Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the Caw-nua Ferman commence it to the inversible consideration of advertisers whose tavors will be inserted at the following low rates:

ing connected with the cashier's office

in the post office department, has a

Cambria : Freeman is Pablished, Weekly at ZBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA., BY JAMES G., HASSON,

Quaranteed Circulation. - -Subscription Rates. ee To persons residing outside of the county cents additional per year will be charged to

pay postage. the no event will the above terms be de-tarted from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not ex-pect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from er Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.— Ion 1 be a scalawag—life is too short.

# Cambria. iceman.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

64 96

5 ward.

13 ward... 14 ward...

15 ward.

Peter Cuihton 15 ward Neal Doriain 16 ward Neal Doriain 16 ward Urah Weaver, Richland twp W. H. Wolf, Johnstown 17 ward Moses Feathers, Stonycreek twp A. J. Ripple, Stonycreek twp B. F. Burkhart, West Taylor twp W. H. Keller, East Taylor twp Jonas Fonch, Adams twp John B. Murphy, Franklin bor Peter Kelley, Jackson twp John Ream, Uppet Yoder Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder, Caleb Butler, Coppersdale bor S. M. Snyder, East Conemaugh bor A. J. Ripple, Dale bor W. C. Schroth, Carrolltown bor F. H. Howell, Galiltzin bor John W. Tador, Cambria twp D. T. Sanders, South Fork bor, Frank Deihl, Portage bar W. E. Burns, Morrellville I ward W. L. Boyer 2 ward Bart Riblet 3 ward

Isaac J. Harris, Johnstown
P. P. Miller, Hastings bor
Isaac J Weakland, carroll twp.
John M Watt, Gariltzin twp.
F J Bearer, Carrolltown bor
Jas S Brown, West Taylor.

Due districts from scated and unsent-

individuals on redemption of

GEO. A. KINKEAD, JOSEP H HIPPS.

Auditors

500 00 150 to

227 54

212 76 727 36

51 30

24 78 169 (4)

17 0

211 0

W.C. BERRY,

Cambria County, Pa.

1892.

CHASLES J. MAYER, ESQ., Treasurer,

In account with the Poor and clouse or Employ

To balance due at last rettlement. ....

Cash received from Thos. Hoover, Stew-

Balance due Treasurer

By orders paid as tollows :

Hardware and farm implements

Steward's salary. Matron's salary.

Hou-e servants...

'onstables' fees ....

Physicians, O. D. P.....

Dixmont Insane Asylum ....

STOCK ON FARM.

TARM PRODUCTS.

42 bushels barley.

To tramps

Emapuel Jone

KILLED ON THE FARM.

PARM IMPLEMENTS.

Auditing reports to Board Public Chari-

Balance due at settlement ......

5 head horses, 13 milk cows, 5 head beel cattle Holstein bull, 12 shoats, 48 chickons 5 turkeys

60 tons hay, 225 bushels wheat, 140 bushels rye, 95 bushels buckwheat, 8 6 bushels outs, 500 bush-els corn, 500 bushels potatoes, 2,760 head cabbage,

6 barrels sauer kraut, 860 pounds butter, 51 gal-lons lard, 34 barrels soap, 75 pillow sups, 20 steets, 50 women's dresses, 12 boisters, 27 wo-men's skirts, 6 teather pillows, 30 towers, 85 men's shirts, 15 bed ticks, 30 haps, 65 aprops, 46 chemise,

24 pairs women's hose, 48 pairs men's socks 25 pairs mittens, 7 bonnets.

1 self binder, 1 manure spreader, 1 thresher and separator, 1 hay tedder, wagon and necess ary

A MOUNT DUE POOR AND HOUSE OF

1 000 pounds pork, 2,145 pounds beef.

MANUFACTURED AT HOUSE,

TUMBER OF MEALS GIVEN.

Beccarre township, Clearfield county Toby township Clarion county Peter Mediough

umber in house at last report ....

Average number per month.....

I NSURANCE ON PROPERTY.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO DIED DURING

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO GAVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN.

Charles Dillon.

Owen Short. Theodore Raker. Robert Fricker.

John Domitre. Patrick Hoyse. Miss Jane Beals.

Lizzie Campbell, Lizzie Lormer.

forn in the house during year.

Adult males in the house .....

Italian No. 371.

Man unknown. John Sheridan. Michael Koelan.

Maggie Mullen.

Alice Ben son.

Thos. Corigan. Elizabeth Benson.

dmitted during the year.

