FALLIBILITY OF JUDGES.

The Men of the Beach Are Only Ordinary

Let me say here that I hold judges,

Mortals After All.

and especially the supreme court of the

country, in much respect, but I am too

familiar with the history of judicial

proceedings to regard them with any

superstitious reverence, says Charles

Sumner, quoted in an exchange. Judges

are but men and in all ages have shown

have been committed under their sanc

tion. The blood of martyrs and of

patriots, crying from the ground, sum-

It was a judicial tribunal which con-

demned Socrates to drink the fatal

hemlock and which pushed the Saviour

barefoot over the pavements of Jerusa-

lem, bending beneath His cross. It was

a judicial tribunal which, against the

testimony and entreaties of her father,

surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave;

which arrested the teachings of the

great apostle to the Gentiles and sent

himin bonds from Jerusalem to Rome;

which, in the name of the old religion,

adjudged the saints and fathers of the

Christian church to death, in all its

most dreadful forms, and which after-

ward, in the name of the new religion,

enforced the tortures of the inquisition

amid the shricks and agonies of its vic-

tims, while it compelled Gallileo to de-

clare in solemn denial of the great

truth that he had disclosed that the

It was a judicial tribunal which, in

France, during the reign of her mon-

archs, lent itself to be the instrument of

every tyranny, as during the brief reign

of terror it did not hesitate to stand

forth the unpitying accessory of the

Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms

of law, which sanctioned every despotie

caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust

divorce of his queen to the beheading of

Sir Thomas Moore; which lighted the

fires of persecution, that glowed at Ox-

ford and Smithfield, over the cinders of

Latimer, Ridley and John Rodgers;

which after elaborate argument upheld

the fatal tyranny of ship money against

the patriotic resistance of Hampden;

which, in defiance of justice and hu-

manity, sent Sydney and Russell to the

block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan

fathers persistently refused to obey,

and which afterward, with Jeffries on

the bench, crimsoned the pages of Eng-

lish history with massacre and murder

even with the blood of innocent women.

Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in

our country, surrounded by all the

forms of law, which hung witches at

Salem, which affirmed the constitution-

ality of the stamp act, while it admon-

ished jurors and the people to obey,

and which now in our day has lent its

sanction to the unutterable atrocity of

SAHARA THE VAST.

The Greater Part of It Almost Entirely

Destitute of Any Kind of Life.

the Atlantic ocean, between the Ca-

naries and Cape Verd, and traverses the

whole of north Africa, Arabia and

Persia, as far as central Asia. The

Mediterranean portion of it may be said

and thirtieth degree of north latitude. This was properly supposed to have been a vast inland sea, but the New

York Ledger says this theory was sup-

ported by geographical facts wrongly

interpreted. It has been abundantly

proved by the researches of travelers

and geologists that such a sea was

neither the cause nor the origin of the

Libyan desert. Rainless and sterile

regions of this nature are not peculiar

to north Africa, but occur in two belts

which go round the world in either

hemisphere, at about similar distances

north and south of the equator. These

correspond in locality to the great in-

land drainage areas from which no

water can be discharged into the ocean

and which occupy about one-fifth of the

total land surface of the globe. The

African Sahara is by no means a uni-

form plain, but forms several distinct

basins containing a considerable extent

of what may almost be called mountain

land. The Hoggar mountains, in the

center of the Sahara, are seven thou-

sand feet high, and are covered during

three months with snow. The physical

character of the region is very varied.

In some places, such as Tiout and other

oases in or bordering on Morocco,

there are well-watered valleys, with

fine scenery and almost European vege-

tation, where the fruits of the north

flourish side by side with the palmtree.

In others, there are rivers like the Uied

Guir, an affluent of the Niger, which the

French soldiers, who saw it in 1870, com-

pared to the Loire. Again, as in the

bed of the Tried Rir, there is a subter-

ranean river which gives a sufficient

supply of water to make a chain of

rich and well-peopled oases equal in fertility to some of the finest portions

of Algeria. The greater part of Sahara,

however, is hard and undulating, cut

up by dry water courses and almost en-

tirely without animal or vegetable life.

A Sociable Colonel.

