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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.

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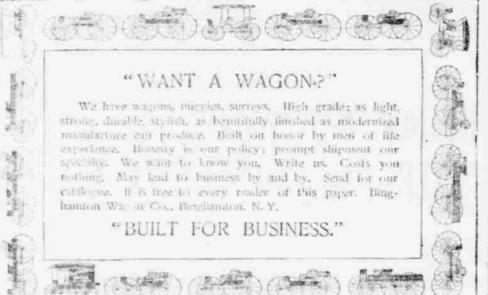
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COMMENCED BUSINESS

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the state of the s Your patronage solicited. FEES BROS.

I) regimed for Printings it so, give the II. C. CHOPER, M. D., But my troubles had just begun. I had reconciled myself to the loss of my coat, as Jackson's money was in an in-

SAVED BY AN APE.

The Adventure of an American Traveler on the Panama Canal.

Why I stopped in Panama on my reorn from my trip to South America is mystery. The quaint Spanish fashion of the old city interested me, and I ound it difficult to tear myself away. When I was ready to leave my brief joarn in the country had inspired me with so much confidence that I eagerly subraced the suggestion of my landord to cross the isthmus on horseback. "Take it leisurely," he said; "follow the old road. It touches various points along the canal. You can make the purney in a couple of days and you will not mind spending a night in one

of De Lesseps' villages." Now the canal was a pet hobby of mine. I was anxious to see how it was progressing. Besides, I had a friend who was one of the contractors, and I wanted to pay him a visit.

The next morning I mounted a gentle mustang, furnished by my host, and set out for Aspinwall, the Atlantic port, where I intended to take the steamer. As I wished to reach the camp of my friend Jackson by midday, I rode rapidly during the morning.

At one place the road ran along in ight of the canal for half a mile. Here I raw a scene not to be watched any where on earth Enormous machines were at work excavating thousands of tons of dirt and countless wag ons were employed removing the loose earth. Myriads of workmen swarmed everywhere, jabbering to each other in all the tongues of the known world. Among them were men from all the smatries of the world-Americans, Africans, Chinamen, West Indians and Malays. The fierce looks cast upon me by these fellows alarmed me; but I presended to be a calm spectator of the animated scene. One of the contractors was about, and from him I learned that I would find Jackson about five

miles further on. "Are you armed?" asked the contrac-

I told him I had a revolver. You will probably need it before you reach Aspinwall," said he. "You re passing through thirty thousand of be worst cutthrouts that were ever collected together.

After hearing that I had a great mind to return to Panama; but the dread of being laughed at made me decide to push on. Assuming a determined, business-like look, I put spurs to my mustang and ambled through the moticy gang of laborers until I had the satisfaction of leaving them behind me. Fortunately I encountered no obstacle, and Jackson's camp was made just in time for dinner.

Here I was safe. Jackson was a big cliow, whose men were nearly all Americans. He was delighted to see me and gave me a capital dinner. During the two homes that I spent with in: I filled him full of n. ws, and he, on he other band, told me a lot of wonderiel things about the canal. He made no secret of his conviction that the enterprise would drag along for years, but, as he was making bushels of money, the delay played into his hands. As I declined to stay all night with him, Jackson gave me some directions about my route, and at my departure confided to me a package containing ten thousand dollars, asking me to deposit it for him in one of the banks at Aspinwall. I sugresized that there was danger in carryag such a sum of money through the ontry, but the stalwart fellow laughed at my fears. He said that I would make the bacienda of Don Franeisea Mendez at nightfall, where I would be royally entertained. By daylight he thought I could take care of

While this was going on I saw two brutal-looking Mexicans at a short distance watching us intently and conferring together in low tones.

eals," I said. "Hello, there, Pedro! and you, Juan," shouted Jackson. 'Go to work, you lazy beggars!

"I don't like the looks of those ras-

"They are two of the worst men in camp," said Jackson, "but they are not likely to bother you."

I had my doubts; but the prospect of staving all night with Mendez somewhat reassured me, and I started off in very good spirits. My road took me through a scene of bewildering beauty. The tropical foliage round me glittered with all the bues of the rainbow. Unknown flowers of gorgeous magnificence and overpowering fragrance brightened

Suddenly I came upon a pond of clear water in an open space. Hot, dusty and travel-worn, I could not resist the temptation. Without counting the consequences. I fastened the mustang to a capling and undressed in a hurry, placng my revolver under my clothes on the edge of the water. Then I plunged in and enjoyed a refreshing swim.