Warren Insane

530 T5

32034 00

Justices' lees.

Meat....

A SSETTS.

employment

I LABILITIES.

2047 44

Assetts over liabilities ..

Due individuals on reder lands. Due Western penitentiary. Due building bridges. Due outstanding bonds.

Due transcribing records Assetts over Liabilities....

15/8 15 E. Z. Miller 70 40 John T. Martin J. W. Seese S. R. Varner 117 /0 P. R. Miller

Josiah Watters Jacob Brindle Ed Connery George Gillinger

Peter Cuihton

John Fox

117 10 56 81

M. D. Kittell, collections
M. D. Kittell, costs.
1 M. Shumaker sheriff jury fees, &c
J. C. Darby jury fees and phono-graphic reporter
M. D. Kittell, costs.

John L. and R. D. Evans...... Real Estate Title Ins. & Trust Co. of

Reading, Pa
E. R. Sfewart
Carron Leahey
Walter Rutledge
Mrs. Benj. Gilpatriek
John P. Linton Exe.
S. J. Wirtner
Geo. and Fred Spyder

Trust Safe Deposit & Title Ins. Co.

Theodore M . Apple .....

Geo. and Fred Snyder

G. Bradley.

Martin Bell...

. E. Chandler ..

atharine Rankin...

John D. Garman ...

H. M. Baldridge ..

Marria Wyland John Otto Thos, J. Farell Joseph and W. Gleam Nancy E. Williams

A. I, and E. Kirkland ..

Thes. Kickert & Co.....

CASH RECEIVED FROM CONSTABLES

4 ward.

o ward.

Il ward.

ward.

le ward.

. G. Mouse, Allegheny twp...... J. Bhody, Ashville bor......

C. D. Ryan, Clearfield twp...... C. E. Little, Chest Springs bor...... Joseph Long, Crayle twp......

A. B. Martz, Gallitzin twp. Philip Pritsch, Washington twp. Robert E. O'Neill, Manster twj. Samuel Huey, Tunnelhill bor.

Samuel Huey, Tunnelhil Adam Esch, White twp.

John T. Martin L. W. Seese

George Gillinger S. L. Reed

Neil Dorian

John Fox

Varner

Chas E. Troxell, Reade twp.

W Welf Uriah Weaver, Richland twp Stenyereek twp

Jonas W. Fouch, Adams twp.

.J. Ripple. Dale bor ...

B. McCartney et al ....

Chas, Rhody. W. B. Coeper et al... C. F. Beckley et al.

Ernest Wissel et al.

Adams township... Ashville borough

Carroll township

Dale borough

Dean township

Gallitzin township

Hastings borough

Lally borough.

ortage townsh

Richland township

outh Fork borons

Washington township.

osquelianna township.

Simon Adams, Blacklick Iwo.

Martze, Gailitain twp.

Harris, Johnstown I ward

Moses Feathers, Stonycreck twp

B. F. Burrhart, West Taylor twp. W. H. Killen, East Taylor twp... Peter Kelly, Jackson twp... John Loper Voter

Schroth, Carrolitown bor

EXONERATIONS TO CONSTABLES.

Gustave Weise, Lower Yosler....

Jucob A. Warner, Chest twp...

Jucob A. Warner, Chest twp.

Dennis Brown, Dean twp.

E. W. Humphreys, Ebensburg W. W.

Evan D. Evans, Ebensburg E. W.

Loseph itel, Portage twp.

Auselm Weakland, Edder twp.

E. A. Sweeny, Lilly bor.

A. B. Mortze, Galitzin twp.

P. P. Miller, Hastings bor.

Philip tritch, Washington twp.

Robert E. O'Neill, Munster twp.

Samuel Huey, Tunnelhill bor.

Adam Esch, white twp.

Charles E. Troxell, Read twp.

L. J. Berere, Susqueh anna twp.

L. J. Berere, Susqueh ama twp. W. K. Burtnett, Summerhill twp. L. J. Harris, Johnstown I ward....

Wm. Price, Washington twp.

'arrolltown borough...

East Conemaugh borough Ebensburg borough Elder township. Gailitzin borough

5947 01

92 15

Peter Kelly, Jackson twp Gustave Weese, Lower Yoster twp. H. R. McCleaster, Conemaugh twp. Cale's Butler, Coopersdate bor. S. M. Snyder, East Conemaugh bor.

W. C. Schroth, Carrolltown bor... H. Howell, Gallitzin bor...

John W, Tudor, Cambria twp D. J. Sanders, South Fork hor. Frank R. Diehl, Fortage bor W. E. Burns, Morrellyille I ward

as B, Clark and Edward Clark ....

