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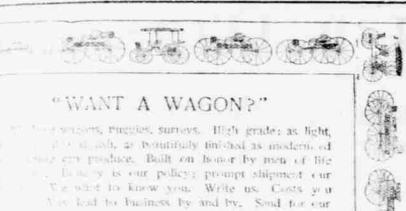
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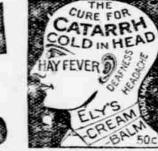
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sion Bounty, etc.

MEMORILS. The summer sum is sinking now, The western sky is all action, As wand ring through the meadow paths, The silent studows come and go: The mestions where, in childish give,

I gathered flowers or chased the bee I bend and plack a daisy fair, While tears my eyes are tilling fast, For memory comes, with scient step, And hills the val that hides the past,

So fraught with sorrows, joys and tears, I see myself, a slender youth, So include plant for soming years, As slowly bon of drove the cors, Name t knowing of life's carries and fears, But i seeing to sen the world to see, And planning all that I would be

Oh, enger, hopeful, trusting heart! You did not know life's thorny way, Or, even when earth's Lurels wor How quick they fade at close of day. Would I could be a year harmin, So free from heartache, e are and pain.

—Julia Wood, in Good Rousekeeping

DOWN IN A SALT MINE.

How It Is Operated a Thousand Feet Under Ground.

As our readers are aware, we have been working for the past three or four years to get a pass down into the Retsof salt mine at York, says the Geneseo Democrat. It so happened one day recently that two personal friends of ours had business down in the mine, and, meeting us afterward, they gave us a very graphic description of the trip, so much so that we aimost imagined we were with them from the time they left the top until they returned again, and for the benefit of our readers we will give their description of what they experienced and what they saw. Referring to the matter they said:

"You may imagine that you would like to go down that shaft, but let us tell you that when you once stood on the verge of that yawning ho'e waiting for the car to let you down, it is two to one that your courage would fail you and you would inform the guide that you would postpone the trip until some other day. Superintendent Chapin was the one who went with us, and, of cor se, there the workings of the whole plant from one end to the other. Well, we jumped into the car and waited for the signal to start and we did not have to wait long before the gong sounded and that was the signal to let her go. From that time until we reached the bottom no man will ever be fully able to deseribe the experience.

"When the signal sounds, the first thing you do is to hug your hat down on your head for keeps, and by the time that you have got that act accomplished it seems as though you were going down at about the rate of a thousand miles a minute. You have seen one streak of greased lightning chase another-well, it's no comparison. It seems as though the cable has been cut, and you are just dropping down to the bottom. You can't see, and the only thing to be heard is that terrible roar of the air as you rush through space. After the first two or three hundred feet there is a feeling it would be hard to explain, sort of goneness as it were, and you don't care much whether school keeps or not, and the changes

are so different and varied that one begins to wonder what will come next. "When near the bottom the car on which you are riding begins to slow up, and then comes the most peculiar experience of all. You imagine that you ire shooting apward, and you will soon be among the stars. You can imagine the sensation from coing down at the rate of about one hundred miles a minnte to going up at about seven times that rate. Finally the car lands at the bottom of the shaft, and you breathe a

sigh of relief as you step out.

"Well, the first thing you do is to look for salt; it's there, all around you, above, beneath, on all sides, but it don't look like salt near the bottom of the shaft, as lights are burned constantly and the smoke has blackened the walls. You look away to the east, through a long, dark tunnel, and you discern in the far distance some flickering lights, and you are informed that they are lights used by the workmen who are engaged in mining the salt. Your guide steps up to a man near where you land and says: "Three lights, please, and three tallow candles are handed out. It may seem a little strange that tallow eardles are used in this age of kerosene, gas and electricity, but such is the case, and they are the only lights used in the mine, and each man carries one, and they are hung up from the ceiling where the mining of salt is going on, and they are the handiest lights that can be used. They don't purchase these lights by the dozen or hundred, but by the