One thing annoyed me. All along the way I met with monkeys everywhere. They were of all sizes, and the interest they took in my movements amused me not a little. Sometimes they chattered at me indignantly and shook their fists almost in my face. At a wave of hand, however, they fled in

precipitate terror. As soon as I entered the lake the monkeys took fresh courage. They scrambled about in droves and abused me to their hearts' content. Among them was one of a species that I had not seen before. He was a ferociouslooking monster, fully five feet high and as muscular as a bear. Before I realized the situation this great longberged fellow swooped down on my clothes and started with them for the woods. For a moment I was absolutely paralyzed. It was no joke to ride to

Aspinwall in a decent rig, but I had no fancy for the role of Lady Godiva. There was no time to lose. The monkey had left my revolver, and as soon as I could seize it I fired. He gave a howl of rage and dropped everything but my coat. I hastily jumped into my recovered garments and gave chase. It was useless. The thief scurried up into the top of a tall eocoanut tree, and in a twinkling of an eye put on my coat, buttoning it round him, and then proceeded to hurl encounts at me wit's such precision that I was

ghal to quickly leap into the saddle and ride off. (junzi-95 | side pocket of my waist, but the monkey

showed a disposition to follow me. After firing at him several times I gave it up. His tough hide seemed bullet-

proof, and there was no chance to kill him unless I shot him in the eye.

The declining sun warned me that it was time to seek shelter for the night, " and I knew that in these tropical solitudes there was no twilight. I saw no entrivated fields, no houses, no signs of the bacienda of Don Francisco Mendez The situation was growing serious Occasionally a stone weighing a pound or two was hurled at me from some eafy covert, and then the gigantic monkey would give a horrible laugh and scamper away. He was a funnyooking chap in my blue flannel coat. but I was too angry to enjoy the comic aspect of the matter. It struck me that if the brute caught me in the dark he would make an end of me in no time It was both horrible and humiliating,

> this savage land. Just then I saw a short distance off, in a clearing, a square stone hut. Here was shelter and protection. I was not disappointed much to find it uninhabited. It was strongly built, with no windows, and one entrance, from which the door had long since rotted away. A stepladder led to the loft. Ascending, I found a small apartment dimly lighted by round holes in the wall, which had evidently been used by sharpshooters at some revolutionary period in the history of the country. My mind was made up in an instant. I went back to my mustang and picketed him about one hundred and sixty yards from the hut in the bushes. Then I returned to my fortress just as the darkness closed in upon me, and sought refuge in the

such a death in the tangled forests of

It must have been late in the night when I heard something moving in the room under me. Looking through the opening in the floor I could see nothing. I struck a match, and by the flickering flame recognized the monkey. The w retch still wore my coat, and in the dim, uncertain light his appearance was more repulsive than ever.

loft, pulling up the ladder after me. I

was safe here, even from the monkeys,

and I lay down feeling a sense of per-

feet security.

I lay down again, knowing that the seast could not get into the loft, and commenced planning for his destruction in the morning. I was satisfied that the animal belonged to a species of mountain apes of great strength and terrible ferocity. Their cunning, I heard, was almost human, and they did not seruple to attack men and rend them limb from limb, I concluded, when the morning light appeared, to draw the brute's attention and shoot him in one of his eyes. Having settled on this plan, I was about dropping into a doze, when I heard voices outside the hut. I listened with alert ears.

is inside, we should ambush him and shoot him when he comes out in the "Now, by all the saints, Juan," was

"If, as you say, Pedro, this American

the reply of Pedro, "you are a cowardy fool. The Englishman, like all his countrymen, has his eyes open, and may get the drop on us." Wonder what they'll do with the monkey?" I said to myself with a chitckle.

"! hear the American moving," said

It was the monkey. The monster was walking in a circle all the time, and the dead leaves that had drifted into the hut rustled under his feet. There was another whispered consultation, and the Mexicans rushed into the room below. The outlaws saw a dark form and charged with their long, murderons knives.

I heard two dull thuds, and knew that Pedro and Juan had been dashed headlong against the walls. "Mother of Moses!" gasped Juan. 'Knife him!"