UDGEMENTS DUE THE COUNTY.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF LICENSE FUND TO DISTRICTS.

CIASH RECEIVED FROM CONSTABLES

John D. Lantzy, Barr twp .... Simon Adams, Blacklick twp.,

the Thomas

A MOUNT RECEIVED FROM REDEMP.

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

Business items, first insertion, ice. per line ubsequent insertions, 5c. per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50 Auditor's Notices. 2.50 NUMBER 7.

column, 6 months. column | year ....

## \$7.95.

## \$7.95 - OVERCOATS - \$7.95 AT GANSMAN'S.

We are selling our Large Stock of \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 and \$16.00

OVERCOATS and ULSTERS At the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF \$7.95, which is the greatest of all Great Bargains ever offered to the people of Altoona and vicinity. Don't miss this opportunity to get an Overcoat or Ulster regardless of former price, as they must all go for the

MEN'S BUSINESS AND DRESS STITS, Boys' and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits are to be sold at an equally low price. In fact every article in our Mammoth E-tablishment will be sold at greatly reduced prices. ta DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

## GANSMAN,

Croyle township.

acks a township...

tony Creek .... ummerkiil township

Washington township

Lover Yoder township.

Adams township.....

Blacklick township Cambria township

Croyle township.

Jackson town hip

3478 87

Conemangh township .....

merhill township

929 74

85.22

DUE DISTRICTS FROM SEATED LAND FOR 1891.

MOUNT REMAINING IN HANDS OF CON-

G Mouse, Allegheny township ...

Weak land, Carroll township, 1891

J. D'Hara, Wilmore borough

Werkland Carroll Iownship ....

Martz Gallitzin township.... Miller, Hastings, borough, 1891 Miller, Hastings, borough ....

Bearer, Susquehanna township Burtnett, Summerhill township

Philip Persett, Washington township Rott E. () Neill, Mauster township Samue Huey, Tunnellhill torough

A.J. Berkey, Johnstown 8th ward 1880

J. Berkey, Johnstown 8th ward 1887
J. Berkey, Johnstown 8th ward 1887
d. Connery, Johnstown 18th ward 1887
S. Reed, Johnstown 18th ward 1887
S. Burkhart, West Taylor town-

W. H. Killin, East Taylor township.

Jonas W. Fouch, Adams township, John B. Murphy, Franklin borough Peter Kelly, Jackson township, John Ream, Upper Yoder Township, Gustaye Weise, Lower Yoder town-

ship, 1831 Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder fownship H. R. McCleaster, Conemaugh Iwo Caleb Butler, Coopersdale, borough F. H. Howell, Gallitan borough W. E. Burns, Morreilville 181 ward

W. L. Boyer, Morrellville, 2nd ward. Bart Riblett, Morrellville, 3rd ward.

Archie Farrell, Prospect borough for

ship, for 1891
P. F. Miller, Hastings borough.....
A. P. Berkey, Johnstown 8th ward.
Neil Dorton, Johnstown 16th ward.
R. W. Defozier, Chearfield Iownship.
Ed. Connery 16th ward Johnstown...

40 ticenses in Townships (i \$75...... 6) licenses in Boroughs (i \$150 ..... 60 licenses in City (ii \$500......

One-fifth for use of County .....

Less Treasurers com. Sper cent in \$1,000 Less Treasurers com. 1 per cent.

Less Treasurers com ene-half

Wm. H. Sechler.

W. Dick...

Harker

A. Shoemaker...

Shoemafter.

Dufton..... Shoemaker....

DETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES IN CAMBRIA

..... 32 15

MOUNTS PAID ON REDEMPTION OF

Cresswell for E. O. Fisher......

L. Bearer for H. B. cawley

M OSIES RECEIVED FROM MISCELLAN-

Thos. Hoover Steward of poor house,

S. W. Miller poor director, Commonwealth vs. Mowry & Esch.
Jas. T. Young, Jail fees.
S. W. Miller poor director, fees col-

S. W. Miller poor director, of Chas.

Knauss for maintenance of mother at Dixmont. County Commissioners amount re-

turned from State for making report

of State (ax., W. Slick, assignee of Wm. Peters
), M. McGregg for voting booths, &c.
), M. McGregg, being % of State
tax returned for 1892.
Thes. Hoover steward of poor house...

No. 27 December sessions, costs. No. 28 December sessions, costs.

