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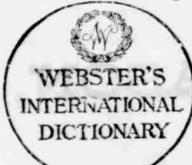
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## FOUND IN A DREAM.

The Strange Story of the Discovery of an Arizona Gold Mine.

In His Sleep a Kansas Farmer Locates : Lost Brother and a Rich Claim and Has the Vision

One of the most peculiar freaks of psychological phenomena ever brought to light has just culminated near Phœnix, Arizona. In 1859 two brothers, A. B. and Luther Ellett, lived in Nemaha county, Kansas. Luther chose the part of the wanderer and went west, presumably to Colorado, and nothing more was heard of him except vague reports that he had been killed by Indians. The war came and A. B. Ellett served four years in the union army, coming out in 1865 completely broken in health. He returned to Kansas and settled down on his farm near Sabetha, where he remained until recently. He acepted rumor as truth and, not getting any letters from the brother, regarded him as dead. In 1889 he was afflicted by the breaking out of an old wound and was confined to his room for many weeks. During that time he dreamed that his brother was alive and in Presott, A. T. It seemed that they were together in the mountains, and in passng down a canyon they discovered a abulously rich gold mine a few miles from an old abandoned shaft once owned by Luther. The dream made little impression on him, but the next night it was repeated, and even the trees and the outlines of the mountains were perfectly impressed on his mind. He did not heed the possibility of the mine being there, for the smell of hay had never been out of his nostrils, and he did not know quartz from lava, but he thought it worth while to make some inquiry about his brother, which he did. A letter directed to the postmaster at Prescott brought the information that his brother was an old resident, but was then out in the mines. A correspondence began between the two brothers, and during its course the part of the dream relating to the mine was diulged. Being in that vicinity one day Luther Ellett looked for the mine but found nothing. The matter passed along until a month ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, when the Kansas brother concluded to visit his relative in

Arizona, and at the same time to look

at the country. He still had an inclina-

tion to look for the mine, but was

ashamed to own it. His brother met

him in Prescott, and after staying a few

days there they went to the mountains and visited the old abandoned mine. When they approached it the Kansas man recognized the country as the one he had seen in his dreams, and told even how the shaft was situated with regard to the mountains and canyons with such accuracy that his brother was filled with astonishment, but he was an old prospector and a belief in freams was not one of his superstitions. When they arrived at the spot Mr. Ellett said it seemed to him that he had often been there before, and after looking over the ground they took a pick and walked westward toward the point ndicated by the dream. In crossing the canyon the prospector stumbled on very rich ledge and exultantly exclaimed that they had found the mine. The brother answered that it might be rich, but the one they were in earch of was richer. Climbing up the other side of the gulch, they came to he spot where the dreams had located he lode, but there was nothing in sight but half-decomposed granite. The perfect resemblance of the landmarks had so excited their hope that they were disappointed and stood for some time talking the matter over. While so standing the one with the pick began picking on the shelving rock and a great piece of it fell down, exposing a blind ledge of white quartz resplendent with free gold. They worked into the mass, find it to be about thirty inches in width and widening as it went down at an angle of forty-five degrees. The prospector stayed there, afraid to leave the mine for fear of claim-jumpers, but his brother brought a sack of the samples to Phoenix and the assays go two thousand six hundred dollars in nineteen dollars to the ounce gold. Samples have also been sent to the mint at San Francisco for testing. When Mr. Ellett was seen by a reporter he did not seem disposed to talk about the mine, saying that they wished to keep its existence quiet, and had done so for two weeks, but finding that mining men from that section had already told it he

narrated the story as given above. Mr. Ellett is a responsible farmer in his home state and before September had never seen an ounce of gold ore, so he counts himself as one of the creatures on whom fortune has smiled. The story of the dream was published in 1889 by several scientific journals in the east as illustrating the fact that former knowledge and information had nothing to do with the substance of

PEOPLE OF ROYAL BIRTH.