Nebraska, was running for congress

many years ago, in the Fifteenth New

York district, says the Chicago Herald,

there was a certain Irishman who stead-

fastly refused to give the old soldier any

encouragement. The colonel was great-

ly surprised, therefore, when Pat in-

formed him, on election day, that he

had concluded to support him. "Glad

to hear it, glad to hear it," said the col-

onel; "I rather thought you were

against me, Patrick." "Well, sir" said

Patrick, "I wuz; and when ye stud by

me pig-pen and talked that day for two

hair's brodth, sir; but after you wuz

reached yer band over the fence and

scratched the pig on the back till he

laid down wid the pleasure of it, and I

made up me mind that when a rale col-

onel was as sociable as that I wasn't

A Beautiful Belief.

A curious and beautiful superstition

prevails among the Armenians that,

when anyone is seriously ill, the sick-

room is filled with angels who are sent

to watch over the patient. For this

reason the room is beautifully draped

and furnished with flowers, sweets,

dried fruits and cakes, and each visitor,

on entering, strikes a chord on a music-

al instrument which hangs at the head

the man to vote agin him."

of the sick-bed.

gone away I got to thinking how ye

ours or worse, ye didn't budge me a

When Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck, of

roughly to extend between the fifteenth

The Sahara begins on the shores of

the fugitive slave law.

unpityng guillotine.

earth did not move around the son.

Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history

a full share of frailty.

mons them to judgment.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

NUMBER 1.

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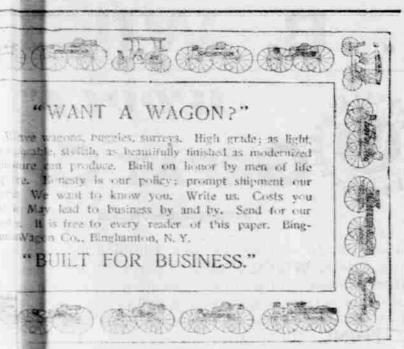
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THE SANDY HOOK LOOKOUT.

A Telegraphic Watch for Arrivals from Abroad.

How Your Friends Know When You Are Coming Home from Foreign Parts - An Old-Time

Servitor. A man who has watched with a great deal of interest the coming of immigrants from Camp Low, the stretch of and to the west end of Sandy Hook. is William De la Motte, the marine observer for the Western Union Telegraph Company down there. The buildng in which De la Motte works is fifty feet high and is of wood. Iron cables or guy ropes prevent the wind from across the sandy moors. All the pilots who bring vessels into New York know De la Motte. They speak of him as the count. It is supposed that he belonged to some noble family abroad, but he himself will never confirm this supposition. He has been an observer for the Western Union company for nearly a quarter of a century, says the New York News. He was formerly in the employ of the English government. He has been stationed at Sandy Hook for a dozen years or so.

This is the most important signal or sighting office on the American coast. All vessels bound for New York from abroad have to pass Sandy Hook to put into the bay. None of them gets within a mile of the lookout station before it has been identified and its arrival telegraphed to this city. Everything that enters the bay is reported. The big ocean greyhounds are spotted something like half a dozen miles out to sea. As soon as the name of the steamer is learned it is flashed over the telegraph wires to New York. Those who have made an ocean voyage or have friends who have may recall that either they or their friends have paid the Western Union Telegraph Company one dollar to have the steamer on which they were returning home reported as soon as sighted. Few of them have ever stopped to think how that information is obtained, however. If they had made inquiry they would have been told that he marine at Sandy Hook had spied the vessel heading for the entrance to our harbor. During the daytime this observer is Count De la Motte.

From seven in the morning till sevenat night the count sits in the little room in the very top of the tall tower down on the extreme point of the Hook alone with his telegraph instrument and his big telescope. Around him, so far as the eye can see, is the ocean. The count is constantly gazing out upon this endless expanse through his big telescope. It is a powerful instrument and will spy a vessel the moment it shows its spars above the horizon. By the time it gets its smokestack in sight the count has made out its name. He does not distinguish the name from any letters that might be painted on the vessel's bow. He makes the name out from the ship's general appearance. This is the count's specialty, and he is an adept at it.