"The candles were lighted, and with them in hand we followed the guide and proceeded to make a tour of the mine; we might add, a partial tour, for it would take a person something like a week to walk all over the mined territory. We followed the guide along through dark and winding pathways, until we reached a point where the workmen were busily engaged mining the salt. They were not at work with pieles pieking it out, as might be supposed, but were breaking up the large umps and shoveling it into the cars, the salt having been blasted out ahead of them. While some were engaged in shoveling the salt, others were drilling soles into the solid mass, making ready for a blast, machines run by compressed air being used for this purpose. "As before stated, the main tunnel runs directly east, and is nearly a half mile in length. Near the shaft two other tunnels branch off from the main tunnel, one on either side, and run par-

allel with it. These, we believe, are termed airshafts. From these shafts rooms branch off both north and south, and in these rooms is where the salt is mined. These rooms are nothing more nor less than short tunnels, and in time will probably be lengthened out as far as the main tunnel or even farther, as they can go m.les in any direction and still be in the salt. The rooms are, perfrom seven to eight feet in height. A section of salt some thirty feet in thickness is left between each room as a support to the solid mass above. A thickness of five or six feet is left above as a roof, and a substantial roof it makes, as the salt in its natneal state is almost as hard as rock. There are no other supports than the

"Of these rooms mentioned there are tifty or sixty at the present time, and

the workmen are distributed about, working in several rooms at a time. There is no neces ity of a foremen in each room, as the number of cuttonds. of salt delivered at the shaft tells the tale as to whether the men are shirking their duty or not. A railway runs through the main tunnel and branches extend in all directions. The ears are hanled from the several rooms by large, powerful males, and there are some thirty of these in the mine. "There is a blacksmith's shop in the mine where the tools are repaired and

the anties are shod, and there is also a large stable where the mules are sheltered during the night. Of course they anyway, but if allowed to roam about they could find nothing to ent but sait and the railroad track, and the average nule cannot exi t on a diet of this kird. This stable is far ahead of the ordinary stables about the country, and there is every convenience and luxury for his muleship. The stables are some forty or lifty feet in length and twenty or thirty feet wide, with wood floor and vooden stalls and mangers. This is the only combustible substance there s about the mine, and there are no exposed lights anywhere about it. Directly in the rear of the stables is what s known as the barnyard. This is a irge room ent in the solul sait, and ere the mules are turned out for re-

"One may imagine that a salt mine s a bad pince to work, but aside from the fact that it is a little dismal there are no bad features about it. Unlike a coal mine, it is clean, and there is almost an even temperature the year around, ranging from fifty-eight to exty degrees, winter and summer. he ventilation is perfect and the sysem for supplying fresh air is not exselled by any mine in the world. In ome of the passageways the air rushed brough with such velocity as to extinguish the lights.

"The experience in going up the he bottom of the ear. The roar of the wind as you hustle up toward dayight is about all that can be heard. When near the top the speed is essened, and it is then that one imagines that he is going down again at the rate of about a thousand miles a ninute, but finally the daylight begins o peep down at you and you are landed safely on top, only a few seconds having clapsed since you walked upon the

"PETER'S PENCE." Something of the History of an Ancient

ear below."

Catholic Custom. A custom of so ancient date in the Catholic world that it runs back to the lays when civilization was young is the mmual contribution of "Peter's Pence" r tribute to the pope. One day in each ear in all the Catholic churches proughout the world a contribution is taken up, the proceeds of which are sent to the pope. He uses the money for defraying the expenses of the administration of affairs in the Holy See. The custom of collecting "Peter's Pence," or "Rome sect," as it is sometimes called, is of ancient organ.

Centuries ago it was first observed by the English people, tribute then being levied to the extent of a penny for every house, payment being made about August I of each year.

The pence was first a tribute offered to the Roman pontiil in reverence to the memory of St. Peter, whose successor the pope is believed by Roman Catholies to be. The first idea appears to have come from England. It is ascribed by some to Ina, king of the West axons, who, in A. D. 721, went as a ligrim to Rome and there founded a occital for Anglo-Saxon pilgrims, to e maintained by an annual contribution from England. Others say the monor is due to Offa and Ethelwulf, at east in the sense of their having extended the custom to the entire Saxon

The tribute consisted then in the payment of a silver penny by every family who possessed land or cattle of the enrly value of thirty pence. It was collected during the five weeks between St. Peter's and Mt. Paul's day and Approx 1. Since the total annexation f the papal states to the kingdom of taly, this tribute has been largely intensed in France, Belgium, England and Ireland. When Ina, king of the axons, inaugurated the custom now ime-honorest, a penny yearly was the mount collected from each person. - N. Y. Advertiser.

