

Cambridge : Freeman
is published weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,
Proprietor.
Subscription Rates.
One Year, \$1.50
Six Months, 75c
Three Months, 45c
Single Copies, 10c
Entered as Second-Class Matter, Oct. 3, 1878, Post-Office at Ebensburg, Pa., and Mailed at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Authority of Post-Office at Ebensburg, Pa., and Mailed at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

The Freeman

JAS. G. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.
"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."
\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.
VOLUME XXVIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894. NUMBER 42.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
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CHINA'S FIGHTING FORCE

Strength and Equipment of the Army and Navy.
Troops Commanded by German and American Officers and Armed with Improved Weapons.—The Chinese as Soldiers.

China has made great efforts in the last few years to bring her army and navy nearer the standards of those of the western nations. Says the New York Tribune: The total strength of her army is about six hundred thousand men, of whom more than two hundred thousand are permanently stationed in the various provinces of the empire. Besides these there is an ill-formed organization which might be called a militia, which is a small pay and serves with the colors. The discipline of the army is good, and so far as military punishments are concerned there is hardly a more stringent organization in the world. However, it is in the opinion of most foreign military men, the Chinese army has never counted for much. But the last few years may have made a great difference in the regard as the American, German and English officers employed by the government have done all in their power to effect proper changes in the various provinces.

In addition to the troops mentioned there are the various provincial forces which are enlisted, paid and controlled by the viceroys of the provinces and mandarins of the cities in which they are quartered. These are organized as the Army of the Green Standard, in contradistinction to the Manchurian—the real Chinese soldiers, divided into red, white, blue and yellow divisions, so-called from the color of their battle flags.

The arms of most of these troops were until recently of the most primitive types, and consisted principally of long spears or knives, curved bows and arrows and clubs. Within the last few years, however, many of these battalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms. Two years ago, for example, officials were sent to Europe to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient modern rifles to arm the entire force garrisoning the frontier provinces, Tongking and along the sea coast. The arms of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister and viceroy of the province of Chihli, numbers about one hundred thousand men, and are the best of the empire. These troops are armed with modern rifles, and have for years been under the leadership of German and American officers, who have brought them up to a high standard of discipline and efficiency. It is very curious to see how many of the foreign troops, in the possession of this army, in love with its chief, which has made him so independent of the world's opinion. The troops being better armed and better trained, they have been able to put them to a severe test.

GAMBLING IN EUROPE.

The Net Profits Estimated to Exceed 25,000,000 Francs a Year.

Most persons associate all mention of gambling in Europe with Monte Carlo. Since a great gambling syndicate has been trying to get a hold in the little neutralized Duchy of Luxembourg, however, an interesting list of continental casinos and their winnings has been published by the New York Sun. This list, says the New York Sun, is intended to show that the continent has already the many gambling halls and that the duke of Luxembourg should persist in declining the syndicate's offer to pay most of the government's expenses in exchange for the privilege of operating their roulette wheels in the shadow of his throne.

Here is the list: Dunkirk casino, winnings in 1883, 300,000 francs; Boulogne casino, 500,000 francs; Toulon casino, 450,000 francs; Trévise, Hotel Eden, 150,000 francs; Dieppe casino, 200,000 francs; Cologne casino, 350,000 francs; Biarritz casino, 100,000 francs; Havre casino, 200,000 francs; Hotel Frascati, 150,000 francs; Treport City casino, 50,000 francs; Berck casino, 150,000 francs; Olonne casino, 100,000 francs; Rogat casino, 300,000 francs; several Arcachon houses, 100,000 francs; Biarritz casino, 1,000,000 francs; Castle Biarritz, 150,000 francs; Muehon casino, 600,000 francs; Palavaz casino, 200,000 francs; Aix les Bains casino, 120,000 francs; Vichy casino, 50,000 francs; Vichy International hotel, 600,000 francs; Vichy Eden, 350,000 francs; Vichy aleazar, 50,000 francs; Vichy restaurant, 200,000 francs; Rogat casino, 600,000 francs.

Outside of Monaco the gambling profits on the continent are known to profit some 10,000,000 francs annually. The case of continental gambling is exclusive of all expenses. With the Monaco casino, the gambling syndicates of the continent make a net profit of 25,000,000 francs or more every year.

ACQUIRED EXPRESSION.

Facial Peculiarities Which Come Through Habit.

Distinctive Types That Are Found in Certain Countries.—The Greater Effects of Occupation One's Upon the Features.