From morning until night the count keeps his eye, the right one, glued to the big, long telescope. He sweeps the horizon slowly with the glass. Not a spot on that portion of the ocean of which he commands a view escapes his observation. As soon as he makes out the name of a vessel approaching he quits his eyeglass long enough to telegraph the fact to the ship news office own at the battery and the man in charge of the marine department of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The latter then sends out his message announcing the sighting of the steamer off Sandy Hook. The health officer at

cunrantine is also notified. At seven o'clock De la Motte is reieved by the night overseer, who also keeps up a similar performance all pight. No matter how dark or how thick the night is, this man is on the lookout for incoming vessels. He distinguishes them by individual signal lamps which they earry. Long before these signals are visible to the naked eye the night overseer discovers them

with his powerful glass. De la Motte lives in a neat little cottage near the tower. It is rarely that he leaves the sandy shores of the Hook. His food is sent down to him from the city, and his visitors are occasional newspaper men from this city. He is in constant touch with the world through the telegraph, yet as far away from it as on a desert island.

Dyeing Burglars. Burglars broke one night into the workshop of a dyer in Koslin, and had got together a pretty large sized package of valuable dye-stuffs when the dyer, awakened by the noise, appeared on the scene, armed with a doubleshooter. As he entered the door he espied two men skurrying off to the other end of the dye-house. At the summons, "Stand, or I fire!" they both jumped into a vat which they thought empty, but which was filled with some color liquid. Standing in the blue bath, they both eried for mercy. The dyer, however, took aim, and they ducked under, but soon came up again and earnestly entreated pardon. But the relentless dyer gave them the benefit of a few extra dips, and then turned them out into the street without giving notice to the police. The story got wind in Koslin, and everybody knows the indigo-dyed scoundrels. They are likely to remain men of mark for some time to come. - Vermischtes.

A Stylish Corpse. "She was the most stylish corpse," we heard a woman remark the other day in speaking of a leader of fashion lately deceased, and, prompted by cuelosity, we inquired what went to make

up a "stylish corpse." "Oh!" replied the gusher, with no hesitation, "she wore a black velvet gown with point lace trimmings, and her eyebrows penciled and cheeks and ips rouged, besides having her hair done in the most delightful fashion possible. Positively, to be such a beautiful corpse was worth dying for." To our prosaic mind the solemnity of death seemed to have been robbed of all its grandeur and force by the artificial trappings and adornments of the complexion specialist; yet in this age of fads the time is not far off when just | clerk. "You must have lost your head such caprices may be expected, for if | entirely." fashion sets the pace there will be, besides other modish follies, fads in funerals that will probably be even more ridiculous than the others. -Phila-

delphia Times.

GAMBLING CLUBS IN BELGIUM. In Defiance of Law High Play Is Carried On to an Unlimited Extent.

In 1871 the Belgian authorities definitely and officially closed the officially licensed public gambling establishment at Spa and Ostend, following, in this respect, the example of the German government, which had a few months previously abolished the public tables at Baden Baden, Wiesbaden, Hamburg and Aix-la-Chapelle. Before long, however, a number of clubs, falsely described as "private," sprang up at Ostend, Spa, Blankedbergee, Namur, Dinant and other places, where gambling was carried on just the same as before, with this difference, however, that whereas the public gambling tables had been subjected to the most stringent government inspection, the private clubs were not. These clubs, according to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, are open to anybody and everybody. Thus, for instance, at Ostend there are at least a dozen in the town besides the one which is located at the Casino. The clubs in town have nothing sly or secret about them. One is in the market place with an open door and a big brass plate at the side of it informing all that a social reunion is held every night within. Anybody who likes can enter. A secretary or clerk at the door makes a pretense of inscribing whatever name

one may choose to give him on a register, and the visitor becomes forthwith a member of the club for the space of twelve months without any kind of introduction, fee or formality being required. Another club of the same kind has been inscribed on the front of the house which it occupies in large gilt words: "The Cerele Gudule." At the latter the game is invariably cearte. The players sit at the middle of a long table facing each other. At one end of the table is seated one of the officials of the club, who keeps the book with the list of names of members desiring to play. Directly a game is over he calls the names from the list, and the beaten player who wishes to retire is replaced by another; or, in the case of banque ouverte, the losing player is instantly sameoul at the and the side of the two players, between them and the official above mentioned, sit two others of the club officials whose duty it is to enter all bets, to receive and pay the money in notes, gold and five-franc pieces, to shufile the cards, to hold the pack not in use and generally to see fair play. Large crowds usually stand behind each player's chair betting on the play.