NEW YORK GALLANTRY. 'e ple on a Wedding Tour Can Have the

Dest There Is. A theater party of single young folks e m a near-by New Jersey town, says he New York Sun, having dined at the Bromswick rather early concluded to atilize the pure time in seeing the city, and they went to the Madison Square the ten power as the nearest point of increst. They were almost too late, beame the time was within three minutes of six o'clock, and the elevater quit essiness at that hour. The attendant an prefuse with apologies, and said he could only take them to the top of the

tower, but they would have to walk One of the very vonneest of the party. a quick-witted, never-to-get-left young man, who was assuring his fair partner that they wouldn't walk down, renarked, with an expression of great

Well, this is too bad-a fellow on his edding tour to be rebuffed like that." Instantly the attendant grinned enumbly and, after eying suspiciously te maiden, all covered with binshes aid, with a Chesterfieldian bow: "The levator will take you up and bring you back." And it did.

Influence of the Hair. A French doctor has evolved the theory that the color and nature of the hair have an influence on the pursuits of man. Thus, he declares that redwhiskered men have a tendency toward the race track and the hunting field, men with straight black hair are apt to feel that they have a call to the minis-

travelers and adventurers

THE CONSCRIPTION PLAN. A Law That Loses More to a Nation Than

Is Gained by It. When the gain of what is termed a whole nation under arms is estimated, the exaggeration, says the Fortnightly Review, of the pompous phrases hides the nakedness of the fact that large numbers of young men are lost to their country by the means to which they resort to escape military service. In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legions; in France men are less numerous, because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gayly and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to immigrant ships, thus choosing life-long self-expatriawould be well stellered in the mine, | tion, and every year, as the military and fiscal burdens grow heavier, will lads go away by preference to lands where, however hard be the work, the dreaded voice of the drill sergeant cannot reach them, and they can "eall their

souls their own." Patriotism is a fine quality, no doubt, but it does not accord with the chill and supercitions apathy which characterizes the general teaching and temper of this age, and a young man may be pardoned if he deem that his country is less a mother worthy of love than a ernel and unworthy stepmother, when she demands three of the fairest years of his life to be spent in a barrack yard, and wrings his ears till the blood drops from them or beats him about the head with the butt of a musket because he does not hold his chin high enough or shift his feet quickly enough.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN.

Figures Showing That the Popular Explanation is Not a True One. It is a well-known fact, says the Chieago Mail, that there are more females than males among the civilized Christian nations of the world, and scholars have generally asserted that the cause of the differences was the frequent wars in which many males, but no females were killed. Statistics now proves this theory altogether erroneous. shaft is somewhat different from that I fit were correct, those nations which while going down. The signal is given | have had most wars ought to have the from below after you have been safely | greatest | preponderance of women, stationed in the car, and away she | chief among them France and Germany. And the most peaceable nations ought on your head and your clothing seems to have nearly as many males as feto sit right down tight where it males. But statistics proves the conbelongs A person who is a lit- trary. Finland, a very peaceable counse weak in the knees would also have try, heads the list with 1,130 women to tendency to sit right down tight on | 1,000 men; Norway and Sweden, which have hardly had a war for the last two centuries, follow next with 1,070 women to 1,000 men. France, which has been carrying on more wars than any other great nation for near! three centuries,

has only 1,007 women to 1,000 men, the same as Belgium, the most peaceable nation on earth. Germany, the warlike, and Switzerland, the peaceable, are both down in the list with 1,040 females to 1,000 males. In the Balkan peninsula where small warfare is being carried almost without ceasing, there are only 946 females to 1,000 males, and in Greece and Bosnia only 900 females to 1,000 males. So, evidently, war has nothing to do with these inequalities in the number of sexes. But probably Charles Darwin in his theory of sexual selection with its influence on births. may offer an explanation more satis-

factory than that of deaths in war. IMMENSE AQUARIUMS.