The incessant flow of involuntary nerve currents to the facial muscles doubtless accounts for the odd similarity of expression among men of the same vocation. In many such cases, says Blackwood's Magazine, the conditions are so complex that it seems impossible to lay one's finger upon the special items of environment which conduce to the facial characteristics exhibited by nearly all members of certain trades and professions. What the individual does is what he becomes. The habit of occupation acts as a powerful agent in the development of the face. The incessant flow of involuntary nerve currents to the facial muscles doubtless accounts for the odd similarity of expression among men of the same vocation. In many such cases, says Blackwood's Magazine, the conditions are so complex that it seems impossible to lay one's finger upon the special items of environment which conduce to the facial characteristics exhibited by nearly all members of certain trades and professions. What the individual does is what he becomes. The habit of occupation acts as a powerful agent in the development of the face.

GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Terrible Catastrophe Averted by a Public Speaker's Self-Control.

One of the most remarkable instances of a great presence of mind, says the Philadelphia City and County Record, was that of a public speaker who, in a building erected on the site of an old mine, made the Continental Hall. Over the museum was a long, narrow upper room, about thirty-five feet high. It was a public hall, used for lectures and concerts, and with it was associated a most remarkable instance of presence of mind. A correspondent of the London Spectator tells the thrilling story. In the central part of this immense auditorium were collected one evening about three thousand persons. At about nine o'clock, the manager of the building came to the leader of the meeting, white with affright, and told him that the floor had sunk nearly a foot, and that in a few minutes more the tenons of the joists might be out of their sockets.

The speaker would then fall through onto the floor, and there, if he fell, he would be precipitated with the roof upon the assembly.

The leader explained to the person whom the audience expected next to hear, that by addressing the assembly from the end of the hall, he could withdraw the company from the sunken part of the floor, and that he would bear the weight of the people.

The reply to this was that his own family was in the audience, and that if he fell, they would be killed. "I shall not," said the leader, "run a risk of a rush, and we shall all be under the fallen walls and roof. Five minutes' delay may kill us all together."

As a result of this, I will never be surprised at seeing the leader suddenly appear at the far front of the room, and tell the people that they would next be addressed from where they were sitting.

The audience turned and looked to the front, the flooring rose six inches.

The people were entertained partly by an impromptu sentimental song in a voice without a quaver, in the very face of death, and as he sang, they were quietly dismissed.

Not a single individual in that great assembly was aware that, by the presence of his cool, unflinching, and catastrophic had been averted. The imagination sickens at the thought of what would have been the consequence of a panic and sudden alarm by the failure of the main girders.

I am confident that, excepting the speaker referred to and the manager of the building, no one outside the immediate family of the man whose courage prevented this catastrophe had known the whole story till now.

The terror of those minutes before the crowd was moved and the floor rose toward its level, was such, that he never even in his own heart, alluded to the scene, though he lived for forty years afterward.

Seeking a Separation.

"Do you give gas here?" asked a wild-looking man who rushed into a dentist's office on Clark street the other morning.

"We do," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a fellow to sleep?"

"It does."

"I would sleep so you can't wake him up?"

"Yes."

"You could break his jaw or gouge out his eye and he wouldn't feel it?"

"He would know nothing of it."

"How long does it make him stay asleep?"

"The physical insensibility produced by inhaling the gas lasts a minute or probably a little less."

"I get a number of fellows to take it all ready for a fellow to take?"

"Yes. Take a seat in this chair and show me your tooth."

"Tooth nothing?" said the excited caller, without hesitating to remove his coat and vest. "I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back!"—Chicago Tribune.

Gaining a Vocabulary.

"If you don't know what a word means, make a guess at it." That is the rule followed by some foolish people in the way of making a vocabulary. An exchange says that a new guest arrived at a New Hampshire farmhouse, where a Boston gentleman happened to be holding forth on the piazza. The new arrival, who was a native of the mountain air, said to the host: "I am a bit of a linguist, and I know he must have let his waistband out much as four times."—Youth's Companion.

A Young Philosopher.

The boy, evidently from the country, applied to the boss for a job.

"I have no use for a boy," he said, discouragingly.

"You're just like I am, ain't you?" asked the boy.

"How's that?"

"Got no use for a boy. Neither have I. That's why I'm looking around for somebody that has. Me and you ain't the only people in town, though. I s'pose there's about two hundred thousand more here, and likely some of 'em's different from us. Anyhow, I'm gon' to hustle around and see. Good morning, sir," and the boy started out, but the boss reconsidered and took him back into the kitchen as a starter.—Detroit Free Press.