PRINCE BISMARCK has seen statues ised in his honor, which is a recognion few men live to see. THE marquis of Lorne sympathizes with strikes that are reasonable, and has often been known to contribute his mite to a socialistic fund. LEGPOLD, the king of the Belgians, is one of the most inveterate gamblers in Europe, and what he doesn't know

For several years to come the emper or of Germany will reside at Potsdam both winter and summer. The reason for this change is said to be the emperor's intention to have extensive alterations made in the ryoal eastle in Berlin.

about a hand at cards is hardly worth

## A LITTLE HUMOR.

"WHAT I value most is my peace of mind." "That's strange, too. You've such a small piece."-Harper's Bazar. BRACE-"I make it a point to give the devil his due." Bagley-"Yes? Would you mind handing him that five you owe me?"-N. Y. Herald.

"Have you a parrot that can swear?" 'Yes," replied the bird dealer. "Well, I'll take it; I want to hang it up beside the thermometer."-Washington Star. HE - "Have you heard?" She -"What?" He-"Miss Spinster is going to be married." She-"O, yes, I've heard that ever since I can remember."-Pick-Me-Up.

"WHAT was the matter with you?"

#### LONDON HOUSES. Their Divisions Into Torrid, Frigid and

Temperate Zones.

A far more serious drawback to the average London house, considered as a home, is to be found in the limits to comfort in its interior, says the Spectator. It has its torrid, its frigid, and its temperate zones; and until some adjust-Materialize. ment of its atmospheric conditions is secured, though it will still be inhab-

ited, it will never be, in the best sense, habitable. The chill of a London dining-room is a thing never to be forgotten, though it s not beyond remedy. It is commonly said that country houses are too cold to be endurable in winter. But we doubt if there is anything in the design of most country houses so ingeniously contrived to baffle the struggle against cold as the London ground floor. The narrow passage leading directly from the door of the dining-room to the door of the street is the cause of its main peculiarity. The larger the fire and the greater the consequent discomfort to those who sit with their backs exposed to its rays, the colder is the draught which plays upon the backs of the guests on the opposite side. Nor can this be a matter for surprise,

so long as the whole supply of fresh air rushes in "cold drawn" from the street, in exact proportion to the exhaustion caused by the fire in the room. The emedy is to warm the fresh air on its way. Fresh air need not be cold air: and where the length of the inevitable passage admits of double doors and a stove, "dinner chills" might be avoided. and even the ground floor London houses be habitable. Want of space, owing to the high

price of land, is the main cause of failare; and the result is seen in a two-fold migration, curiously like the dual migration of birds. We either ascend to seek a warmer climate in the upper regions of flats, just as the birds go up the mountains to seek a cooler temperature; or we leave town altogether in order to build more commodiously in the suburbs or the country. The double growth of London, not only outward, but upward, is largely due to the discomfort of the London dining-room.

#### NIGHT IN A GUIANA FOREST. Chirps, Screams and Howls Combine to

Make It Terrifying. The bats are settling themselves in the hollow trees or under dense masses of creepers, making mouse-like chirpings as they hang themselves up in their places. Here and there a lumbering moth looking out for a safe retreat until evening is fluttering lazily along before retiring to rest. The owl and goat-sucker shrink before the light and also hurry off to their hiding places, making room for the brilliant families of day birds which are calling and hirping from the treetops. The weird voice of the howling monkey now norrifles the stranger, filling him with wonder and recalling stories of banshees and ghosts retiring at cock-crow. Then a flock of parrots or macaws is heard screaming far overhead, their glorious plumage flashing in the mornng rays in metallic tints of golden ellow, green and crimson. The din would be almost unbearable were the birds near at hand, but Longman's Magazine says that, as they rarely fly or perch low, their voices are mellowed by distance. Congregating on the oughs of the highest trees-far beyond the reach of the Indian's gun or blowpipe-they take their morning meal of fruits and nuts, chattering away like a lot of rooks in a clump of old elms. Here and there a toucan making his presence known by yelping like a uppy. Looking up, you see the rich olors of his breast and wonder why his beak is so large and apparently ungainly. From the recesses of the forest comes the ting of the companero, sharp and clear as a bell struck at moderately ong intervals. Other birds utter their characteristic notes, most of these being quaint and curious rather than musical. The birds of the tropics are brilliant in their plumage, but are almost wanting in melody, there being nothing at all resembling the chorus which makes the English woods so delightful on a summer's morning.