The robbers made an-other rush. "Ah! ah!" yelled Pedro. "Where are on, Juan? This hog of an American has me by the throat and I have lost my knife.

"He is a demon!" grouned Juan. 'He is pounding my head against the wall

A volley of yells followed and then a chorus of groans. Through it all I heard an ominous dull thud. At length silence prevailed, and then I knew that

all was over. My last match was gone, but to my great delight it was almost morning.

With the first rays of daylight I peered through the hole in the floor. It was a ghastly sight that met my gaze. The two Mexicans lay on the floor quite dead. Their heads had been smashed to jelly against the bare walls and their broats bore dark blue marks. Sitting in the corner was the monkey.

He was bleeding profusely and was evidently seriously hurt. At first I thought I would spare him. He saved my life and I was grateful. But when I fixed the ladder and descended the untamable beast prepared for a spring, and there was such evident malice in his eyes that I aimed at his eye and fired. One shot did the work. He rolled over dead. It was no place for me after such an adventure, and I at once went in search of my mustang. To my great joy be was all right, and I was soon in the saddle and on my way to Aspinwall. two Mexicans, and I had a suspicion that a statement of the part the mon

Depositing Jackson's money in the bank when I arrived, I immediately boarded the steamer. I knew that it would not be prudent to speak of the key had borne in the tragedy would be regarded by the authorities as a cockand-bull story. So I wisely kept my month shut until I was again among

Of course I have never wasted any regret on Pedro and Juan, but I still hold my horrible friend, the monkey, in great esteem. - N. Y. Dispatch.

Snake Charming.

In India and Africa the charmers pretend the snakes dance to the music. but they do not, for they never hear it. A snake has no external ears, and perhaps gets evidence of sound only through his skin, when sound causes bodies in contact with him to vibrate. They hear also through the nerves of the tongue, but do not at all comprehend sound as we do. But the snake's eves are very much alive to the motions of the charmer, or to the moving transiticks of his confederate, and, being alarmed, he prepares to strike. A dancing cobra (and no other snakes dance) is simply a cobra alarmed and in a posture of attack. He is not dancing to the music, but is making ready

to strike the charmer.

BACTERIA AND TOBACCO.

A Theory That Inoculation May Improve the Flavor of the Leaf.

It would hardly be imagined that there was much connection between bacteria and tobacco, but the progress in the science of bacteriology, which s now making such rapid strides, has shown that such is the case. Although some bacteria are so deadly, others are found to be of the greatest possible service to mankind. It has been discovered that these minute organisms play an important part in determining the quality of tobacco. The leaves of the tobacco plant before they are worked up into cigars and finally handed over to the public undergo certain fermentative changes. It was formerly supposed that the alteration in their condition thus brought about was due to purely chemical changes, but some experiments recently made are regarded by the Louisville Courier-Journal as going to show that these important results are brought about by special micro-organisms. In a paper read before the German Botanical society. Suchland gives an account of his investigations on the bacteria found in different kinds of tobacco. He has examined fermented tobaccos from all parts of the world, and found that they contain plenty of microorganisms, although but few varieties. as a rule, but two or three different species in any particular brand, and but rarely micrococcus forms. He finds that pure cultures of bacteria obtained from one kind of tobacco and inoculated on to another kind generated in the latter a taste and aroma recalling the taste and aroma of the original tobacco from which the bacteria had been in the first instance obtained. This discovery suggests great possibilities. Thus, it is hinted that in the future it may be possible to raise the quality of German tobacco, not so much by careful culture and judicious selection of varieties, which has so far proved comparatively unsuccessful, as by inoculating with pure cultures of bacteria found in some of the fine foreign tobacco, whereby corresponding fermentative changes may be induced German raw material, and the quality improved accordingly. It will be highly interesting to watch the future results of this transplanting of bacteria; if successful they will lead to modifications and improvements in many industries.

BOMBS THAT DIVE AND JUMP. Marine Darts of the Vesuvius Which Play Leap Frog for Three Hundred Feet.

