lot of

stuff put in books by lawyers to keep honest people out of their rights.' "The jury thought this definition was so near the truth that they allowed the judge to go. After eighteen years' service he declined to accept the office again, to the regret of his friends."

The smallest deposit ever made in

Wichita, Kan., was that of the postmaster, who placed one cent to a special account of a Camanche county postmaster in the Wichita national bank, who, in his quarterly settlement last fall, was found short that amount. The department will be duly notified of the credit made. The second assistant postmaster general will notify the auditor of the treasury, and in turn will demand a receipt from the treasurer of the United States at New York, who will send this receipt in triplicate to the postmaster general, the treasurer of the United

States and the Camanche county post-

linch, 8 times.

1 inch, 5 months.

1 inch, 6 months.

1 inch, 6 months.

1 inch | year.

2 inches 6 mosths.

2 inches 6 mosths.

5 inches 1 year.

4 column 6 months.

4 column 1 year.

5 column, 6 months.

1 column, 7 year.

Column, 6 months.

Column, 7 year.

Column, 7 year.

Column, 8 months.

Column, 8 months.

Column, 9 months.

Column, 1 year. Business Buns, first insertion, ios. we

fiThe large and religible eleculation of the hard. Paraman commends in to the incomside ration of neweringers where there

meerted at the following low rates

Advertising Rates.

Business Hums, first insection, 10s, to subsequent insections for per l'un Administrator's and Executor's Northern Auditor's Northern Stray and similar Notices.

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MEN AND WOMEN WRITERS. MISS HELEN GRAY CONE'S paper le the Century on "Women in Ameri-

Jiterature" has been translated in

Datch and published in Heliand.

rosy little Englishwoman, the po fication of energy, and in that the as well as in stature the very oppoof her talented husband. Mas. Angua Rives-Charles ! rapidly recovering from her recent som one Illness, and It is announced that see

Ruppe Hageanp's wife is a plump

will soon publish a novel that may eclipse all her previous efforts. Gnomes Messentra, the new Ha spends his morning hours in writing and has a beautiful little cottage for the purpose built in his garden. His daughter relieves him of all labor in copying manuscript.

Champten M. Yoxon, in her sixtyseventh year, possesses all the vigoroi a woman of forty, and spends two hour of each day at her desk. Miss Youge is now engaged upon her one hundred and first book, which is to be a story of the time of Vespasian.

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER, the editor of H. ruer's Bazer, is a talk wellformed woman with pink cheeks and snow-white hair; she is a burd worker, but there is no trace in her pleasant soundenance of the worry that somelines comes from literary work. PRANK STOCKTON, the nother, dietates all his novels at the rate of 1,000 word

a morning. He has the entire plot of the novel, with its situations and even portions of the conversations mapped out in his head before he has a word of put it on paper. He is a dark faced man, with jet black hair and dark eyes. THE family of Count Lee Toistol have seen so annoyed by false reports regrading their affairs and manner of life, which have appeared in Russian

and foreign papers, that they have de-

elded to receive fewer people in the fa-

ture. The counters recently orders

that no one was to be introduced to the

family or the count who was not poscamera of interna-

WILL REPAY A GLANCE Sax Financisco gets her coul supply from Australia. The birlimst cititude ever reached by

THE cerems returns show that Seward City, Alaska, contains three inhatt This Chinese at Marysville, Cal., had a celebration a few days ago, in which the big dragon was carried by formen. The procession was three blocks

A WONDERFTT memory is presented by Wallace Chapman, a four-your-old by n Kansas City. A poem of ninetest stances was read to him three times, and be could repeat it word for word. One of the deepest coul micros in the world is the Ashten Mess colliers. Lanewskies, England. It's lower the is it too feet below the surface -six are greater than eleven times the whitm from the aldowalk to the top of the spir

of Trinity church; New York.

name ends in "n." who has a man with with a name ending with the same letter on the ticket with him for vice president always has won. There have been over a half a dozen of these combinations, and all have been successful. To AID in the capture of train robbers. t has been supported that rackets be applied to the trains, so that they could be sent up, to slurm the people in the ricinity. Thus a posse could be prompt-

A PRESIDENTIAL candidate whose

g summoned to like scene of the ret sery, or vigliant eyes warned to Inok out for suspicious characters. Woodex mitniegs were a Yankoe hotion, but the manufacture of artificial office beans is a German industry. These beams are intended to be used in trade for mixing with the genuine article, so that fastidious customers may inve the whole roasted and ground before their eyes without suspecting the

An Ionia (Mich.) concern is shipping corneob pipes to England. CHINAMEN are now employed as 'spotters" by a Brooklyn horse-ear

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

In Germany- more than 180,000 married women work in shops and factories. The employment of women at the Boyal Observatory at Greenwich, Eng., has a wakened widespread interest. Is a Swiss empton the municipal

authorities have decided that all am-

ployers must share profits with the

A COMPANY of Russian and Belgian financiers with large capital has been formed to cultivate cotton on a large scale in Bokhara. A COLONY of farmers from Illinois

have bought six thousand acres of land.

near the town of Mercedes, tal., which

will be divided twenty-acre tracts.

An immense two hundred ton piece of granite which will dress to a pillar six feet in diameter by forty-five feet long has recently been quarried near Petersburgh, Va. ARTIFICIAL eyes are supplied to all the world from Thurings, Germany.

some of the villages are engaged in their manufacture. Dottestic servants are so scarce in Montreal that the women in want of help are said to visit the jail with a view to engaging young women to work for them at the close of their term of

Nearly all the grown inhabitants of

imprisonment. THE only onyx polishing works in this country, located at Rutland. Vt., will be removed to Missouri, and engage in preparing for market the vast quantities of onyx mined in Crawford and Pulaski counties.

A Dangerous Proceeding. A workman at the Davenmert (Ia.)

gas works concluded the of the day that he would electrocute a tood decision cat. He placed the feline in a tub of water and turned on the current. It was found that the tub had to be moved slightly, and while moving it the executioner got his finger in the water and nearly electrocated himseif. After he was brought to, with a desire for vengeance, he renewed the experiment. There was no hitch in the proceedings this time, for just as the cut opened itmouth for the forty-ninth vell after it had been placed in the tub, the current was turned on and it died with its month

O. A. SCOTT. New York City The FREEMAN is the largest paper in Northnever seem to grow old. Try a cake ...