## LESSER OF TWO EVILS.

Why Chinese Pirates Welcome the Introduction of the Guillotine. It is said that the guillotine has recently been introduced by the French into their colony of Tonquin. The French, as all the world is aware, have had, and still have, plenty of work to do in the way of exterminating piracy in that vast and as yet unremunerative possession. And the method by which they endeavor to exterminate the pirate when they catch him, which, as a rule, they do not) is that of decapitation. That ceremony, according to the London Globe, has hitherto been performed in the primitive and rather barbarous native way. The culprit, being placed in a convenient position, used to light a eigarette and wait for the executioner to take a shot at his neck with a big sword. Sometimes the headsman aimed straight and sometimes he did not, and a feeling had long existed among the gentlemen of the piratical profession that an execution thus executed was distinctly an unpleasant process for the patient. Consequently the introduction of the "wood of justice" has by no means produced the effect which the French authorities desired and expected. Instead of being impressed with the horror of this mode of execution, the natives of Tonquin are said to be highly delighted with it. In fact, they regard the guillitine as a most ingenious article de Paris, and they have already witnessed one execution with every demonstration of enthusiasm. Dying, they say, is made so delightfully eary by this admirable invention of the superior European intelligence. The result is that considerable satisfaction is expressed in piratical circles. and it is confidently anticipated that piracy will shortly increase very considerably, as nobody in Tonquin would mind being abbreviated instantaneously by the guillotine. Death, in short, has lost most of its terror because the process of dying has been rendered so

Hebrew Becoming a Living Language. Hebrew, it is said, is again becoming a living language in Palestine. The thousands of the chosen people who are going there from different countries, being unable to communicate with each other in their ordinary language, resort to the knowledge which they have of means of communication.

## ITALIANS AT HOME.

A Land That Is Overflowing with Poor People.

Occasioned by a Lack of Employment n Italy - Large Sums of Money Sent Back. The great masses of the people barely

Immense Emigration to This Country

make out to live. They are poorly fed, scantily clothed and badly housed. Indian meal Italian chestnuts and rice, with a little inferior fruit, constitute the staple diet of the majority of the Italian peasantry. In thousands of homes in this Heaven-favored land, meat and wheat bread are unknown. It is said that the great majority of the poor people cat meat but three or four times a year at the most. Christmas and Easter are hailed as

meat days rather than as holy days. For those who have eyes for anything but the beauties of art and the glories of nature, there are no sadder sights than can be seen in the streets of any Italian city. Multitudes of human be ings, with pale faces, hungry eyes and dejected looks, throng all the highways of travel, and though begging is forbidden by law it is almost universally practiced. Old women and little chil dren, the lame, the halt and the blind, and even able-bodied men, besiege the stranger at almost every step.

It is generally admitted that there is no remunerative employment in Italy. and, as a consequence, there is annual ly a large emigration to this country. Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The emigrants are poor, sometimes ignorant, and often vicious. There are two classes of emigrants from Italy, the permanent and the temporary. The temporary are those who leave in the early spring and go north in search of labor, and late in the year return to their native land. Statistics show that about one hundred thousand laborers migrate in this way every year. It is estimated that those Italians

who have sought homes in America send back to their poor relatives no less than twenty million dollars every year. Italy dred thousand of its population annually, but the natural increase of this prolific race more than makes good the loss. While in France deaths are in excess of births, in Italy the increase of population is rapid in spite of the ever increasing exodus. What can be done to relieve the suffering masses is a

problem of the greatest gravity. Fortunately, the climate does much to diminish the hardships of poverty. The short, sunny winters, the long, pleasant summers, enable the multitudes to live on comparatively little. Except in cooking their scanty meal, the poor Italians seldom have a fire, even in the severest weather. An American family will consume more wood and coal in one week than the average Italian family uses in a whole winter. The cost of fuel is so great that a fire is considered an expensive luxury. But there are days, and even weeks, during the winter, in all parts of Italy, when the weather is quite cold, and at such times the suffering is something fearful. When people have neither food nor fire

on a cold day, their condition is truly lamentable But it must be said to the praise of the Italians that, notwithstanding all their burdens of taxation, of poverty, and of sickness, they are still cheerful and a patient race They are sober by habit, they are idle from necessity, if if not from choice. While this is true, it is also true that the comforts, pleasures and enjoyments of life are far greater in this country than they are in