No. 3 December sessions, costs.

S. W. Miller poor director, refunded by Mrs. Met/laughlin.

S. W. Miller poor director, amount returned by poor directors of West-

Thos. Hoover steward of poor house

J. C. Darby Prothonotary costs J. C. Darby Prothonotary costs

J. C. Darby Prothonotary costs.
J. C. Darby Prothonotary costs.

James Dick refunded as a juror,

om estate of Robt, J. Williams

Bearer

Shormaker et al.

. Shoemaker.

1857 81

School

Munster township

Cortage township...

Crayle township
Dean township
East Taylor township
Elder township
Galfitzin township
Hastings borough

Largest Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher, 1118 Eleventh Ave., ALTOONA PA-

M .R. DENNY, Salesman.

CHARLES J. MAYER, ESQ., Treasurer, in account with Cambria County, Pa.

DR.

Jan 25, 1891, to bal in Treasurer's hands at last settlement.

To amt, of duplicate to 1892.

To cash received from Johnston, Buck & Co. balance ductrom Thos. E. Howe, late Treasurer, including interest on the same.

To amt received from redemption of lands. 5748 22 Fo amt, received from unseat of lands To amt, received from unscated lands 2338 54 or 1889 and 1890

unt received from seafed lands To amt, received from constables for To amt, received from higner license To and received from miscellaneous 202004-27

To bal remaining in Treas, hands ... By amt, of orders paid as follows Auditors, County ... Agricultural Association Carrollown bonds interest fulliting bridges. Bridge and road views 'ommissioners' salaries 'ommissioners' cleras...

minissioners counse driet Attorney ... sections urors, Traverse...

or House orders ... eriminal prosecutions .... 150 64 county commission..... boarding prisoners .... jail and jader ..... records and stationery...

printing ...... miscellaneous..... ES 14 beriff J. C. Stineman late Sheriet .. ealps.... State Tax .... diers burial School Fund stern Pennientiary ..

Varren Insane Asylum..... Vestera Penn'a Hospital. batement to Taxpayers beas Com. on License Fandane the County
reas com. 5 per cent. on \$170,656.76,
being amount of duplicate, amount
received for scated and asseated
lands, redeniption of lands and
from constables, less abatement to

But remaining in Treas hambs. 25/5/04 177 A M'TS DUE DISTRICTS FROM UNSEAT. A ED LAN'S FOR 1890 AND 1891.

Blacklick lownship. jearfield township Chest township heane township a hitrin township Reade fownship Summerhill township Stony Creek township. Vest Taylor township ashington lownship ... ower Yosier township..... 2460 32 3152 60

TS DUE DISTRICTS FROM UNSEAT est township est township earfield township bemaugh township Croyle township
East Taylor township
Galittan township
Jackson township
Lower Yoder township
Portage township
Resulte township tende township ummerhill township Vest Taylor township 732 16 817 10

DUE DISTRICTS FROM SEATED LANDS FOR 1986 AND 1896. A lieghe by township..... Bincklick township. ambris fownship Carroll lownship... Chert township... Clearfield township Cone margh township

VOLUME XXVII.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

German, of Pittsburg, hospital and fix-1,300 00 Given under our hands at Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county, Pa., this 24th day of January, A. D. 1893.

GEO. A. KINKEAD.

JOSEPH HIPPS,

W. C. BERRY,

Ebensburg, Pa., Pa., Feb. 3, 1893.

Annual Statement. Thirty-sixth annual statement of the Protec-tion Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cam-bria County, year ending December 31, 1892: 385,502 00 \$2,176,695 00 year ..... Deduct amount expired during year.... Deduct amount surren-dered and canceled... 365,931 00 92,777 00 458,708 00 Amount insured Dec. 31 Amount notes in force December 31, 1891..... 172,485 00 Amount taken during year 40,625 00 213,110 00 36,032 00

Deduct amount expired Deduct amount surren-dered and canceled.... Premium notes in force Dec. 31, 1892 CASH ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS. imt, on hand at last settlement \$3643 49

EXPENDITURES-LOSSES PAID. William O'Hara..... \$ 31 00 no. C. Gates Chrysostum Luther School Directors Reade Twp ... 400 0 43 00 Sarah Mulhern.
2500 25 Mary Eberly.
2500 00 Noah Murphy.
2500 00 Thos. W. Hagan.
1200 00 Henry J. Link. rew Hileman ... 65170 67 F. J. Lumedue Juo E. Thomas, Wm. R. Hughes, ussioners W. A. Wills & wife.... Given under our hands at the Commissioners office at Ebensburg, Pa., this sist day of Janu- F. . G. Myers & wife Augustine Dougherty... J. M. Wakefield. Paul Elwanger & wife...

