LOCUSTS IN INDIA.

A Graphic Description of a Battle with the Pests.

The Natives Turn Out with Cannon and Firearms But Are Unable to Stem the Terrible Tide of Advancing Insects.

I see by the foreign telegrams that north Africa is threatened by a swarm of locusts, which reminds me, says an India correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that I saw devastating attacks of those terrible insects in southern and northern India. The first was in the Tinnevally district, Madras presidency, in the great famine year. I was finishing my "big breakfast" when the tehsildar came to my tent and said: "We are going to be again troubled." "What with?" "Locusts." I had heard of their visits and I pulled a long face. The famine was practically over. The crops were just beginning to show their greenery, and everything was propitious. The government was merely carrying the natives over till such a time as the grain ripened and harvest commenced. I followed the tehsildar to the door of my tent and saw a huge black cloud in the east.

It came nearer and nearer, and soon the sky grew darkened, the sun was completely obscured and a whirr and click like many millions of sewing machines were in the air. The noise was terrific. Suddenly that great black animated cloud settled on a patch about a mile distant and gave us breathing time against their assault. The tehsildar hurried back to the village. My servants stripped the huge tents of their verandas and placed the awning carefully over a young row of green peas. Vegetables were similarly covered. In the village all was turmoil. The women were wailing and the men and boys rushing aimlessly about with tom-toms, guns and other noise-producing instruments. The tehsildar had given orders to charge full of gunpowder an ancient fieldpiece, a relic of the days of Dutch supremacy. The flat stone roofs were covered with men carrying arms and whistles and the great parapets of the huge temple were alive with human beings.

On came the locusts. The guns barked, the cannon thundered, the whistles blew, the tom-tom clashed, women screamed and men shouted, dogs snarled, but it was of no avail. The insects settled down on the fields adjoining the village, and on the trees, and in a few hours the place was clean of vegetation. I never saw such destruction, so complete, so absolute, so thorough. Thousands of the pests were slain, but the click of their jaws ceased not, and when every blade was devoured, on they swept. The next time I made the acquaintance of the hungry locust was in Agra. I was staying with a gentleman well known throughout the northwest, whose house on the Jumna road is much admired for the beauty of the gardens. In it there are magnificent tamarind trees, a noble avenue of mulberry trees, mango, and other lovely trees belonging to India.

The locusts attacked the place about ten a. m., and after they had satisfied themselves you would have imagined that a great fort had opened fire on the devoted place. Enormous branches had been broken down by the winged pests, and in several instances only the parent stem of the trees was standing. An outhouse, which was covered with a gorgeous creeper, was literally crushed in on account of the numbers that settled thereon. Agra was bare. Not a garden was left, not a blade of grass, and the expenditure of gunpowder was fearful. The locusts are said to be edible, but I never yet found a person who had imitated John the Baptist.

PROFIT IN CANARIES.

A Means by Which Women Can Make Money.

In many parts of Germany, particularly in the Harz mountains, women make hundreds of dollars a year solely on canaries. They give up two or three rooms in the house to them, and in one room sometimes have as many as two hundred cages, each containing a pair of birds busily engaged in raising families. The care of birds requires a good deal of time, but if properly tended, and so kept healthy, they will raise two or three families every summer, and sometimes ten to fifteen young birds are the result of one season's hatching from a single pair. As long as women keep canaries as pets the demand will continue, for the birds are delicate and short-lived; but a pair of healthy birds always commands a good price and the outlay of capital is small, and for an indoor employment few kinds of business render more profit on the size of the investment.

First Confederate Ordinance.

The first legislative move toward a southern confederacy was the convention that met at Columbia, S. C., December 17, 1860, and (on account of epidemic) adjourned to Charleston, S. C., where, December 20, 1860, the following ordinance was passed: "We, the people of the state of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly of this state ratifying amendments of the said constitution are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other states, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

BRIDEGROOMS IN TROUBLE.

Brought About by Forgetting the Wedding Ring.