UNITED STATES VOLCANOES. Alaska and the Aleutian Islands the Vol-

canic Region of the World. Prof. George Davidson, of the coast and geodetic survey, who was one of the pioneer explorers of Alaska, takes a deep interest in the recent reports of roleanic disturbances in the far north. When seen by a San Francisco Chroniele man he said:

"There is really nothing remarkable about the volcanie disturbances in Alaska, although the event is of interest. The whole coast of Alaska out to the east of the Aleutian islands is the volcanie and glacial region of the world. It is quite to be expected almost every week that some of the numerous volcanoes along that rugged coast will break forth, fill the air with cinders, ashes and smoke and cover the glaciers with nasty black sand and soot. Chignik bay, from which this last eruption was seen, is in latitude 56 degrees 19 minutes 20 seconds north and longitude 158 degrees 24 minutes 25 seconds west of Greenwich, on the southeast coast of the peninsula of Alaska, opposite the Semidi islands and about 300 miles from the end of the peninsula. The observer could not have seen Black peak as reported, for it is only 24 miles west-northwest from his position. He saw Mount Pavlof, on the west side of Pavlof bay, distant about 148 miles south, 42 degrees west from Chignik bay. The man who was at Wesnessenski island, lying off Pavlof bay, saw Pavlof volcano, distant from him 29 niles north, 68 degrees west.

"Paylof is one of the fifty volcanoes of the peninsula of Alaska and the Aleutian islands, of which twenty-five are in a state of activity, shown by smoking. Just west of Pavlof, about 10 miles, lies a cluster of peaks called Aghileen pinnacles, which are all marked by craters. Pavlof is in latitude 55 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 161 degrees 47 minutes west, and it has two craters. In 1764 and 1786, according to Russian authorities, Paylof was active, in 1838 it was smoking and it was 1867 I saw it smoking myself. Paylof is visible from all of the Shumagin islands, of which Megas is the largest. The view is particularly good from Sand Harbor, on Megas island. I shall not be surprised to learn of more eruptions in that locality at any time,

region of the whole world." A Weed That Eats Fish.

for, as I said before, it is the volcanic

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Snakin, Red sea country, contribures the following remarkable instance of a plant preying upon one of the vertebrata. The instance noted was observed by him when surveying the Paracel islands in the south China sea: "As I neared a pool cut off by the tide from the sea, I noticed among other submarine plants a very ordinary-looking flesh-colored weed. Bending to inspect it closer, I noticed numbers of small fish lying helpless in its fronds, apparently with little or no life in them. Putting my hand down to pick one of them up I found my fingers caught by mekers on the weed, the fronds of which had closed tightly upon them. The fish had been caught in every conceivable way-by the head, the tail, sides, etc.and some of them had been held until the skin was completely macerated Those of the fish that were still living had evidently been caught at different times, they appearing in all stages of exhaustion. I regret being unable to name either the plant or the fish, but that the botanic cannibal really preyed upon the finny denizens of the deep there isn't the least doubt."

"I don't see how you ever let such a mistake as 'the editor lies like a pirate' for the editor begs leave to explain' get into print," said the advertising

"Yes," mournfully assented the proof reader, writing out a little "Situation Wanted" advertisement and handing it over the counter. "I have."-Chicago Tribune.

NEGRO SONGS DYING OUT. Education Among the Colored Race Re-

sults in Neglect of Minstrelsy. The younger negroes, born in freedom, have a loathing for everything that pertains to slavery. They regard the old slaves with contempt, and because the younger ones can read and write they set the older ones down as being too ignorant to be considered, forgetting that they were once efficient workers and averaged superior in morals and manners to their descendants. One of the results of this is the dying out of the rich, melodious negro songsnot the songs of the "negro minstrel" type, which were totally unlike the real article. This the Boston Transcript regards as a very great pity, as these songs were wild and charming beyond

In slavery times the negroes were encouraged to sing. The wheat was reaped to the singing of the reapers, and the best singer generally headed the row. The ores who could pick the banjo or scrape the fiddle were peculiarly privileged. Here is a strange piece of folk lore: For many years, even long before the war, the fiddle playing and banjo playing had been dying out among the negroes, owing to a superstition that "de devil is a fiddler." The very old people have noticed this. The master of the mansion says: "In my father's time, and when I was a boy, there were very few regular musicians, and at parties, unless it was a grand affair, a lady played the piano, accompanied by a gentleman on the violin, and monstrous jigs and reels they played, too. But when it got too much like work almost anybody's carriage driver could be sent for out of the kitchen who could fiddle enough to dance the Virginia reel by. But when I grew up negro fiddlers were scarce among the plantation hands, except the 'professionals,' who were free negroes. They have been growing seareer owing

to this superstition about old Pluto "Among the city negroes the piano is the favorite instrument, as it is so much easier to acquire a certain proficiency on it than on the violin. In the country, though, it is generally thought unbecoming, at least for a 'church mem ber,' to play the violin, if not actually an audacious communication with Satan himself. But it involves neither deadly sin nor any spiritual risk whatever to play the accordion or the 'laporgan,' as they call it. The 'cor'jon,' consequently, is a very popular instru-

ACCIDENTS BY RAIL.