#### BEAUTY IN THE LIP. Some Savages Pride Themselves on Size

Others on Deformity. Among the Babines, who dwell to the north of the Columbia river, a large under lip is regarded as a type of beauty. A small incision is made in the lip during infancy and a fragment of bone inserted. This is replaced from time to time by larger and larger fragments, each operation being attended with severe pain, and, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, at length pieces of wood measuring not less than three inches in length and one and a half inches in width, are inserted, causing the lip to protrude to a frightful extent. A similar custom exists among the Paraguay Indians, and the labnets worn by the Botocudos are inserted in a slit made in the lower lip. The Botocudo has been noticed to take a knife and cut a piece of meat on it and tumble the meat into his mouth. Among the Hydahs (Queen Charlotte islands) it is considered a mark of the lowest breeding to be without this labial ornament of the lower lip. When a young woman and an old one quarrel the elderly dame will reproach the younger one with her youth, inexperience and general ignorance, pointing, were further proof necessary, to the inferior size of her lip. This lip of beauty is not, however, peculiar to these aborigines, but is common among some of the African tribes. The Berrys, for instance, who inhabit Sanbriat, a tributary of the Nile, insert in the lower lip a piece of crystal an inch in length. The Bougo women in a similar way extend the lower lip horizontally till it projects far beyond the upper. The mutilation of both lips is observed among the women of Kadje in Segseg, between Lake Tsad and the Beuwe.

The total revenue for the year was

\$350,351, an increase of \$2,292 over 1890. There was refunded on grain in 1890 toll to the amount of \$41,635, and in 1891 to \$49,834. The latter figures, says the Cleveland Leader, represent 276,861 tons of grain which passed down the Welland canal and were transshipped at Canadian ports to Montreal, and upon which a rebate of 18 cents a ton was made. The total quantity of grain which passed down the Welland canal to Montreal was 295,509 tons as against 228,513 in the previous year. The quantity on which full tolls were paid shipped from one United States port to another United States port hows a de-crease from 245,932 to 202,710. The inference being, judging from the figures already given, that a large amount of traffic has been diverted to the St. Lawrence route. The bill passed by the United States congress authorizing the levying of tolls upon Canadian vessels passing through the Sault canal is causing a great deal of discussion among Hebrew in their religious services for a | the owners of Canadian floating prop-

#### EDUCATION AND LEARNING. A Leading English Educator Points Out

the Difference Between Them. "People have a peculiar notion of

what constitutes an education," said Prof. John Cochran, one of Great Britain's leading educators, who is making a tour of the United States, to a Globe-Democrat man. "I have seen many an educated man who couldn't tell an adverb from a proverb, a green root from an ellipsis. And I have seen men who had taken all the 'varsity degrees so profoundly ignorant that a Digger Indian might pity them. Too many men forget that a school, whether it be the log cabin affair of the American wilderness, with its three Rs and a bundle of birch rods, or the proudest continental university, but furnishes him with tools with which to dig for knowledge on his own behalf-but puts him in the way of securing an education. A man does not learn Greek, Latin, French or German for the sake of knowing those languages, but to secure the key to the easket in which is locked the wisdom of Socrates, the eloquence of Cicero, the reflections of Montesquieu and the philosophy of Kant. If the key is never applied, if the treasure is not appropriated, knowledge of these languages is as worthless, so far as learning is concerned, as the gun of Mark Twain's Arab protector, which was never loaded. A gentleman was recently bemoaning to me that he was uneducated; I questioned him, and found that he had read and digested everything in the English language worth knowing. Shakespeare and the Bible, Milton and Adam Smith, Browning and Herbert Spencer were as familiar to him as the face of his wife. He was a mining engineer, and knew more about geology than half the professors of that science. He was a prosperous merchant, conversant with the laws of trade; a banker, who had made a practical study of finance; a politician, who had studied men and measures so accurately that he became the recognized leader of a great party. But he had never attended school-had never stood up and parroted a lesson to a professor, and therefore believed himself ignorant. I said him: 'My dear sir, you are one of th best educated men I ever met. I wish that you would open a school for teachers and impart to our public educators a portion of your knowledge. They would be then better able to earn their

#### THREE KINDS OF RUBIES. The Oriental Is Most Valuable and Is of

salaries."