Forgetful bridegrooms have been reduced to great straits. In one instance a leather ring had, on the spur of the moment, to be cut from a piece of kid of the bride's glove. A tragic story of a forgotten wedding ring is told in the "Lives of the Lindsays."

When he should have been at church Colin Lindsay, the young earl of Balcarres, was quietly eating his breakfast in nightgown and slippers. When reminded that Mauritia, of Nassau, was waiting for him at the altar he hurried to church, but forgot the ring. A friend present gave him one, which he without looking placed upon the bride's finger.

After the ceremony was over the countess glanced at her hand and beheld a grinning death's head on her ring. She fainted away and the omen made such an impression on her that on recovering she declared that she was destined to die within a year, a presentiment that probably brought about its own fulfillment, for in a few months the careless Colin was a widower.—Jeweler's Weekly.

A New Game.

A new outdoor game is "Anelotto." It is played with rings. They are raised about six or seven feet from the ground by means of slight iron rods, and the game consists in sending light balls through a series of them. [illegible] by [illegible] The diameter of the rings is only about ten inches, while the [illegible] of the ordinary tennis size, and the player is expected to stand some [illegible] feet from the ring. It was invented by the vicar of Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

The room's in disorder,
The cat's on the table,
The flower-stand upset, and the mischief to pay:
And Johnny is screaming
As loud as he's able,
For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

What a scene of discomfort and confusion home would be if mamma did not return. If your wife is slowly breaking down, from a combination of domestic cares and female disorders, make it your first *business* to restore her health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a peer as a remedy for feeble and debilitated women, and is the only medicine for the class of maladies known as "female diseases" which is sold, by druggists, under a *positive guarantee* from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction, in every case, or the money will be refunded. It is a positive cure for the most complicated cases. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. It's a legitimate medicine, too—carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. [illegible] Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after June 7th, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 A M	Day Exp.	11 04 A M
Western Exp.	4 43 A M	Mail	9 38 A M
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 A M	Altoona Exp.	1 00 P M
Pacific Exp.	8 45 A M	Mail Exp.	4 57 P M
Mail	4 26 P M	Phila Exp.	8 15 P M
Fast Line	8 47 P M	Eastern Exp.	10 17 P M
Way Pass.	2 36 P M	Fast Line	11 22 P M

STATIONS.	NORTH. Irvona Exp.† 66	NORTH. Church Train† 62	NORTH. Fast Line* 6	NORTH. Mail* 1	Dist.	SOUTH. Pacific Exp.* 1	SOUTH. Mail* 5	SOUTH. Church Train† 61	SOUTH. Cresson Exp.† 65
Cresson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wildwood f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dawson f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsbry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millside f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dysart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Condron f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frugality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Ormer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fallen Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flynn City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coalport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosebud f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irvona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 38 for points east of Cresson.

No. 5 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 38, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 4 57 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSBURG & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect June 7th 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 27 a m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Mail Exp.	4 57 p m
Mail	4 26 p m	Phila Exp.	8 16 p m
Fast Line	8 47 p m	Eastern Exp.	10 17 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Fast Line	11 22 p m

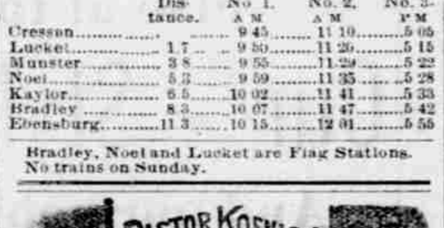
SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 4. A M	No. 3 P M
Ebensburg		7 30	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3.0	7 40	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4.8	7 46	10 35	3 50
Noel	6.1	7 51	10 38	3 55
Munster	7.5	7 56	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9.6	8 03	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 10	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M
Cresson		9 45	11 10	5 05
Lucket	1.7	9 50	11 26	5 15
Munster	3 8	9 55	11 29	5 22
Noel	5.3	9 59	11 35	5 28
Kaylor	6.5	10 02	11 41	5 33
Bradley	8 3	10 07	11 47	5 42
Ebensburg	11 3	10 15	12 01	5 55

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations.
No trains on Sunday.