A Large Percentage Traced to Negli-gence, and Mistakes by Employes. An official publication has just been sued by the board of trade of England giving a list of the number of accidents to the 845,000,000 passengers carried by railways in that country during 1891. The lives lost from causes beyond the control of the travelers number 5, the lowest figure in any year on record. The classified list of accidents shows that engines or cars meeting with obstructions or derailments from defects in the permanent way are slowly diminishing

In 1881 there were 24 such cases, in 1890 there were 5, and in 1891 6. The greatest number of accidents, amountng to 25, come under the head of collisions within fixed signals at stations or sidings. With regard to derailments, two of the accidents were due to the points of the switches not being altered after the passage of previous trains, one was caused by the failure of the castiron girder, one was due to carelessness on the part of the engineer of a relief train, and one was due to unknown

Inadequate braking power was responsible for 12 accidents and fogs and storms for the same number also. In eight instances fault is found with a defective system of train dispatching, want of telegraph communication, or lack of a block system. Purely mechanical causes, apart from

human error, searcely appear at all, and it would thus seem, says the Engineer of London, in commenting on these returns, to be within human power to work railways without any accident whatever. While few railway officials will probably subscribe to this conclusion, the figures produced by the board of trade certainly show that abroad, as well as in the United States. too many accidents can be traced to negligence, want of care, or mistakes on the part of officers or servants.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLVER. Though the Weapon Was in the Sea the

Crime Went Not Unavenged of Men. I was walking along the dock that afternoon, when I ran into a tramp who was fumbling over a heap of rubbish in an ash barrel. He fished out an old revolver; barely

had his hand touched the weapon than he threw the pistol to the ground. Turning to me, he said: "I would like to take that iron with

"Well, there it is." "No, not for worlds."

"You are crazy."
"I am not. How do I know what may have been done with that revolver? Might it not have been used in some killing scrape? You know, it's a superstition among thieves and murderers to throw away their shooting irons. It is considered bad luck to hold 'em."

"Why so?" "Oh, there's no telling. Now this revolver," he said, "might have taken a man's life for all I know. There are rust stains on the handle. See for your-

I looked closely. There were dull stains there. These might possibly have been caused by human blood. But only the microscope could determine that definitely now.

'Maybe the man who fell before this gun was robbed for his money; maybe he had a home and family; maybe it was some atrocious midnight surprise." As the tramp said this he looked intently at the engine of death in a reflective fashion. Then, with a sudden movement, he threw it far out in the

I thought no more of the incident. Four months later my business took me to a small town in Connecticut. "You are just in time," said a friend; "there's to be lots of sport here to-day."

"How so?" I asked, inquisitively. "Well, we're to have a hanging bee. We're going to make a man swing for a bloody crime. Here is his picture in the paper."

I looked and started with surprise. It was the face of my tramp friend. THE MODERN OPTIC.

Effects of Civilization Upon the Human Eye.

Great Dangers to Man's Eyesight Brought About by Living in Large Towns-Increased Demands Upon the Visual Power.

The last one hundred years have increased the need and capacity for work upon small objects near at hand. One of the questions occurring to the mind is, do these different and increased demands bring increased facility and capacity to the human eye? Eyes are now used in ways never imagined by our remote ancestors, possibly never dreamed of in the oriental countries. Whatever there may have been in the way of sculpture among the Greeks demanding artistic and accurate vision, there was no typesetting, no electric telegraphy, no stenography and no typewriter. The eye of the patriarch Job was constituted at birth and went through life to old age very much such an optical instrument as that of the English squire who devotes himself to an outdoor life in the eighteenth or nineteeth century; but Job had no printed books to beguile the tedium and pain of his seat in the sand and ashes. The examination of the mummies in the Egyptian mausoleum shows that there has been no change in the anatomical conformation of the human ear in four thousand years, and there is no evidence that there has been any in that of the human eye; but the difficulty of preserving the eye for examination centuries after it has ceased to see prevents us from proving this. A writer in the Cosmopolitan thinks it is safe to say that it has not changed in any essential of anatomical form during the time of the human race upon the earth. But the demands upon it and its occupations are much more exacting and very different from those that obtained among the classic Greeks and Romans or the patriarchal Arabians.