Arterial Blood Color. There are three kinds of rubies-the oriental ruby, the spinel ruby and the balas ruby. The first is the only true one, according to the Jewelers' Review. The latter differ considerably in comparison from the first. The true is omposed almost exclusively of alumina. In the latter are only seven-tenths of alumina, the remainder being chiefly magnesia. The color, moreover, is due partially to the oxide of chromium, a substance of which the genuine ruby has not a trace. In commerce the balas ruby has much inferior value to the spinel. This is generally of a vivid poppy-red color; the balas is of a violet rose, although Pegu has furnished white and white violet spinels, and Sudermania even bluish gray ones. It can be seen at once, therefore, how extremely erroneous would be a classification of gems by color or general appearance alone. The primitive form of the spinel ruby is like that of the diamond, eightsided, which distinguishes it at once from the oriental stone. The color of the genuine ruby is that of arterial blood, or pigeon's blood, as it is called. It is extremely hard and after the sapphire is the hardest of the corundums which renders it difficult to understand why the earth so rarely gives it up. Its tint is as beautiful by artificial light as by day, and its powers of refraction so great that ancient belief credited it with power of emitting light. The ancients even supposed that it would shine

through clothing with undiminished The largest ruby known is one mentioned by Chardin as having been engraved with the name of Sheik Sephy Another noble ruby is in possession of the shah of Persia. Its weight is put at one hundred and seventy-five karats A third, belonging to the king of Usapar, was cut into a hemispherical form, and in 1653 was bought for thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixtysix dollars. A ruby possessed by Gustavus Adolphus, and presented to the ezarina at the time of his journey to St. Petersburg, was the size of a small

hen's egg. Story About the Pansy. A pretty fable about a pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In mostpansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all has two sepals. The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small gay petals are the daughters with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

## / A NEW VERSION.

SMALL fry-Scallops. Pick their art-Etchers. Go to blazes-Firemen. Must be stopped-The organ. CAN'T be blowed-Shoe horns. GIVES us points-The compass. A BREAKFAST roll-The sausage. THE best policy-A paid-up one. HAVE the right of weight-Coal buyer. Useless unless they are cracked-

An annual event-The fall of the A HUBRY call-"Ten minutes for din-

CREATURES of imagination-Jove and ALWAYS goes it alone-The confirmed bachelor.-Mail and Express.

### IMITATION GEMS.

How Many Kinds of Precious Stones Are Counterfeited.

Rock Crystal Plays an Important Part in the Manufacture of Artificial Jewets-One Result of Progress in Chemistry.

"The finest imitation diamonds are nade out of rock crystal," said a Washington dealer in precious stones to a Star man recently. "The basis of the most successful counterfeits of all kinds of gems is a pure, very dense and highly transparent sort of glass, which is termed 'paste' in the trade. For false liamonds this glass is simply cut and polished in facets, while for imitating other stones, such as rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., metallic oxides are

"In manufacturing glass for such purposes the processes employed have to e conducted with the utmost nicety. For making even the best mirrors, the necessary silica is obtained from ordinary white quartz, while common window panes are produced from sea sand to a large extent; but, in this case, rock crystal is substituted, composing about fifty per cent, of the ingredients of the paste. To this must be added twentywo per cent. of carbonate of soda and due proportions of calcined borax, salt peter and red lead. All of these things are reduced to the finest powder, mixed, fused together by heat in a crucible and cooled slowly.