> ecretary's fees ... Treasurers salary. Printing, postage stationery &c Expenses adjusting losses...... Commission on assessments No 11 and 12 ... essment No. 11 un-

OTHER EXPENSES

Balonce on hand... January 26, 1896, the happroved.
dited, found correct and approved.
JOHN LLOYD.
JOHN J. EVANS.
C. T. ROBERTS. January 26, 1893, the foregoing statement au-Feb. I-St.

#### SUNSET.

After a day of tempest, A battle of wind and rain, Just when the gloom was thickest, The sun shone forth again. Lit with a blaze of glory

The track of the seething waves; Fell like an angel's blessing On the desolate church-yard graves:

Gave heart of hope to the fisher Wearily faring home; Brightened the brow of the good wife Watching till he should com And the words of the Holy Scripture

Were borne to my soul again As I thought of the wonderful gladness Of sunshine after rain; And thought that ever the Master, As once in Galilee,

Is ready to calm the tumult Of storm on land or sea. And yet when the gloom is thickest, And the day is almost done. He sends us cheer and courage

In the gleam of the setting sun

### REAL DOGS OF WAR.

Four-Footed Soldiers Enlisted in European Armies.

They Are Trained to Perform Valuable Service - Employed as Dispatch-Bearers and in the Hospital Corps-A Police Sergeant.

The pages of history from the earliest times record with honorable mention the services of dogs as auxiliaries in war. They were utilized in the Greek and Roman armies, and Corinth is said to have been saved by fifty war dogs. King Henry VIII. employed bloodhounds in France, and the Earl of Sussex had no less than eight hundred of them in Elizabeth's army in Ireland. St. Malo, when it formed a separate republic, was guarded by three hundred dogs. Philip V., in 1702, at Mount Phillippi and at the fort of Etoile, fed the dogs which were at the gates and which remained uncared for by the Austrians, and afterwards turned them to useful account as auxiliary sentinels and for accompanying the patrols. In 1778 the Turks were greatly helped by dogs both at the siege of Dubitza and at Gino Berdo. They used them as a cordon to guard their camps and later to track the unfortunate inhabitants of the countries they were devastating. There is a fine for killing a dog in Turkey, and it is exacted as follows: The dead dog is tied up by the tail with his forepaws touching the ground, and the fine consists of as much corn as will cover the dog in that position.

During the siege of Sebastopol the French on several occasions received alarms of sorties through the watchfulness of a dog called Minette. The fame of the French military dog Moustache is renowned. When encamped with his regiment before Alexandria, the first night he was the means of detect ing a surprise; he fought at Marengo, and saved the standard of his regiment at Austerlitz, for which service he was 84 decorated on the battlefield by Marshal Lannes. He captured an Austrian sergeant, and brought two privates as prisoners into camp. He served also in the Spanish campaign and was the means of detecting several ambushes. At dress parades he invariably appeared at the head of the regiment, conducting himself with soldierly dignity. He bore on his body many honorable scars of hot encounters, and was finally killed

Badajoz. Insurance Company North America on barn and wagon shed ..... \$ 1,700 00 Gen. Skobeleff, in Asia Minor, had a corps of dogs instructed as sentries, and they are now used in the artillery and other branches of the service. The Germans began experimenting with dogs in 1885, instructing them on outpost duty. A Jager battalion has about twenty dogs of all sizes stationed with

by a bullet directly after the siege of

the advance guard. The Germans dress men in French and Russian uniforms (and the French have recourse to similar tactics) who lie in wait and frighten the dogs, so as to impress them at once with the appearance of an enemy. A well-trained collie in a German regiment on the approach of anyone he does not know, will hide in the nearest ditch and will wait until he passes, the dog will then continue his journey only to repeat the process should be be again interrupted.

It was a maxim with Frederick the Great that it was pardonable to be defeated, but never to be surprised. When troops are wearied by long marches, and sentries besides being fatigued have in addition to struggle against hunger and severe cold, in such cases the aid of well-trained military dogs would be appreciated by any prudent commander. It has been ascertained that on a calm night dogs can with certainty detect the approach of strangers up to five hundred yards, and in stormy weather they will scent an enemy within two hundred yards and can distinguish friend from foe.