The Three Places Where the Largest in the World Are Found. The three largest aquariums in the world are those at Erighton, Hamburg and Paris. The Brighton aquarium which takes the lead, has forty-one tanks, containing all varieties of fish. from the stickleback to the sturgeon. Its area is 715 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth. Some of the tanks are of vast capacity. There is one in particular, which contains 100,000 gallons of water, and has a plate glass front, through which the habits of very large fish may be studied. The Hamburg aquarium is nearly the same size as that at Brighton. The Paris aquarium, belonging to the French Acelimatization society, in the Bois de Boulogne, is fifty yards in length by about twelve in breadth, and contains forty tanks. All three, however, are about to be eclipsed by an aquarium at New York, where the well-known depot of immigration-Castle Garden-is to be transformed into an aquarium, which is to

tanks for sharks and other large and dangerous fish. A Queer Italian Inn. The only subsidized inn, perhaps, is on the island of Capri. Mine host, grateful for the long-continued patronage of artists, who are the chief foreign residents of the island, and knowing that they are far from rich, left the inn to his heirs with these curious conditions annexed: The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than six franes; if any artist is too poor to pay so much he shall pay what he can, and paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the ecommodations accorded to those paying the highest price; if any German artist who has failed as a student of art in Italy shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated, and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promise never to return to Italy. The provisions of the will seem to have been carried out faithfully, for the prices are moderate, the red wine is always obtainable and the walls of the inn are covered with paintings, the work of

impecunious artists. Linek Little Minerals An interesting exhibit for the world's fair is to come from the Black Hills, S. D., which will display in novel form the minerals found in the hills. The exhibit, when arranged, will be in the form of a two-story-and-a-half cottage. The framework of the structure is ready built, and is in the style of the renaissance, with towers and numerous details, of course, until all the material has been collected, but the following plan will be carried into effect as near possible: The foundation will be made of pure white limestone headed with a layer of Buffalo Gap "calico" stone. The first story will be veneered with pink quartz. Above that the handsomest rocks obtainable will be usedexpper, mica, schist, needle, spar, garnet, etc. The lower part of the tower will be made of rubics and the upper part of some sparkling substance. The windows and shingles are to be of mica and the steps of marble. The cottage will no doubt prove an attractive try, while light-haired men are natural feature of the state exhibit.

FLOWERS BY TELEGRAPH. A New Branch of the Florist's Business-

Roses Cheap at Gibraltar. There is a sign over the door of a florist in New York which says: "Flowers by Telegraph to All Parts of the World." This sign seems sufficiently extraordinary to warrant inquiry into its exact meaning. The mental eye saw baskets of roses whizzing across the country, so the owner of the flower store was interviewed by a World writer upon the subject, and he said:

"Yes, flowers by telegraph sounds strange, but it is nevertheless quite possible, and done in a perfectly simple way. Here is how it is managed: We have arranged with one of the leading florists in every city in this country and Europe, so that when any of our customers come, write or telegraph to us and tell us to send flowers to some friend in another city we at once telegraph the order to our correspondent and have it filled immediately. We charge the cost of telegraphing or cabling to our customer. The scheme has only just been started, but its working has surprised and delighted both ourselves and our customers. My partner is in Europe now establishing new stations, and we hope to have a complete belt around the world soon.

"An amusing incident happened in Gibraltar. A young woman had sailed from New York on an Italian steamer and an admirer wanted a bunch of roses sent to the ship when she arrived off Gibraltar. Ten dollars was the amount he invested. I telegraphed my correspondent to go out in the boat with the flowers and have them handed over the side of the ship. Now it seems that flowers are very abundant in Gibraltar, and the florist had never received so large an order before. I forget how many dozen roses were secured, but they almost filled the small rowboat. and the effect was as if a flower bed were floating out from the rock. The boat attracted great attention from the ship, and all the passengers flocked to the side to watch the flowers approach. Of course there was great curiosity to know whom all this floral display was for, and when the name of Miss Evans. I believe that was the young lady's name, was called out, she became uncomfortably conspicuous. Devotion represented by a boat load of flowers must be that of something more than friendship. The young lady was an object of interest the rest of the voyage."

EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES.