"The density, transparency and beauty of the plate depend upon the care taken in these processes. Thus made, it is all ready to be cut up into diamonds and prepared for market. It may be, however, that the manufacturer desires to produce counterfeit gems of other sorts. If so, he has the means readily at hand. Supposing that he wants rubies, he fuses with paste a small quantity of peroxide of manganese and a trace of Cassius purple, which will give the proper color. For emeralds, he employs in like manner oxide of iron and for sapphires oxide of co-Topaz is easily formed in the cruci-

ble by mixing with one thousand parts of paste forty parts of glass of antimony and one part of Cassius purple. For manufacturing other kinds of gems there are methods equally simple. Of course, none of these imitation precious stones has the chemical constitution, hardness, specific ravity or optical properties of real ones. Accordingly their falseness is readily perceived by an expert. Inasmuch as the elements of which various gems are composed are well known, synthetic chemistry has attempted to reproduce them by putting the ingredients together and effecting crystallization in the laboratory. In this way large masses of what might be termed true ruby and sapphire are turned out artificially, such gem-like material having some usefulness for industrial purposes, although lacking the

brilliancy of nature's products. "For my own part, I am confident that sooner or later some, if not all, of the stones deemed precious will be reproduced by artifice. The chemists who have hitherto confined their attention to taking things apart are beginning to learn how to put them together. All the gems are very simple in composition and the problem is merely to make their elements crystallize properly. In all such knowledge science has made but little progress as yet. We do not even know for what reason one substance is transparent while another is opaque; though presumably there is some relation between the arrangement of the molecules in the transparent body and the length of the light waves, which, in the case of the transparent body, permits the latter to pass

#### THE CHAMPION MEAN MAN. He Was Too Mean to Live But He Man.

aged to Survive. "The meanest man I know of lives in Kansas," said Dr. Asa Doolittle, a member of a traveling fraternity at the Lindell, remarks the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "He is a farmer worth a cool one hundred thousand dollars. His wife was taken suddenly ill, and he came to town to consult me about her ease. I told him that I could not prescribe intelligently without seeing the patient, but he declined to incur the expense of a visit. I charged him one dollar for the prescription, and he spent half an hour trying to beat me down to ninety cents. He made me write the prescription in English, then bought the drugs and compounded it himself to save the apothecary's fee. One of the incredients was cap icum. He thought he had some at home, but was mistaken, and had to come back to town, a distance of four miles, after it.

"By the time he had succeeded in say ing about twenty cents and wasting two dollars' worth of time, his wife was dead and the medicine a dead 1 as on his hands. That so wore on laim that he fell ill. He took the medicine prepared for his wife, but that only aggravated his malady. When he finally recovered he sued me for ten thousand dollars and was beaten and had to pay costs. He then went before the grand jury and tried to have me indicted for malpractice."

Hypnotic Marvels.

Paris continues to marvel at hypnotic mysteries. In the course of his experiments at the Charity hospital, Dr. Lays the other day effected so complete an "exteriorization" of the human body as to transfer a woman's sensibility into a tumbler of water. The tumbler was then taken out of the subject's sight, when she started as if in pain if the water was touched, and swooned if it was drank. The water is said to have retained its sensibility for a considerable time. A wonderful discovery made by Col. Roche was also confirmed, the sensibility of a hypnotized subject being transferred to a photographic negative of the same person, a pin-scratch across the hand of the plate causing the subject to shrick with pain and to become marked in a few moments with a similar scratch on the hand.

A Strange Custom. A curious marriage custom is recorded by Dr. Post as existing in southern India among some of the more primitive non-Aryan tribes. This consists of wedding a girl to a plant, a tree, an animal, or even to an inanimate object, the notion being that any ill luck which may follow an actual marriage may be averted by a union of this kind.

### A DRINK OF TURPENTINE.

The Mistake Which Made a Lawyer Out

of a Store Clerk. "It is remarkable what little incidents will change the course of a man's life," said the veteran lawyer. Joseph A. Bonham, the other day, while in a reminiscent mood, to a Philadelphia Call reporter. "Now, if it had not been for a little mistake I should probably have been a country storekeeper instead of a lawyer."