In the recent aiming trials on the Vesnvius some of the darts after striking close before the target dived under it for forty feet, then jumped clear of the waves, then dived again, playing the game of marine leap frog for three hundred feet. The great bombs, ilving for a mile and a half, rarely missed the object aimed at by more than a few feet, and if a vessel had been in the target's place it would assuredly have been blown to atoms. A new exploding device was used at these trials. and it did not work well, but as there are fuses which never fail, the system of throwing guncotton, or dynamite. or gunpowder by compressed air is a perfect success, even in a high crosswind. What amount of damage will be done to a vessel when one of the five hundred-pound charges is exploded on her deck it is impossible to state, since it never yet occurred; but according to St. Nicholas it is reasonable to suppose, from the effect on rocks and earth in land trials, that the ship must be torn asunder and sunk on the in-

It will not always be the object of the air gunners, however, to destroy a vessel completely, for it is often more descrable to disable a vessel and capture her crew. To test this possibility trials have been ordered in which a ship's boat while being towed by a long line from a steamer moving fifteen miles an hour will be fired at by the Vesuvius, also going at full speed and approaching it from one side. This will be known as the "moving target" trial, and will be very interesting, for the object will be to hit as near as possible without actually striking the boat. It is claimed that if one of these bombs explodes near the side of a ship it will create such a concussion of the air that the ship's plates will be loosened, her guns upset, her machinery thrown out of place, and her boilers started leaking. And no doubt her crew will gladly surrender before a second such visitation.

FASHION DECREES.

Some of the newest hats seem to be the merest roll of velvet or lace around a flat crown. A couple of feathers and a prince-of-Wales eluster.

VERY elaborately embroidered velvet or very rich brocaded velvet is used for the collars, cuffs, vests and bolerojacket on some of the ultra-fashionable

A THREE-QUARTER-LENGTH jacket of rough plaid, with wide belt and loose hood, is among the latest importations. It is designed for traveling, riding or evening outings. The sleeves are very loose at the tops, which is a necessity, considering the present style of dress

A nosk ruching of picked-out silk in contrasting color is seen at the hem of some of the fashionable dresses. A ruching of this sort made of velvet and lined with bright-colored silk was seen on a recent Paris order. The velvet was turned in at the edge and blind-stitched down to the silk, which was pinked and plaited very full.

Foreigners in the Transvaul.

African republic has been trying to

Ever since it was organized the South

prevent the incoming British element from exercising a large influence in politics. The British immigrants, however, have been crowding into the country so rapidly that their claims can no longer refused. The president of the republic, Mr. Kruger, has accordingly proposed to the volksrnad to anoul the leg-

islation passed years ago to make it difficult for foreigners to acquire citizenship. He proposes to reduce from five to two years the period of residence necessary to become a voter, from fifteen to four years the period required to make one eligible to election to the lower house of the legislature, and from twenty to ten years the period to make one eligible to the upper house. He says the incoming element is very auxious to obtain full rights of citizenship, and the republic can no longer

ignore their just claims.

NEEDLESS NOISES.

A Disturbing Element of Life in the Big Cities.

Clanging Bells and Rattling Carts Make Nervous People Miserable - The Need of Mechanical Inven-

The British Medical Journal some months ago, in an article calling attention to the effects of the noise of cities on the nervous system, sets forth in detail some of those noises and suggests means for their extinction or amelioration without sacrifice of the industries which produce the various kinds of din. It is pointed out, for example, that the railway companies and factories on the continent use horns of not unpleasing sound in place of the hideous steam whistle. The church bells of England are compared with those of other portions of Europe, to the disadvantage of the former; and it is held that in an age when every room has its clock and every adult his watch, the frequent bell-ringing throughout the day, which now offends the peace of Christian folk, seems unnecessary. At night there are the shouting, creaming and singing people about the streets to cheat decent well folk of their rest, and worse yet to retard the curative process of sleep in the case of those who are ill. With the dawn comes the milkman and his rattling cans. The catalogue, so far, of disturbances for the London citizen's ears s about the same as with us, says the Boston Transcript. In London they have other nuisances which are not known here. With true English conservatism, the knocker is still used, and this contrivance, long banished from American front doors, is vigorously plied by the postman or anyone else who has a certain right to demand speedy attention to his signal. They have found in England, as we have found here, that with every new contrivance for man's comfort or convenience there is introduced the poison of a new noise. The din of the bells on the street cars has been stopped on heard on other days, and is none the less irritating because it is raised amid

on the electric railroad wires.