Two Bottles Cured Her. VI

CARROLL, Iowa, July, 1889.

I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

HARRISVILLE, Pa., March, 1891.

We began using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for our 14-year-old daughter (who had had epileptic fits since she was 5 years old) over a year ago with but little hope of any good, as we had been so often disappointed in other remedies, but soon after using this medicine she began to get better, and we hope that any and all afflicted with this terrible disease will try your wonderful remedy. I recommend your medicine to every one affected with any *nervous affliction whatever.* R. S. BINGHAM.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

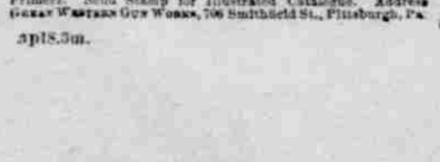
AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.



Seines, Nets, Double Breech-Loading Shot Guns, choke-bored, $9 to $50; Single Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $5 to $2[illegible]; Breech-Loading and Repeating Rifles, $2.50 to $40; Muzzle-Loading Double Shot Guns, $6 to $35; Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $20; Revolvers, $1 to 20; Double-Action Self-Cockers, $2.50 to $20. Cartridges, Shell, Caps, Wads, Tools, Flasks, Pouches, Primers. Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 706 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

apl8.3m.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Its Origin and Career—Coined for Use in Oriental Countries.

One of the annoyances of business men is the "trade dollar," says the Kansas City Star. A man will come in hurriedly, make a purchase, and throw down a disc of silver that looks and rings like a dollar. After he is gone the merchant finds a "trade dollar" in his till, and it has a tendency to make him irritable.

The trade dollar was a commercial convenience when first coined, but it is now a commercial nuisance. In 1873 the trade dollar was issued for purposes of trade with China and other Asiatic countries. Before that time Americans had been buying Mexican dollars and shipping them to the Orientals in payment of merchandise. The trade dollar was never intended for circulation in this country, but for exportation abroad. For five years they were coined and largely used. The act authorizing their coinage repealed the act authorizing the coinage of the standard dollar, thus making them for a time the only dollar coins issued by the United States. The merchants might as well have used silver bars for eastern trade, but it was thought that the stamp of the government certifying that 420 grains of silver 900 fine would give other countries greater confidence than to use simple bars of silver unstamped and uncertified. From 1873 to 1876 they were legal tender, and 15,000,000 of them were coined. From 1876 to 1878 all trade dollars coined were not legal tender, but it is the opinion of eminent lawyers that the 15,000,000 already coined were legal tender, while those coined after 1876 were not. Their coinage was discontinued February 22, 1878, up to which time there had been 35,959,360 coined. The exact value of a trade dollar now is 77 cents, although people get as much more than that for them as they can.

February 19, 1887, an act was passed by congress authorizing the redemption of trade dollars for six months, dollar for dollar. At that time statisticians estimated that there were about 7,000,000 in the country. As 7,689,036 were redeemed it is probable that there are not many now in the United States, although they do not command a premium as rarities.

Like all the other coins of value the trade dollar has been counterfeited, most of the counterfeits being made of type metal and circulated in China, Japan and the East Indies. The inhabitants of the east have learned to be wary and watchful when handling coins that come from the occident. Most of the trade dollars that went to the eastern countries were melted and recoined in the currency of the orient. The trade dollar contains four more grains of silver than the standard dollar, and has eight one-thousandths the less of alloy.

THE LONG-BEARD FRATERNITY.

A Queer Bond of Sympathy Between Men Who Are Strangers.

A social philosopher in the Boston Transcript says that there is a kind of freemasonry in beards. A man with a long beard always makes the acquaintance of other men with long beards. Their beards are the only common friend they need; and no man with such a beard will ever suspect any evil of another man with a long beard. Thousands of dollars have been borrowed with nothing but a beard for security. The acquaintance generally begins in the same way.

"A fine day, sir," says one long-bearded man to the other. They have been glancing at each other for some time in a friendly sort of way. The other makes a casual reply about the weather.

"Good weather for whiskers to grow," says the first jocularly.