"How was that?" inquired the listen-

"Well, when I was a young fellow," said the lawyer, "my father placed me with Andrew Provost, an old French merchant, at Frenchtown, N. J., to learn the business. Provost kept a little of everything in the store, which was in charge of John Jones, who now keeps a store of his own somewhere in Jersey. I hadn't been there long when one day an old farmer came in with a half-gallon jug after gin. Jones sent me down the cellar with the old farmer to draw it. As I was not familiar with the namerous barrels in the cellar and didn't know much about gin, I concluded to let the farmer try a drink from the different barrels until he struck the right one. This pleased him. He took the tumbler and turned the spigot of the first barrel. 'Struck it first time, said he, as he straightened up and drank. Then he threw himself down on the cellar floor and yelled like a fiend. He had struck the turpentine barrel. They took him over to the doctor's to have him pumped out, while I, thinking the farmer was a dead man sure, ran up to the Provost mansion and hid in my room. I lay low all night till four o'clock in the morning. when I skipped out and drove to the turnpike, where I knew the stage was coming along at that early hour. I got to Philadelphia by easy stages and soon afterward found out that the farmer who drank the turpentine was still alive. I entered Theodore Cuyler's office and studied law. If it had not been for that turpentine I might have been a Jerseyman yet."

#### WOMEN ON DUTCH RAILWAYS.

Long Hours and Small Pay for Doing Comparatively Light Work. The British consul at The Hague says that, as regards the employment of women and children on railways, it is stated that the latter are mostly made use of at the several railway works, their parents being glad of the one or two florins they are able to earn for comparatively light work. They are occasionally put to similar work on the permanent way, being paid at the rate of 75 or 80 cents. The women are chiefly employed in cleaning the carriages, working on an average eight hours a day on the state railway, with light work on alternate Sundays, and getting 14 florins 25 cents wages per fortnight; on the Holland railway ten hours a day without Sunday work, with a daily wage of I florin 30 cents, or else watching the lines, turn about with their husbands, the "wegwachters" or cantonniers. On the state railway their work averages twelve hours (the men taking the night duty) and they are paid at the rate of 25 cents a day, being lodged besides; the husbands carning 90 cents a day. On the Holland railway the average hours

lowed them. For women with families the work is considered trying, especially when they are kept on duty as long as sixteen hours, as is the case at certain points, where the traffic happens to be very heavy. As regards the general conditions under which the persons in the employ of the great Dutch railway companies carry on their work, the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined by the commission, with a few exceptions, went to show that they are well satisfied both as to the wages they receive and as to the treatment warded them. One witness was of the opinion that the wages of railway servants compared favorably with those of most factory hands.

of work are about the same, the woman

receiving pay at the rate of 55 cents a

day. I florin 65 cents a week being,

however, deducted for the lodging al

## ELECTRICAL FLASHES.

SMALL electric lamps are being tried by the London police in place of the old-fashioned oil bull's eye. The experiments have proved very satisfactory

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY is at present interesting Parisian experimenters and causes the Figaro to predict that "soon may be seen in Paris the image of a man smoking in St. Petersburg. APPLICATIONS for space in the electricity building at the world's fair aggre-

gate 388,000 square feet, while only 185,-000 feet are available. Foreign nations have already been assigned 68,000 feet, and several of them are urgently asking for more. An English railroad has just contract-

ed for 10,000 incandescent electric lamps to be placed in their cars. The lamps are in a box placed over each passenger, and by dropping a penny in the slot the light will burn for half an hour over the passenger's shoulder. It then goes out automatically.

A Great Snake Story. In Marianne North's "Recollections

of a Happy Life" is a description of a tame snake. Its mistress would some times twist the creature in the great plait of hair she wore around her head, and once threatened to go down, thus decorated, to a dinner party of rather aristocratic people. One of the snake's own eccentricities serves to distinguish it among all other reptiles of a similar nature which have served as pets. It was as fond of glittering things as its mistress, and when she took off her many rings and placed them on different parts of the table it would go about collecting them and stringing them on its body. It would then tic itself in a knot, so that the rings could not be taken off until it was pleased to untie Itself again.

The Ice Age. An exhibit of the ice age is being prepared in Ohio for the world's fair by Prof. I. F. Wright. He will collect bowlders from different parts of the state, and with them fragments from the original ledges in Canada from which the Ohio bowlders were brought by the ice, and specimens of Scotch stones exhibit a large glacial map of Ohio, an outline map showing the course the bowlders have been brought, placard detailing the principal glacial facts, etc. \_\_\_\_