Regarding the breed of dogs best adapted for military purposes, it is conceded that the farmers' sheep dog has the finest qualities. The retriever makes a good war dog, and spaniels have much to recommend them. In Germany they are considered second to the sheep dog. Bloodhounds have no superior when it comes to tracking. n Austria the Dalmatian has been ained; Russia prefers the Caucasian og; Turkey selects the Asiatic sheep og, and Italy, like England, is experi-

On the wall of the reading-room of

enting with various breeds.

ow street police office, London, hangs he portrait of a remarkable dog. One day in August, 1857, an old, starved, homeless animal took up his quarters on the steps of a seldom-used door connected with the office. As neither dog nor man had a right to loiter in that doorway, the superintendent gave orers that he should be made to move n. As often as he was driven off, owever, he reappeared. The men of he division became at last very much ttached to the dog and adopted him in name of Charlie. At a quarter before ix every morning the first day relief was paraded in the yard of the station, previous to setting out on duty at six. At that hour, and at every parade, day or night, Charlie was always present, marching up and down in front of the line with all the importance of a drill sergeant. Parade over, Charlie would head the relief in its march round the beats and then went on a tour of inspection, walking for awhile with this or that specially favored policeman. Charlie was also known as the "White Sergeant," and on state occasions, when the attendance of the greater part of the division was required, a sergeant's armlet was buckled around his neck, and he appeared to be very proud of the decoration. At the Victoria Cross presentation in Hyde Park thirty-five hundred of the police were on the ground Charlie had been detained at the station, having been accidentally shut in a room. As soon as he was set free he made for the park, working his way through the immense crowd, and took his place at the head of his own division. Previous to leaving the station his armlet had been buckled on, and as he sat, stiff and erect as an old soldier, in front of the long line of constables, the queen, as she passed along the park, noticed the dog and smiled. After performing his duties faithfully as sergeant for nearly eight years, Charlie died in front of the

mess room fire. The patient submission of dogs to surgical treatment is well known. Mr. George Fleming, veterinary surgeon of the Second Life guards, operated on a fine pointer, having a large, hard, fibrous tumor of the breast, with deep and far reaching roots. During the operation the animal displayed an amount of patience that would have been creditable to a human being. Even during the most painful part of the proceeding, that of inserting the sutures, the dog never flinched. The same resignation was displayed when the time for dressing the wound came round, and he would place himself in position for

the surgeon. The frontier of France abounds in smugglers and the resources of the contraband traders are called into activity. They have trained packs of dogs to carry prohibited goods across the line. The dogs are kept without food many hours; they are then beaten and laden with goods, and are started on their travels as soon as it is dark. When they reach the abodes of their masters they are well treated, and receive a good meal. According to the accounts of the French custom house, on an average fifty thousand of the dog smugglers are destroyed annually, on which account fifty thousand francs, as premiums, were paid to the customs officials. The intelligence, bravery and endur-

ance of dogs have been attested in all ages and countries, and their fitness and value for military purposes has passed beyond the experimental point. In the event of an European war they will be found operating in large numhers with the various arms of the service, and they have received training as auxiliary sentinels; as scouts on the march, on reconnaissance, and patrol duties; as dispatch carriers, on the march, in camp, and in action; as auxiliary ammunition carriers, on the march and in action; as searchers for the wounded and killed after an engagement, and for lookouts on men of war of all descriptions. In support of the value of dogs cover-

ing the duties in connection with military operations, a great many reasons might be advanced that have not been touched upon: but the average military man who has given the subject any thought or study will scarcely deny the fact that trained dogs for the art of war can be made as useful as the skilled hunting pack to the sportsmen. -H. D. Smith.

Root-Bound Stones. The Falkland islands produce no trees, but they do produce wood in a very remarkable shape. You will see, scattered here and there, singular blocks of what looks like weather beaten, mossy gray stones of various size. But if you attempt to roll over one of these rounded bowlders you will find yourself unable to accomplish it. In fact the stone is tied down to the ground-tied down by the roots, or, in other words, it is not a stone, but a block of hving wood.

A REFRAIN.

Where barefoot once I careless ran, I wander now alone. And look across the treasured fields That stranger hands have sown: But from my heart rise thoughts of one. As streams unbidden flow, Until I sing a sad refrain;

What are the golden fields to me, That stranger hands shall reap Their beauty stirs my heart until Pain wakes from fevered sleep; And as I homeward turn again, With weary steps and slow, 1 sadly sing: "Tiove her as I loved her long ago!"