"That's a fact," says the other; "how long have yours been growing?"

"Just seventeen years last Thanksgiving."

"Well, I beat you by a year and a half."

Then they compare measurements; and from that time they get on famously. This is as good a means of introduction as being very fat. Did you ever notice how quickly two fat men get acquainted, and from comparing weights advance to all sorts of friendly confidences?

WOMEN AND PET DOGS.

Thousands of Dollars Expended Which Might Be Put to Better Use.

The mighty Cæsar once asked, on seeing strangers in Rome fondle monkeys: "Do the women of your country bear you no children, that you are compelled to center your affections on those vile creatures?" He was evidently disgusted; but then he had never become hardened to such sights as may be seen on daily strolls up Fifth avenue, writes a New York correspondent. I walked from St. Patrick's cathedral to Thirtieth street on the avenue, and if I saw one ugly little canine decked with costly ribbons coddled and fondled by pretty women as they rolled along in their private carriages I saw a hundred. I have heard, and I believe, that enough money is spent on dogs in this city every year to put one hundred candidates for the ministry through college. We are not much in advance of the barbarian who visited Rome two thousand years ago to pay tribute to the world's conqueror, after all.

THE BORE IN THE AMAZON.

A Curious Phenomenon Observed in Great Rivers.

The "bore" in great rivers is a curious phenomenon concerning which we get some interesting information from the recent United States supplement to the sailing directions of the east coast of South America. The bore on the Amazon seems to partake of the character of a tidal wave. It sometimes occurs in the western branch of the Amazon near spring tides, but generally confines itself to the shallows and affluents, and is not dangerous in depths greater than four fathoms.

It announces its presence by a roar which is heard at a distance of several miles. This ominous noise increases as the wall of water approaches, and then the front of the bore, from five to twelve feet in height, surges in with a breaking force and spreads over the shallow waters off Maraca island and the estuaries of the Araguri river. The velocity is from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Strange as it may seem, the phenomenon never develops except at low tide, and is most frequent and destructive at the equinoxes. The Chinese rivers have the most remarkable bores. Then comes the Amazon.

Sometimes three or four of these great waves dash up the river in quick succession. The explanation of the phenomenon is easy. It is partly due to the trades and partly to the prevalence of strong winds, peculiarly favorable to the formation of a wall of water. The storm wave of a cyclone seems to unite with an exceptionally high tidal wave.

Dr. Johnson's Wooing.

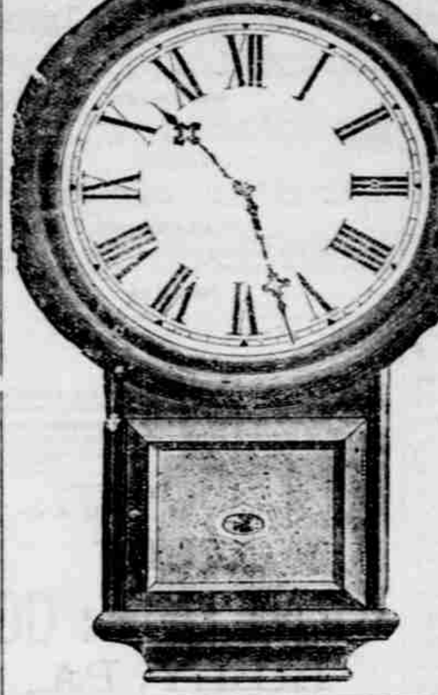
One of the most sensible woings mentioned in history is that of Dr. Samuel Johnson and his lady of his heart. He wrote to her that he was of humble origin, that he had no money and that he had had an uncle hanged. The lady replied that she cared neither more nor less for a man on account of his parentage, that she herself had no money and if she had had no near relatives hanged she had about twenty who deserved to be, and she wished they were.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade; as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

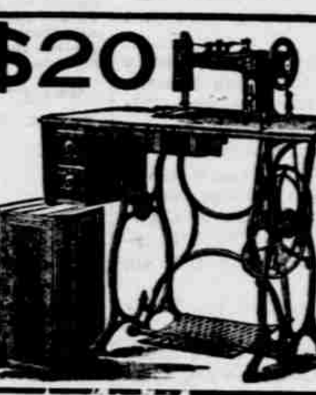
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

ONLY $20

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

15 DAYS TRIAL.

HIGH ARM, PHILAD'A SINGER.