It is a common expression, and a

common belief, too, probably, that one grows used to all these noises. That is a fatal blunder. As one whose sense of smell is dulled by familiarity with the poisonous effluvia of tobacco may be nauseated by an excess of the odor in a close room as quickly as though the senses were still acute, so one who fancies himself proof against the nerve-destroying effects of noise may after long living amid a din continuous or irregular, suddenly find himself the victim of as fine a case of shatterenerves as a neuropath would like to have in hand. If the insidiousness of din and racket were once generally recognized there would be a demand upon the inventive capacity of mechanics to devise means of prevention. It is because this recognition and this demand are not general in certain cases that the complaints of the sensitive are met by the query: "How are you going to help it?" propounded with the air of submitting a problem impossible of solution. But when it is recalled what wonders have been accomplished on steam radroads in the way of stopping or at least of lessening noise, there is nothing unreasonable in hoping that some of the distracting noises of our city life may be scattered through the kindly offices of ingenious men. For instance, there is the rattle of wheels over pavements: much of that can be prevented by setting the tires over inner tires of rubber, while for some light vehicles the pneumatic tire of the bicycle is possible. Poor wheelwright's work is responsible for much of the rattle caused by drays and express wagons. A frightful din is made by wagons loaded with metal rods or pipe laid in as though the several pieces were only so many logs of wood; to prevent this noise it is only necessary to separate each piece with a block and each stratum with strips of wood. Of course, all preventive means of noise will cost money, but in many cases the first cost will be all. If those who are responsible for the persistence in the noisy ways of accomplishing much of the work of life cannot be convinced of their lack of humanity public opinion may yet crystallize itself into law-but it is a mean sort of civilization that has to be stirred to a performance of duty toward one's neighbor by statutes

and police regulations.

parte was simply eaten by supersti-Dean Swift, who would never change Reaconsfield would always take espe-

sign against the evil eye with his fin-

gers and thumb under similar circum-

Exhibit of Russian Laces.

the rattle of every sort of vehicle. A valuable results. recently added noise in American citties is the buzz and whirr of the trolley

Superstitions of Brave People. If one will take the trouble to go through the names of most of the bravest people in history, he will find that they nearly all suffered from some superstition or other. Napoleon Bonations, and so was the duke of Mariborough. Literary men have always been notoriously superstitious, from

the days of Dr. Johnson, who would go back half a mile if he remembered that he had omitted to touch any one of the lampposts on his daily walk, to a garment if he found that he had put it on inside out, and Lord Byron, who would get up and leave a dinner party instantly if anybody spilt the salt. Statesmen have not been exempt from superstitions either. Lord cial care to enter the house with his right foot foremost when he was going to make a big speech. Mr. Parnell had a strong prejudice against sitting in a room with three candles. William Pitt would return home at once, however important his business, if he met a cross-eyed man in the street, while Sir Robert Peel would always make the

Russian women intend to send their rare laces to Chicago. Commissioner C. Rakouza-Sonsteheffsky says that the woman's section of the exhibit to be made by Russia was recently displayed at Moscow and aroused great interest. Her majesty the empress is the patroness of the woman's department and the Moseow division is under the presidency of Grand Duchess Elizabeth, wife of Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the emperor.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT. Measurements of School Children to Be

Taken for Scientific Purposes.

Superintendent Powell, of the Wash-

ington public schools, and Dr. Harris, of the bureau of education, wish to find, by actual experience, whether or not there can be established any certain relation between the physical and mental development of the children in the various grades, and for this purpose there will be taken a series of measurements of about twenty thousand of the school children, under the supervision of the director of physical training. Miss Stoneroad, the teacher, has made a study of the systems of physical measurement in use in the gymnasiums and schools throughout the United States and Germany, besides having done a good deal of experimental work in the same line, and the results of her experiments will be embodied in the series of measurements to be taken in the public schools of Washington, which will include the height, weight, chest measurement and some cranial measurements, besides a series of experiments as to nervous sensibility. These last consist principally in ascertaining at what distance apart the child is able to distinguish between the points of a, pair of calipers touching the wrists. The results in this experiment are regarded by the Post as interesting, some of the subjects being able to distinguish between points a very small fraction of an inch apart, while others require a distance of more than two inches before they can tell without looking whether one-point or two is touching their wrist. When the results of these measurements are tabulated it will be easily seen whether there is any definite relation between the physical and mental development of the pupils. and if this relation is satisfactorily established it will be used to advantage in guiding the teachers as to the amount of work that may be required of a pupil, in many cases preventing an overstraining of those whose physical development does not keep pace with their mental, and pointing out as well when more work can be required of a pupil without fear of injury. This is in line with the advance of modern school work, and the teachers of the schools are hopeful that it will lead to