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IMPROVED EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL
WITH CHEMICALLY PURE
HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
—FOR—
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, BLOOD POORNESS, NERVOUS DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, cramps and vomiting, and in all disorders of the bowels. It is the only cure for headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, cramps and vomiting, and in all disorders of the bowels. It is the only cure for headache.

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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
\$5. CORDOVAN.
\$1.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 12 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
\$2.12 BOY'S SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
\$3.25 TO \$2.10
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

THE SAVED.
The remainder of the Samoyeds, and in intelligence and morals, at the two extremes of the European range—the Lappee at the top, and the Samoyeds at the bottom. These latter have no number nor any other desirable possessions. Virtually, they are beggars, yet they seem to know something of the habits and character of the people they represent. They are, as one would expect, small in stature. I do not think I have seen a man more than five feet two inches in height. They are all very fat and plump. Their faces are very flat, and they have the stilted eyes of the Mongol. Often it is impossible to distinguish any eye at all, but simply a slit, only just not closed up. The specimens here, even young men and girls, suffer much from blindness. Whether this is due to snow, or whether heredity, I am unable to say, but their eyes turn white, as if with a form of rheumatism. In person and habits they are dirty in the extreme. They live in skin-covered wigwags, which are very simply made. The reindeer skin with the hair out, and with lime, is their material. It is the mongrel dog, that creeps around your feet in a doubtful kind of way. Every spring, about May, a great northwest migration of these people takes place. But all these details are for themselves, about the Petshora and Pustorsk districts and along the Siberian coast, many of them passing up to the Yukon peninsula and Valaigat island, where, as their places, he has adventured with skulls of polar bears, and their ancient centers of religious observance.

WASTE OF FOOD BY AMERICANS.

People from Europe Astonished by Our Careless Table Methods.

An English health journal expresses great surprise at the quantity of food eaten by American against English habits. It is very curious to see how different foods preponderate in different industries. The textile worker in Europe will have 95 pounds of meat per annum for every 100 units of consumption, or say a quarter of a pound of meat a day, while steel workers indulge in 114 pounds for every 100 units. On the other hand, the weaver consumes more flour than the steel worker—275 pounds per 100 units instead of 208 pounds. He also takes about 71 pounds of sugar more per 100 units, and a dozen more eggs, of butter, lard and tea both take about the same. In the European continent the consumption of meat by workers is much less than in Britain. Even in the iron industry the German is little more extravagant than the English weaver, while the French worker consumes only 57 1/2 pounds and the Belgian 62 1/2 pounds. On the other hand, the latter consumes more flour and eggs, more than twice as much of each. Their consumption of sugar is also large—141 pounds and 19 pounds respectively, but it must also be taken in the reckoning that tea does not appear in their accounts. But all these figures can but better the statistics of food consumption in America.

The Illinois iron worker manages to consume 393 pounds of meat per 100 units, and though this is excessive, 206 1/2 pounds are put down as the average of Pennsylvania, 197 1/2 pounds for Ohio, 187 1/2 pounds for West Virginia and 153 pounds for Tennessee. The average consumption of flour, too, is large—141 pounds and 19 pounds respectively, but it must also be taken in the reckoning that tea does not appear in their accounts. But all these figures can but better the statistics of food consumption in America.

DO FISH FEEL PAIN?

Analogy Points to the Conclusion That They Do.

There is little doubt, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, that the talk about fish feeling little pain when they are hooked and killed, or hooked and lost, is chiefly a fancy. It is a very common conclusion that it must be extremely unpleasant for a fish, however cold-blooded a creature he be, to be caught on a hook and dragged out of his element. At the same time, it seems to be an established fact that fish in many cases soon forget the wounds inflicted by a hook.

A pike struck hard by a manyhooked minnow has been known to come again at the bait in a few minutes, and Mr. Halford, in one of his books, tells us that he once let a wickham in a groyling of about three pounds, which on his return he had broken the sun rise and some bells play a German air, entitled "Phoebus, Awake." On the night of the full moon they played another, entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

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THE HEIR TO CHINA'S THRONE.