Has Self-setting Needle, self-threading shuttle, is noiseless and light-running, has the handsomest wood-work, and finest set of extra attachments. Don't pay agents $55 or $60; send for circular.

THE C. A. WOOD CO.
17 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER

And Manufacturer & Dealer in

HOME AND CITYMADE FURNITURE

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

ALTOONA, PENN'A

☞ Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

jun12 91 ly NR

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet, 10c.

JOB :: PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN

Printing Office

Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS,
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LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND
VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK,
LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND
HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

HOW SWEDES MOURN.

No Complaint, No Sign of Grief on the Part of Bereaved Ones.

It is remarkable how foreigners domiciled in this country still cling to their native customs. This is especially true when they are congregated in large numbers. The single German, Frenchman or Norwegian who has made his home in some portion of this land of liberty may still adhere to his oddities and habits of old, but he does not meet with the necessary encouragement from his fellows, and probably finds that often ridicule takes the place of the expected approbation.

Last summer a field hand on one of the farms in North Dakota was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The proprietor of the farm notified the parents of the unfortunate Swede of their son's fate. They were an old couple who own and farmed one of those quarter-section tracts that Uncle Sam gives away so lavishly. They had been in this country for many years, their son was born here, and yet, when it came to the solemnity of burial, they reverted at once to the memories of their native land and its customs.

The parents did not even go to view the body nor attend to its preparation for the grave, says the Illustrated American. Friends brought it home in an ordinary farm wagon, and then, instead of carrying it into the house, placed the remains upon a wide plank resting on two upturned barrels in the stable. Horses grew restive as they always will when placed near a corpse. The cattle forgot to munch their hay, and cowered back in the stalls, showing their realization that something unusual was happening. All this while the dead boy's parents were busy within doors donning their best apparel; the aged mother even hunted up an old hair trunk, from the depth of which an odd and peculiar sort of miter was taken, decorated with ribbons of all possible and impossible colors. This she solemnly placed upon her head, as she had seen it done in the faraway home, so long ago, near the North Cape.

They then took chairs, side by side, in their living-room and waited.

After awhile friends arrived, many of them wearing odds and ends of costume brought from over the ocean scores of years ago.

Then all, excepting the parents, adjourned to the stable, collecting around the body of the dead man, where refreshments were served, and an occasional low, wailing song was chanted. After this they proceeded to the burial ground ten miles away, and the last sad rites were performed after the same simple manner.

Strangest of all, the two beings most interested still sat within doors, in solemn silence, decorated with their quaint relics of dress. They declined to accompany the funeral cortege, and hours afterward, when the mourners and friends had returned, were sitting immovable as though spellbound. Supper for the entire assemblage concluded this rather ghostly performance, but the old people who had lost their boy still sat silently as before, without an expression of complaint or plea for sympathy. Was this a lack of feeling or stoicism?

WOODCHUCKS AS CLIMBERS.

The Fact Established That They Can and Do Climb Trees.

Some people have long asserted that the woodchuck can climb trees as readily as the bear can, and that in the early summer they habitually seek the branches of apple and other fruit trees to feed on the tender and juicy young leaves. This assertion has been ridiculed by others, who say that it is impossible for a woodchuck to climb a tree, the animal not being physically capable of performing such a feat. That the woodchuck can and does climb trees, however, was demonstrated in a most unmistakable manner in an eastern village a few days ago. R. Beck, president of the Hammondsport (N. Y.) board of education, was sitting in the door in the rear of a store when he saw a big woodchuck come stealing along a gravelly knoll across the creek, not more than a hundred yards distant. The woodchuck stopped at the foot of a tree, inspected it for a moment and then climbed it with the ease of a squirrel, but going up as a bear climbs a tree. Beck called others to witness the sight. The woodchuck did not remain long in the tree and came down, letting itself down rump first. It then went up another tree, where it could be seen making a feast on the tender leaves. After enjoying the novel sight for some time a citizen got his rifle and picked the woodchuck from its perch. The animal was very fat, weighing nearly twenty pounds.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE INSANE.