GORGEOUS IN GLITTERING GEMS Jewels of England's Aristocratic Dames

at the Queen's Reception. At the last drawing-room of Oueen Victoria there was a carnival of jewels. One reckless woman, the marchioness of Tweeddale, was arrayed in a white skirt whose many seams were outlined with diamonds and emeralds. The duchess of Devonshire was a blaze of gems and so was the duchess of

Bueclench. The marchioness seems to have been the only one who sewed up the seams of her skirt, so to speak, with jewels, but there was quite a goodly number whose scams were outlined with diamonds. One lady were a long string of diamonds across her breast like an order. Jeweled books upon which to hang their fans were worn by most of

the guests. A quaint and beautiful fancy was the placing of a diamond in the heart of a rose worn in the hair or on the bodice. There it nestled like a great dewdrop, provided it was not lost in the crush. Necklaces in profusion were worn, and such was the passion for display that these were often supplemented by a band of velvet studded with stars. Birds, butterflies and flowers of jewels were quite common, and the veils were kept in place by long earrings formed into pins, but with pendants free to flash out kalciodscopic. grismatic colors. The bodices were fastened at the back with diamonds, and one waist had a fringe of diamonds across the front. Jeweled girdles were also worn. The turquoise was represented whenever it would harmonize with the color of the gown. Emeralds were much worn, and the present supremacy of manye or heliotrope had brought the amethyst out in force.

AN ELEPHANT HANGED. Curlous Accident to a itig Brute in a New

York Loft. The death of an elephant by hanging occurred in New York recently at a place where animals of this kind are stored. The beast belonged to J. B. Gaylord and arrived there from Borneo, where it was captured March 16. The animal, according to the New York Post, was four years old, five feet two inches high and about as long, and was quite docile. It was deemed best to keep the beast in a twelve-foot box stall, secured by cleats miled across the open end to a height of six feet. and wire netting fastened above this. But the elephant tore out the netting and another foot of cleating was added secured by wire. The animal then began the operations which resulted fatally. It wrenched loose an end of the uppermost cleats. It then thrust its head into the opening thus made, and somehow climbed up high enough to get all four feet above the floor and the head through the opening. The cleat fell on the neck behind the ears. The animal must then have lost its ourchase with its toes on the cleats beow and fallen. Its immense weight prevented it from freeing its head, and o it was found in the morning, suspended with its hind legs three inches above the floor, dead from strangulation. It has been sent to a taxidermist, and will adorn some museum.

Not What He Expected. He was calling on a young lady and had been talking against time for several hours, not noticing, that, to say the least, she was slightly wearied. Do you know," he said, after comple ing a short monologue of several thousand words, and thinking a little flattery would be appreciated, "while talking to-night, I have felt as if I were in-

which one do you think it is?" He looked into her beautiful face searchingly. The modest blush for which he was watching proved to be a wide yawn, which grew wider as she answered: "I guess the muse that inspires you to-night must be Euterpa." He didn't really know anything about mythology, so he couldn't tell just what she meant. But when he arrived home he took down his Webster's Unabridged, and there in cold type staring him in the face he saw: "Enterpathe muse who presided over wind instruments."-Yankee Blade.

spired by one of the muses. And

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The Startling Sight Which Met a Bon