The Six Method: by Which the Sweet Odors Are Obtained. Six methods of extracting perfumes are known, says the Science Monthly The first is expression by means of a special press, which is applicable without too great loss to fruit skins rich in essential oils, such as orange and citron peel, previously grated. Another method is that of distillation, which consists of heating flowers with watin a boiler. The essential oil is volatil ized and is condensed with the vapor of water in a worm and Florentine receiver. The water usually goes to the bottom and the oil floats. The oils of neroli, rose, patchouli, geranium, lavender, caraway, etc., are obtained in this way. The process is not applicable to the delicate perfumes of the mignonette and the violet, and for them recourse is had to maceration of the flowers in animal fat or mineral oils, which have the property of absorbing odorous substances, and are then washed in alcohol. The flowers are usually heated in the fat or the oil for a variable number of hours. For perfumes which cannot endure a high temperature the petals are placed between frames of glass coated with fat. This is the process of enflourage. The pneumatic process, which consists in causing a current of perfumed air or carbon ic acid to be absorbed by coatings of lard on glass plates, appears not to have given satisfactory results. Another process consists in dissolving per fumes in very volatile liquids, like sulphuret of carbon, chloroform, naphtha, ether or chloride of methyl, and volatilizing the solvents, which can be done

great accuracy of its returns.

at a low temperature in a vacuum. The

last method has given very satisfactory

results in the extreme delicacy and

Educated Hounds. have 150 tanks for smaller fish, while In the early days of Illinois a gentlethere are to be gigantic pool or pond man prospecting through the country found himself at nightfall near a little two-story log cabin. Having been granted the privilege of staying all night, he was shown to the attic, where he found a couple of hounds, who, as his host explained, always slept there. As he was disrobing he gave a mighty sneeze, whereupon the two hounds gazed intently at each other a moment and then with one accord bolted out of the single window the room contained. The hostess, hearing the racket, appeared above and inquired the cause "Why," said the guest, "I sneezed, and

the hounds looked at each other a mo ment and then flew out the window." "Oh, that's it, is it? I'll tell you th reason they did that. I always whale the stuffin' out of 'em for sneezing around the house, so when you sneezed each thought the other one was the culprit and jumped out of the window to escape punishment."

LEO'S GENEROSITY. The Display of the Vatican Treasures of

The information that the pope would

make an extensive exhibit at the fair, which was contained in a late cable gram from Hishop Ireland, made happy those who have the welfare of the fair at heart. It has been known ever since Judge T. B. Bryan appeared before the pope and was so graciously received that the

vatican would be represented at the fair. The information received simply proves that the exhibit to be made is to be an important one. A formal request gables. It is impossible to decide on all | for space was made upon Director General Davis, and, of course, it met with favor. The amount of space desired cannot be told until full information is received. The one article that it is known will be displayed is a map of the world published in 1525, the first produced after the discovery of America. That map, which was promised for the fair to Judge Bryan, is of inestimable value. It has hung in the vatican for hundreds of years. The entire exhibit will undoubtedly be one of great value and of greater interest. The mere fact that it is made with the pope's blessing will attract to the fair hundreds of thousands of loyal Catholies who ordinarily would have remained away.

THE SEXTON'S STORY.

Many Memories Recalled Beside an Open Grave.

> For some time I had heard the ominous muttering of the distant thunder, but had been so absorbed with the beauties of the scenery that I had not realized the fast approaching shower till the first great drops which herald the coming tempest pattered around me, now and then one striking me and going through my thin summer coat.

I looked up and saw that I was just passing the gate of a country cemetery, and a short distance from the gate I espied a clump of trees, under which I thought I might find temporary shelter from the dash of rain that I knew

would soon be upon me. Passing through the gate, I went up the pathway a short distance and discovered a rustic house in the center of the group of trees which I had seen from the road. I started toward this house, when a flash of lightning near-y

When I recovered from the shock, the clouds had gathered so thickly that I peered into darkness as I approached the rustic house. As I was entering the door an apparent apparition arose before me, and I started back at the sight of an old man, all in white, with a long, snow-white beard and hollow eyes, who looked as if he might be a tenant of one of the old graves near by. But a welcome from him, uttered in a very pleasant voice, reassured me, and I entered just as the shower burst in all its fury.

As I took a seat beside the old man.