A Man Who Recovered His Sanity Tells His Emotions.

My wife came to see me, but she did not try to have me released. I demanded a trial, but no lawyer would defend me. Then I realized that the whole community was against me. I became so wroth that my anger seemed to hang over me like a dark cloud. It pressed me to the floor and held me there. Men came after a long time and took me away, I thought to another prison. One day a cat came into my cell, and I tried to bite her. She made the hair fly, but I killed her.

I don't know how long I remained here, but one morning the sun rose and shone in at me through the window. It seemed to be the first time that I had seen the great luminary for months. A mist cleared from before my eyes. My brain began to work and suddenly I realized that I had been insane.

I called the keeper and when he saw me he exclaimed: "Thank Heaven!" and grasped my hand. I was not long in putting on another suit of clothes and turning my face toward home. A physician said that I was cured and everybody seemed bright and happy at my recovery. I went home. My wife fainted when she saw me and learned that I had recovered my mind. I asked for my little children, and two big boys and a young lady came forward and greeted me. I had been in the asylum twelve years.

How Names Grow.

It is currently related in New Bedford that several generations ago a ship was wrecked near there and only one boy saved. As they did not know his name, they called him Johnny Crapaud, and the descendant of this boy was congressman from Massachusetts, Hon. Mr. Crapo. To these may be added, says American Notes and Queries, the case of Judge Poland, of Vermont, of whom the story is told that his family were Poles and bore an unpronounceable surname; they were called the "Poles" and the "Polanders," so that the name gradually crystallized into "Poland." There is also the name common in the south, "Dabney," which is supposed by the aristocratic owners to be a corruption of the French "D'Aubigne," and probably first imported by some noble Huguenot exile.

Napoleon's Name in Italy.

The name "Napoleon," according to a writer in the Nouvelle Revue, [illegible] to be found during the middle ages more frequently in central Italy than in northern Italy, but it was not heard in Naples itself. From this it is argued that the appellation was used to designate families that had removed from the vicinity of Vesuvius, just as the Gaetani, the Adriani, the Romani, the Forloni and others derived their names from their [illegible] towns.

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A FISHY STORY.

An Account of a Detective's Capture of a Thief.

A Method of Catching [illegible] Which, Whether [illegible] or Not, Was Certainly Very Ingenious.

They were discussing the [illegible] bring a prisoner from the [illegible] arrest to headquarters at the [illegible] office not long ago, and the [illegible] and [illegible] were instanced [illegible] expedients, and handcuffs, [illegible] pocket bludgeons thongs as [illegible] aids.

"I know," said a detective who had been to Europe and [illegible] in the [illegible] of London [illegible] New York Times reporter, "[illegible] pocket was once arrested [illegible] captor seeing his prisoner's [illegible] he got to the lockup, and [illegible] anyone putting a hand on him. It happened this way: A detective, who was often detailed to gatherings [illegible] the houses of parliament, [illegible] Abbey and other public places, [illegible] across a wiry little man who, he discovered had no business where he was seen and did nothing for a living.

"Coincidental with the man's visits to crowded places were complaints of [illegible] cenies of articles that were [illegible] the pockets of tails of coats and especially silk handkerchiefs. The detective suspected the little wiry man, but he evidently had more than one confederate to pass what was stolen so as to be 'clean,' for the officer who was watching him and was [illegible] of reproof from his superiors for [illegible] in not discovering the [illegible] had arrested twice by other [illegible] 'shaken down' without finding any stolen goods in his possession.

"Strange officers were used to make the arrests in order that the suspected man might not become familiar with the principal detective's face, as he determined to get him 'by hook or by crook.' Now I don't mean the [illegible], but it came out that way. The detective belonged to one of the [illegible] fishing clubs that abound in London and was familiar with tackle.