The tendency of the people of our civilization to live in large towns, in the had air and with the absence of light incidental to such life, may have brought the human eye into many more dangers than those that come to it in a rural occupation. Yet accidents to the human eye in rural life are not at all rare. It may be that civilization generally attains the loftiest plane in large cities, where intellectual activity is most intense. With this come increasing demands upon the visual power, and often under improper conditions. But if the nineteenth century civilization of great towns has brought great dangers to the sight, it has also achieved great triumphs in the matter of examining the eye, so that we may determine and increase its power for work and find out and cure its diseases. It is perfectly possible, by means of the instruments of the nineteenth century, to exactly learn the optical condition of an eye, to decide just what glasses, if any, are needed for its perfect working: and it is also possible to look in upon it, and by the appearance of it : tissues and its blood vessels to decide as to the existence of serious disease, when there are few other symptoms that point to it, when there may be none besides to be found in the body that positively prove

There are two clases of disease, one constitutional and the other local, which illustrate this latter statement; the eye mirror opthalmoscope is the instrument by which such things are settled. Bright's disease, a name carrying dread to many a household, is the constitutional disease I referred to. In not a few cases the diagnosis of it is made by the examination of the retina with the eye mirror. The expert will make no mistake if the eye gives evidence of it, for its signs are positive, in minute bleedings from the blood vessels and peculiar fawn-colored spots on the retina. The surgeon dreads to find them, because they are evidence of an advanced stage of the malady which prematurely destroys so many lives. Bright's disease is, in fact, a degeneration of many of the tissues of the body, the walls of the arteries being among them. In no part of the body can this degeneration be so readily detected as in the retina of the

A Congressional Count. The four-year-old and seven-year-old

sons of a western congressman were playing with a set of numeral blocks and their mother was watching their innocent sport. "Oh, mamma!" exclaimed the

younger one, "I can count; listen;" and he rattled off: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king." The mother was inexpressibly shocked, but before she had time to

say anything the older boy put in: "Why, Harry," he said, "that's wrong.

"Very wrong; very wrong," sighed the mother. "Cert," went on the older boy. "This is the right way," and as the mother

waited for the correction by her older child he dashed into this: "Duece, tray, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king, ace." That night the mother had a confer-

ence with the congressman.-Detroit Free Press.

Iceland's Milk-White Lake. Herr Thoroddsen announces that he has found "a very long lake," stretching from the margin of the mighty glacier which forms the western side of the Vatna-Jokull, in Iceland. It is milk-white, from the glacier water of which it is composed, and has been named the Langisjor. The scenery around it is described as very beautiful, though the discoverer adds that "vegetation is quite absent." On the other side of the chain which terminates the lake in the south there is an extensive plateau, on which was seen the glitter of a large watercourse, probably the Skapta, and far to the south some great lava stream, dating, probably, from the 1783 eruption.

Turkish Proverbs. Don't take a wife during the holiday season and don't buy a horse in bad

weather. Two knives cannot find room in one sheath nor two loves in one heart. When you are buying a horse don't consult a pedestrian, and when you are courting a woman don't ask advice of a

bachelor. Wounds caused by a sword can be healed, but wounds caused by a tongue

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Business items, first insertion, see, per line subsequent insertions, See, per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50 Auditor's Notices. 2.50 Stray and similar Notices. 2.50 Exp. Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and exectiously executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

richest clergyman in the world. CHIEF INSPECTOR STEERE, of the New York police department, retires on a \$2,500 pension after thirty-five years of service, during which he never had a charge preferred against him.

PERSONAL GATHERINGS.

Hoffman house, New York, is the

REV. DR. HOFFMAN, who owns the

In the family of Philip C. Drumel, of Philadelphia, five generations are represented. Mr. Drumel is ninety-four years old and was a drummer boy under Napoleon, being present at the burning of Moscow.