"Rather a dismal place to be caught in a thunder shower, isn't it?" "Well, yes," I answered, "it is so. 1 am glad I have company. But how happened you to be here at this time, if I may ask?"

"Why, certainly you may ask such a question. I am here to prepare a place for one of my tenants. You see I have been sexton of this cemetery for forty years, and I have come to look upon all the inmates as my tenants." I looked a little way from where we

sat, and the pile of fresh earth indicated the place where he had made preparation for the new tenant. Another blinding flash of lightning made me involuntarily start, and as the peal of thunder which followed died away 1 said:

"Forty years' that's a long time. I suppose you could tell some interesting stories from your experience here?" "Yes," answered the old sexton; "if I had the faculty of story-telling I

"Whose grave are you making ready now?" I queried.

could find enough to make many stor-

"Mrs. Trescott's," he said, in a musng manner, and I asked: "And who might Mrs. Trescott be?"

The old sexton sat in a study for a moment, and then replied: "Who was Mrs. Trescott? Well, I'll have to begin at the beginning. Sixty years ago Thomas and Robert Edmunds came to this town from Engand. The two men were brothers and had married sisters. Thomas, the eldest, was a widower with one daughter, three years of age. Robert's wife was an invalid, and their family consisted of a son, also three years old.

"These two brothers built those two houses that you can get a glimpse of over the tops of the trees youder. The ouses stand side by side, and in the rear between the two stands a gardener's house, where lived Richard Trescott, a gardener whom the Edmunds brothers had brought with them from England. Richard Trescott's wife was a thorough lady, and they had one son, Richard, Jr., four years of age.

"The two brothers built the large woolen mill which you passed just below here, and for many years the business went on. The brothers intended that Edward and Alice should wed at an early age, and the property thus be kept in the family.

"Richard Trescott had been gardener for the family for many years in England, and had succeeded his father, and so he had grown up with the brothers. It was only natural, therefore, that little Richard should be the playmate of

Edward and Alice. "All was well for several years, but when the cousins were tweive or thirteen years of age a slight trouble commenced. Edward had a hasty temper and an overbearing disposition, and so, on account of his superior standing and the knowledge that Alice was his intended wife, a jealousy was aroused by the strong friendship between Alice

quent outbursts. "Young Richard was a manly fellow, and stood Edward's insults in a calm and quiet manner, never resenting any of bis indignities.

and Richard, and this jealousy had fre-

"Matters went on thus until Edward and Alice were sixteen, and by this time the young man had become so exasperated that he told his father of the state of affairs. Thomas was soon informed, and a stormy scene ensued. The result was that Richard Trescott was obliged to leave the employ of the

brothers and so leave the town. "Soon after this, Thomas, the elder brother, was taken seriously ili, and, fearing that he might not live to see the union of his daughter and her cousin, he endeavored, by the most urgent persuasion, to make her promise that his desire should be realized on her

twenty-first birthday. "For a long time the girl refused to comply with this demand, but at length, when it became evident that her father could not recover, she con-

sented. "And so Thomas died, and it was understood that his will provided that in case Alice died before she was twenty-one, her half of the property should go to Edward, and in case she passed her twenty-first birthday without marrying her cousin he would take the property the same.

"As Edward grew older he showed signs of dissipation, and after a few years it became a common thing for him to go home at a late hour in the night, very much under the influence of isquor. A path ran up through the cemetery, where that driveway is, and th s made a short route from the village below to the Elmunds mansions on the hill. This path Edward used to travel when returning from the village. "As Alice's twenty-first birthday drew near Edward became anxious for the wedding, and it was said that when partially intoxicated he urged Alice to

set the wedding day a year sooner, and

made himself so obnoxious that it was only her promise to her dead father that prevented a positive rejection.

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"At length the time drew near for the important event. Just a week before Alice's birthday I had dug that grave by the side of the path where that tall monument stands. I finished the digging just before night, for the borial was to take place early the next forenoon.

"During the night we had a heavy thunder shower, and in the morning when I came down everything looked unusually bright in the clear, morning sunlight. I came up the path and started back in astonishment to see a man lying in the bottom of the grave. On close examination it proved to be Edward-dead. He had probably wandered aside from the path in the darkness, and, falling, his head had struck the opposite side of the grave, break-

ing his neck. "I hurried down to the village for help; and there I found great excitement prevailing. Squire Edmund's mansion had been struck by lightning the night before, and both the old gentleman and his invalid wife had been killed. One chimney was demolished and the end of the mansion badly shattered, but no fire was discovered.