"Procuring four dozen [illegible] hooks of the size and strength used here for blackfish, some flax thread and a needle, he passed an afternoon in turning the tail pockets of an old-fashioned frock coat into a thief trap. The hooks were ringed, and with the needle were sewed bent out, just inside the pocket, permitting the hand to enter, but preventing its withdrawal. He knew of a book sale that would be largely attended at the east end of the Strand and made up carefully for it, so that when he left home he was a pleasant-faced old gobe mouche.

"At the book sale he took care to be as vacuous and unmindful of his surroundings as possible, but noted the presence of the suspect and waited calmly for a bite. It came. There was a tug at his coat and a bitter oath, and he knew that his man's hand was held by the hooks, and that he would not venture to risk the agony that tearing away forcibly would inflict. So he said quietly: 'If you follow me our surgeon will relieve you,' and attempted to walk to Scotland Yard half a mile away, the trapped thief following with his hand in the detective's pocket.

"But such a large crowd gathered that the detective had to take a cab, and he landed the man safely in the detectives' office. He was held by four of the hooks and the barbs had to be cut off before they were extracted. The thief confessed and went to prison for a short term, but the Scotland Yard authorities frowned on the detective's method and prohibited any further experiments of the sort for fear the newspapers would denounce the [illegible] as cruel. But a deadlier trap could not be baited for a 'clyfaker.'"

SHOOTING THE IZARD.

One Must Be a Good Marksman and Fire Quickly.

"Le voila! Tirez, tirez!" and then trotting along, casting a dark shadow on the white snow, was an izard about one hundred and seventy-five yards above me, writes Paul Van Dyke in Scribner's. I unslung my rifle and followed with the sight. He stopped for an instant. Crack! He whirled and trotted back again, stopped, cracked and, with a bound, he disappeared among the rocks. We watched in vain for his reappearance and turned to mount, exchanging mutual condolences. Suddenly "Voila!" and there he was again on the other snow field at our right. Crack! went the Winchester, and then he seemed to understand for the first time where the trouble came from, for he was off like the wind, while I emptied the three remaining cartridges of my magazine at the flying clouds of snow. The miss was set down to the natural nervousness at the first izard, and it was not until some hours afterward that I noticed a derangement of the rifle sights which would have made it impossible to kill at twenty yards. It was the first piece of bad luck.

HOW VOTERS ARE MADE.

Totally Ignorant Foreigners Turned Into Good Citizens of the Republic.

The most tiresome duty that the judges of the superior and common pleas courts has to perform is the naturalization of the thousands of foreigners that wish to become invested with the rights and privileges of American citizenship—especially just before election time. When naturalization is going on the courtroom is turned into a schoolroom. The clerk calls all the name of the prospective citizen, he steps up to the bar with his friend who is to declare that he has known him so many years and that he knows him to be of good moral character. Then the friend steps aside and a judge asks the embarrassed candidate a few questions to see if he knows enough about our government to be given a vote. This is part of a conversation between judge and candidate in the court of common pleas the other day, says the New York Times:

"What is the government of this country?" asked the judge.

"Republic," said the candidate.

"Who is the chief officer of this state?"

"The governor."

"And who makes the laws?"

"The sinnit."

"The senate and what?" with an emphasis on the "what."

"Yes, sir; yes, sir; the sinnit and w'at."

But he got his papers.

A Mammoth Washout.

Lake George has a mammoth curiosity which few people appreciate. About a mile south of Caldwell, in a field, is one of the largest holes that anyone has ever seen. It was started quite a good many years ago by heavy rains and has continued to expand until it is safe to say that several of the largest hotels could be deposited in it, leaving room for a number of other buildings of more small dimensions. The washouts have carried the earth into the lowlands and scattered it abroad, and the cave has swallowed up trees and portions of fences in its course, burying them or carrying them away. Each year the hole grows larger and the question is where it may reach to in years to come. It is a sight worth a tramp over the fields to see and should be installed as one of the curious attractions of Lake George.