Vivant's Gaze Next Morning. Here is a story which, according to the New York Sun, was a favorite in the repertory of a famous Cincinna-

tian: "On one occasion," he was wont to say. "a friend of mine had been on a terrific spree which had been occupying his nights right along for two weeks or more. He managed somehow to be on deck during business hours, but when night came he was down in the hold and everywhere else. One morning he awoke heavy-headed, halfdressed and lying crosswise of the bed. When he had gone to sleep or how he did not remember. There was the odor of stale beer and wine and tobacco smoke in the room, and bottles and cigar butts were scattered all over. By a great effort he got to his feet, and for an instant his head felt as if it would fall off and burst into a million pieces. He cast his eyes around the room. As they fell upon the foot of the bed they encountered a grim and grinning monkey sitting on the rail. There was no known reason why a monkey should be there, but there it sat and grinned. He watched it intently as he slipped over toward a table where lay a loaded revolver. He was very, very rocky, but he had grip enough to hold the gun, and with a sudden movement he had it trained on the sizaian. He was a famous shot, but the monkey never wavered. It simply sat there winking and grinning. My friend held the pistol down on it for a

second, steadily "'Now,' he said, nervously, 'if you are a real monkey, you are in a bad fix' -then he hesitated a moment-but if you are not,' he went on, 'then I'm in a bad fix." "He banged away, and it was ten

DUMB ANIMALS SHED TEARS.

days before he was himself again.

The Touching and Pathetic Way in Which a Horse Solicits Sympathy. Many people believe that horses do not weep, but those who have had much to do with these faithful creatures know that on several occasions her will shed tears as well as express sorrow in the most heartbreaking manner. In the west, where the hardiness of the ponies causes the riders to almost overlook the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common, when the weather is extremely cold, to to leave an unblanketed pony tied up for two or three hours when the tenperature is nearly zero, and while its owner is transacting business or getting drank. In this case the suffering is evidenced by cries which are almost like sobs, and the unmistakable tears freeze onto the cheeks like icicles. When a horse falls in the street and gets injured the shock generally numbs its senses so much that it does not either ery or groan, but under some conditions an injured horse will solicit sympathy in the most distinct manner.

I remember a favorite horse of my own, writes a correspondent of the New York Telegram, which trod on a rail long enough to pierce its foot. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs and cried as nearly like a child in trouble as anything I can describe. The sight was a very touching one, as was also the crippled animal's gratitude when the nail was pulled out

and the wound dressed. Wealth Out of a Poor Farm.

There is a man in Alabama who, according to the New Orleans States, takes life very easy for the simple reason that his farm extends up and down the Louisville & Nashville railroad for a distance of fifty or sixty miles. A great many persons will be disposed to doubt this statement, but nevertheless it is the truth. A short time ugo the old Alabama countryman was a victim of impecuniosity because his farm was so poor that the cats would not stay on it, but one day the engineers of the road came along and discovered that his farm was nothing more than a vast deposit of gravel, the very material they desired to use as ballast for the bed of the road. They endeavored to buy the farm outright, but the old countryman stubbornly refusing to sell the only home he had on earth it was finally arranged to pay him a royalty on every car load of gravel taken from his land. The royalty has made him rich, and as the supply of gravel is practically inexhaustible he will soon be able to boast that his farm is the largest in the world and extends all the way from New Orleans to Louis-

The Madstone Myth-

"Here's something that will interest you," sail a physician, as he placed a lump of slaty-looking stone in the hands of a scribe. "A patient of mine gave me that this morning with as grand an air as if she were giving me a silver dinner service. No doubt the thought it had as great a value. It's a madstone. You've read accounts of them. Put them on a dog bite and they will suck it and give off green froth, and all that sort of rubbish. There's no such thing as a madstone in the world. Touch the stone to your tongue. Notice anything? Sticks doesn't it? That is because it is anhydrous. It has gone through a slight chemical change and has lost a part of the water that was in its original composition, so that it readily absorbs the moisture. It will stick to a cut or a bite or anything else that is wet, and that is all there is to it. But it's n harmless sort of superstition, and if it makes any poor devil comfortable, for

goodness' sake let him believe in it." Above the Clouds. One of the sublimest effects in nature

is occasionally seen by those who climb the tall and isolated peaks of the Rocky of the air and the strong heat of the afternoon sun cause a rapid evaporation from the brooks, springs and snow banks on the mountain sides, and this moisture, rising on the warmer air, condenses as it reaches the cooler, thinner atmosphere about the mountain top. The traveler, looking down, sees clouds literally forming below him, and growing thick and black every instant, so that as they reached his level they roll skyward and in huge masses of vapor that eclipse the view and bury him in darkness. Lightning occasionally leaps from the clouds and a mountain top is a particularly bad place to be at such a time. The stone signal service station on Pike's Peak has been nearly wrecked by lightning

more than once.