"We carried Edward home, and the three bodies lay in state till the day of the funeral, when all were buried in the lot over there on the hill. "At the funeral Alice was accom-

panied by a fine-looking young man who was a stranger to all the townspeople. Many conjectures were made as to who this stranger might be, especially as he rode home with Alice in the Edmunds carriage.

"The next day after the funeral Alice received a note from the lawyer summoning her to call at his office. 'Good morning, Miss Edmunds,' said Lawyer Atwood, as Alice appeared in answer to his summons: 'I beg pardon for intruding in the midst of your sorrow; but there is a matter of business which must be attended to very soon. I believe your twenty-first birthday will occur next Monday, will

'Yes, sir,' answered Alice. " 'And I suppose you understand that the desire of both your father and you uncle was that you and your cousin Edward should be married, and so keep the property in the family?'

" 'I do,' Alice replied. " 'Now,' continued the lawyer, 'your Uncle Robert's will provides that Edward shall inherit all his father's property at the age of twenty-one. In case he died before that age it should come into your possession on your twent. first birthday. That gives your uncle's half of all the property to you next Monday, But your father's share stands in a peculiar manner. In case of your death before the age of twentyone it was to go to Edward; that part of the will is clear; but knowing that the objection to the union was all on your part, and wishing to make this union sure, your father intended to make provisions that if you passed your twenty-first birthday without marrying Elward the property should pass into his hands. Of all this you are aware, but your father also willed that at Edward's death your portion of the property which he had inherited should go to the town to found a hospital and

a public library. "According to these provisions you would inherit your uncle's part of the property next Monday and your father's part would go to the town.

"Here the lawyer hesitated a moment and then continued: "'I don't like this way of foreing young people to marry against their will, and I don't think a promise wrung from one at such a time as your promise was made should be binding. I have studied your father's will carefully, and I find that the language used in the

chance for you to acquire the whole property. "The will provides that if you pass your twenty-first birthday "without marrying" the property shall go to your cousin. Now, by a slight oversight, it does not specify whom you shall marry.

document leaves, by a technicality, one

"And with a pleasant 'good morning' the lawyer bowed Miss Alice out. "The next Sunday there was a quiet wedding at the mansion on the hill, and it then transpired that the young stranger was Richard Trescott, Jr.

gether, and Richard and Alice lived in the old house surrounded by a family of boys and girls." Here the sexton paused and appeared wrapped in memory. At length I broke his reverie with the question:

"And so the property was kept to-

"And so the new grave is for Alice?" "Yes," he answered, "for Alice; dear Alice. It was her last request of me that I should dig her grave myself." "And what became of the gardener?"

I asked. "Oh! yes, yes, the gardener," he said, as if he but half understood my ques tion. And then rousing himself, he "The gardener; well, you see Richard went to college and then my wife died, and I couldn't bear to be alone, and so I came back and became sexton of the town. Here I could be near the old home, and Alice always came to see me often, and my life was happy, until Richard came to live in the old mansion and I could call Alice daughter, and then I had the old house again. But I could never give up the

care of the cemetery." As the old sexton ceased speaking, the sun burst out again, and, bidding him good day, I sauntered forth on my ramble over the old town where I was passing my summer vacation.-David G. Davidson, in Boston Budget.

A Texas Woman's Great Rauch.

Richard Harding Davis thus writes of a lady who runs a Texas ranch: "When ladies go to call on Mrs. Richard King, after they have reached the front gab they have to drive ten miles up the walk to the front door. But the baker, when he wants to get at the kitchen. must drive thirty miles from the back gate. Mrs. King lives on her ranch, forty-five miles south of Corpus Christi. Over her acres roam one hundred thousand head of cattle. These are attended by three hundred cowboys and twelve hundred ponies. When there comes an order from a Chicago butcher for one thousand head of cattle, it is but short work to round them up and send them on their way. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would find this life ideally patriarchal. And none the less so by reason of the modern improvements of the home and house parties of this lady of large acres and many cat-