H. B. McClelland, who has been teaching school in Encinal county, Tex., for \$40 a month, has been notified that he has fallen heir to the title and \$2,000,000 estate of his uncle, Lord William Moore, of England.

MRS. MARTHA A. HOGAN, Mrs. Mary A. Fassett and Mrs. Sarah A. Fassett, triplets, were present at a celebration at Waltham, Mass., the other day. They are sixty-nine years old, and say they worked when girls in a cotton mill in which Gen. Banks was a bobbin

DO YOU KNOW THESE?

ADNA C. TREAT, aged ninety-four, a resident of Denver, is believed to be the oldest mason in the world, having been a member of the order for seventy-three

Ir is said that Mme. Patti and other women of high standing on the stage preserve most carefully the boots they were at their debut, which they consider lucky to have about on the first nights of engagements forever after. Ex-CHIEF GEROXIMO, who, with other subjugated Apache Indians, is living near Mobile, Ala., has been made a gardener at the military station where

he is a captive, and is also a justice of the peace for the tribe. HENRY B. CLEAVES, the new governor of Maine, came out of the war a lieutenant and at once secured work as an ordinary hand in a sash factory, but after a two-years' trial of the job he thought it wasn't a promising one, so he struck out in other lines.

BOOK NOTES.

RIDER HAGGARD'S story "Montezuma's Daughter" will first appear serial-

SENATOR SQUIBES' daughter is only fifteen, but she has written a volume of poetry and dedicated it to her father. A BIOGRAPHY of the late Daniel Dougherty is in course of preparation, the material having been given by Mrs. Dougherty into the hands of a well-

known biographer. Considerable interest has been awakened among the literary circles of Berlin by the sale of an edition de luxe of the complete works of Frederick the Great for 2,000 marks.

ABCHDEACON DENISON, who is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, has sent to the press a sequel to his "Notes of My Life," published in 1879, in which he will give a summary of the later period of his eventful career.

PICKED UP IN EUROPE.

THE Germans at last take kindly to American hoe-cakes. THE largest barometer yet made has been put in working order at the St.

Jacques tower in Paris. It is forty-one feet five inches high. TENDER-HEARTED residents of Helenburgh, Scotland, mercifully killed a centenarian last month-a donkey said to be one hundred and two years old. The popularity of Norway as a summer resort is indicated by the fact that

during the months of May, June and

July 5,162 travelers touched at Bergen. A BAND of women-robbers has been discovered in Paymago, Spain. They met once a month in a cave on the outskirts of the town, to plan burglaries, and here they had a full stock of burglars' tools and about fifteen thousand francs' worth of plunder. They usually worked in men's attire.

INTERESTING TO ALL.

SEVERAL Chinamen have proved themselves successful farmers in Montana. LIFE is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

OVER seventeen thousand styles of

silk goods are known to dealers.

ONYX of a superior quality and in abundant quantity has been discovered in Bridgewater, Va. THE fishhooks of the bronze age have precisely the same heads as the most

popular patterns of to-day. Eight nationalities are said to be represented in a choir of sixteen little girls at St. James' mission, New York city. A THIMBLE is really etymologically considered only a "thumb bell," the

the thumb. A SOLDIER'S CORNER.

original thimble having been worn on

THE oldest British soldier is Sir Patrick Grant, aged eighty-eight years. GUN caps were first used in 1822 in

the British army. THE armies of the civilized nations of the world number 3,600,000. Besides the loss of their time and labor, they cost at least \$1,000 a year for each soldier, and that amounts to \$3,600,000,000. HENRY PACKARD, of Rockland, Sullivan county, N. Y., a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served as a drummer boy, has just received from the General Society of the War of 1812 a bronze medal. Mr. Packard is lame to this day from a wound received in a skirmish

A MAINE veteran who marched in the procession at Washington has fortyeight scars, an empty sleeve and an the late unpleasantness. His name is J. F. Chase, a member of the old Fifth battery of the Pine Tree state.

Water at the Fair. A false statement is going the rounds

of the press to the effect that visitors will not be able to get any drinking water at the world's fair without paying for it. There will be an abundance of excellent water free to all who want it. Those who wish to drink mineral spring water, piped to the exposition ground from Waukesha, Wis., a hundred miles distant, will have to pay one cent a glass for it. The free water will be that of Lake Michigan, brought by

tunnel from a point four miles from shore, and much better than the inhabitants of most large cities are supplied with.