-P. McArthur, in N. E. Magazine OLD BILLS MADE NEW.

Uncle Sam Is a Very Honest Old

Gentleman.

Made Good by Him.

He Will Give Crisp New Notes for Old and Mutilated Currency-Even Money Totally Destroyed is Sometimes

The amount of money in the shape of bank notes and bills that are lost or destroyed every year is enormous. Nearly all of this is a clear gain to the government. If a man throws a twenty-dollar-bill into the fire with a lot of paper, and realizes too late that flames are no respecters of persons or papers, he may tell of it as a rather rough joke on himself, but he gives it up as lost nine times out of ten, and pays no more attention to it. If he saves a small part of the bill he may perhaps think it worth something and goes to inquire about it. If he does he stands a good chance of recovering his entire loss.

The law upon the subject is quite plain, and one that people ought to be informed upon. The paper issued by the government and called money is of course merely a makeshift. A gold certificate for ten dollars is merely a promise on the part of the government at Washington to pay the bearer ten dollars in gold when he presents that certificate at the treasury office. If that certificate is never presented and no demand is made for the gold it represents the gold remains in the vaults, and the government is ultimately that much ahead. When bills become worn or in any way unfit for circulation the treasury or any of the sub-treasuries in the country are not only willing but glad of the chance to make an exchange, and thereby put good bills in circulation. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 are all redeemable by the United States treasurer. The assistant treasurers at the different sul-treasury offices are also authorized to re-leem these bills, provided the bill retains three-fifths of its original proportions. If, however, more than twofifths of the bill is gone the assistant treasurers have no authority to act, and the matter must go before the treasurer. If two-fifths of the original proportions of the bill remain and a possibility exists that the remainder is still in existence, then the United States treasurer will redeem the mutilated currency at one-half the face value.

under which the entire sum lost will be made good by the government if the treasurer is thoroughly satisfied that the bills have been entirely destroyed. This fact has to be made clear by the party asking for the redemption of the destroyed money; a detailed description of the circumstances must be given; it must all be sworn to, and the good character of the person making the application must be satisfactorily shown by some officer with a seal. Even after all this is done, the matter is still left discretionary with the treasurer as to whether he will make the loss good or not. The wording of the law closes with the provision that "The treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him to protect the United States from fraud.' These provisions do not refer to the national bank notes, which, when less than three-fifths of a bill remains, mest be presented to the bank of issue. The main reason for this law allow-

There are circumstances, however,

ing the redemption of mutilated currency is that the government loses nothing by it. As already stated, the piece of paper is simply a promise to pay, and if this evidence of a nation's ndebtedness is entirely destroyed the government, as a matter of honesty, will give the owner a new evidence of the same indebtedness. The former being destroyed, there would be no possibility of the government having to pay the same debt twice. The same reason applies to the redemption of a bill with a part torn off. It can be redeemed at its face value only when clearly three-fifths remain, and if anyone should present the other part (which is less than three-fifths) he could get nothing at all for it uniess showing clearly and satisfactorily that the first portion had been destroyed. In this way the government protects itself entirely, and at the same time does what it can to shield its creditors and protect them from loss. Very few people know the law on

the subject, the general opinion being

that when money is too badly used up to be kept in circulation it is practically useless. A man came into the St. Louis sub-treasury not long since and showed a number of badly used-up bills, as he asked if they were worth anything. The officers were busy at the time, and, as the bills were quite badly mutilated, he was told to come back at five o'clock and the matter would be looked into. As he went out the door he remarked to a friend that he guessed it wasn't worth while, as it probably wouldn't amount to anything. and so he never came back. The same sort of an incident came under the observation of R. Barlow, the notary public in Cashier Hayes' office at the post office, about a month ago. A gentleman who had fallen into the river had so completely saturated his clothes that when he was pulling some paper out of one of his pockets (forgetting thirty dollars in currency) he tore the money all to pieces and had only a wet, soggy mass left. He was referred by the treasury department to Mr. Barlow in order to furnish a necessary uffidavit, and, when he found it would take some little time, work and patience, he said he wanted to start to Philadelphia that night, and he guessed he wouldn't take the trouble on the slim chance of getting anything. In this and all similar cases the real feeling of the applicant almost invariably is that any effort to regain what is lost is simply time thrown away, and so he dismisses the matter. M.r Barlow, mentioned above as be

great many applications for assistance in getting mutilated currency redeemed, and as he prepares the affidavits for the parties he makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of each, and can narrate some interesting cases. An old man living out in this county came in one day heartbroken over the loss of several thousand dollars which he had placed under the hearth for safe-keeping, and which mice had almost totally destroyed. It took some correspondence, but he finally got new bills for the old ones. Another man had twisted up a wad of paper without looking at it and lighted his eigar, when he found that his new cigar-lighter was a ten-dollar bill. An interesting case was that of an old negro from down in one of the adjoining counties, who was at the Union depot about a year ago buying a ticket home. He had a roll of bills in his hands and a couple of St. Louis toughs jumped on him and tried to rob him. In the scramble that ensued the bills were torn to shreds and the pieces strewn over the floor, but the old negro held onto most of his wealth, while the thieves, failing in their attempt, made their escape. The African's wails over his misfortune brought the suggestion from some one that may be the treasury officials would help him, and he went up to inquire. A few affidavits and a little time brought him an entirely new lot of bills in exchange for the pieces. Mary Davis, an elderly negro woman living over on Morgan street, came to Mr. Barlow some months ago "in a peck o' trouble." She had a twenty-dollar bill, which she was treasuring as the apple of her eye, and being about to make a visit one Sunday afternoon she thought the best place for her fortune would be in the oven of her stove, where she carefully placed it. Returning late in the evening she built a fire without thinking of her treasure, and it was some time afterwards that she attracted the attention of the household and her neighbors by dashing water over the hot stove and screaming at the top of her voice. The charred remains of the bill were nearly destroyed by the water, but enough was saved to satisfy the government as to the truth of the story, and Mary got a brand new

Perhaps the most interesting case that has come up before the department in St. Louis was the one of young Miss H., which was taken before Mr. Barlow for an affidavit some months ago. Her father, who lives out on Dorcas street, and is an employe in one of the wholesale drug houses, had made her presents of little sums till she had sixty-five or seventy dollars saved up. Her pet dog one day got hold of it, and when his young mistress came in it was all torn to pieces and most of it chewed into pulp. She was in terrible distress, and not wishing her papa to know of her loss, she, at the suggestion of a friend, applied to the subtreasury. Part of the pieces were large enough to come within the threefifths rule, and so about one-third of the amount was cashed at once. The rest had to go through the process of satisfactory proof, but in due time she received a draft from Washington for the full amount.

twenty-dollar bi'l.

Instances like the foregoing could be given in great numbers, though the instances in which the losers "pocket" their losses, to use an old but common expression, are much more numerous. The amounts range all the way from a one dollar bill (over which sum one man of some means spent two months of correspondence a year or so ago) up to packages containing thousands of dollars. Perhaps the largest amount ever redeemed at St. Louis after total destruction was the instance which occurred about four months ago. The treasury at Washington had shipped by express to the sub-treasury at that point a package of currency amounting to forty thousand dollars. The express car with all its contents was burned, and the express company was responsible for the loss of the forty thousand dollars under its contract. Realizing this, the company took Chief Clerk Ricker of the sub-treasury and had him present when the safe was opened very carefully, and the charred remains of the money examined. The packages could be plainly seen and identified as to the amounts, as paper when burned will sometimes retain its lettering, and so these bundles of burned paper were carefully shipped to Washington, from which point forty thousand dollars in crisp new bills came back.

When we realize the immense amount of money that is lost or destroyed every year, and never found or made good, we can appreciate what a sum Uncle Sam has constantly accumulating for the right side of his profit and loss account. Of course many losses occur which are total and cannot be made good, because it would be practically impossible in some of the cases to satisfy the United States treasurer to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of fraud. But there are also many losses of money occurring all the time which could easily be made good if the parties were aware of the law and the methods of procedure. The grand total of these losses, which are clear profit to the government, runs up into the millions. - Globe-Democrat.

Not All Imagination. The most remarkable manifestation of the great religious movement which swept over this country just before the war of 1812, was the physical and nervous disorder known as "the jerks." The erks took their name from the fact that the arms and legs would be thrown about apparently by a force beyond control of the individual. The disorder was epidemic in Tennessee. A slaveowner, a man of great wealth and prominence, and irreligious, called his slaves together one Sunday morning, when a camp meeting was in progress near by, and announced his deliberate intention of horse-whipping any one of their number who took the jerks. "It is all imagination," he said, "and I will whip any one of you that takes it within an inch of his life." He went to camp meeting, and while conversing with a friend in the outskirts of the ground, was told that one of his negroes had the jerks. Seizing his horsewhip, he hastened toward the spot, and, when half way, was himself seized by the jerks.