The Birth of an heir to the Chinese throne at this time is an event of more than ordinary importance to the peace of the empire. Kuang Hsu is the first emperor of the present dynasty whose actual occupancy is not based upon right of descent. His predecessor, Tung Chih, died childless in 1875, after a reign of only one year. He left several brothers, all having children, among whom a strife at once arose as to the succession. After several weeks of contention and intrigue a compromise was effected by which the young widowed empress and her unborn child were put to death, and the present emperor, then two years old, and the son of the "seventh prince," who was a brother of the young child, and himself one of the contestants for the throne, was chosen by a family council.

In order to correct the succession, the dead emperor was supposed to be reborn, and his son and successor, and an imperial decree to that effect was promulgated throughout the empire. Kuang Hsu has been an invalid from his birth, and his death at any time would cause no surprise.

Damasus Swords.

To the lovers of strange goods the bazars of Damasus are far more alluring than those of Cairo or Constantinople; the capacious chests of the merchant contain much the same broodery of wonderful color, delicate china, silks of many hues, swords of cunning workmanship, all these he piled beside me on the floor. It is but seldom that a really good specimen of the Damasus sword can be obtained, for the art of working and engraving steel is dead. These swords were made of alternate layers of iron and steel, so finely tempered that the blade would bend to the hilt without breaking, with an edge so keen that no coat of mail could resist, and a surface so highly polished that when a Moslem wished to rearrange his turban he used his sword for a looking-glass.

A COMPOUS LITTLE CHAP.

Alfonso, king of Spain, is now a little more than eight years of age, and a pompous little chap he is, which is not to be wondered at when Spanish etiquette is considered. His slumbers are watched throughout the night by the Monteros de Espinosa, a body of men who for four hundred years have enjoyed the exclusive privilege of guarding the king or queen from sunset to sunrise. They are bound by tradition to remain eight years in the castle, and must have served with honor in the army. They look the palace gates with much ceremony and solemnity at midnight, and open them again at seven o'clock in the morning. Naturally, Alfonso thinks he is a great little man.

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\$3 SHOE
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\$2.12 BOY'S SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
\$3.25 TO \$2.10
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

KEPT FOR FOUR CENTURIES.
A curious story, illustrative of the persevering properties of carbide acid, is told in the Standard of the Pacific. The story is that of a "choked" lamp, which has been kept for four centuries. In the province of Anhui a party of miners opened an ancient shaft, where, according to the official records, four hundred years ago. When the miners entered they came upon the bodies of one hundred and seventy miners, who had perished in the mine, lying there they had been overtaken by the deadly gas, four centuries back. The corpses to the eye were as though of yesterday, quite fresh-looking and not decayed in any way. The faces were like those of men who had just died. On an outside of their bodies, they were all crumpled away, leaving nothing but a pile of dust and the remnants of the stronger parts of their clothing. The miners, terrified, fled from the spot, and though there were valuable deposits of coal in the shaft, nothing would induce the superstitious men to return to their work.

A Fleck Story.
Pyung Yang, a city in Corea, was founded three thousand and sixteen years ago. It is known as the well-known city, within its walls is not a single well, and all the water of the city is carried up by watermen from the river which washes its southern wall. Tradition shows that this has always been so, for it is said that when a Chinese general besieged it two thousand years ago, he was told it would compel its inhabitants to capitulate by cutting off their water supply. He was led to give up the attempt because the soldiers on the walls took fish scales and carried them to the river, and the scales, glittering in the sun, looked in the eyes of the astonished besiegers to be drops of water.—Exchange.

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A WELL DISCIPLINED MAN.

Army discipline is supposed to be very strict indeed, and orders must be obeyed swiftly and silently. The best disciplined soldier ever in the Russian army lived in 1777. He was stationed before the door of the palace during a heavy flood, when the empress, seeing from her balcony that the water had reached the sentinels, called to him to retire. This soldier refused to do so; and when the empress asked if he knew who she was, the man replied abruptly: "I know, and yet I know her majesty he would not leave his post until his corporal relieved him. The water increased until it reached the sentinels' knees. The empress sent several messages to him, but he refused to obey her. Finally she was compelled to summon the corporal, who was found asleep, and he was obliged to swim to relieve the honest private, who by that time had only his head above water, and would compositely have suffered himself to be drowned rather than disobey orders while obeying his sovereign.

"Ginsley"—As they roamed over the ballroom her liquid eyes met mine. "Symphonie Française!" I said. "I wish to take a drink, I suppose."—New York Telegram.

IN THE DAYS OF THEIR YOUTH.
BENJAMIN HARRISON was a close student, and had all the advantages of a liberal education.

"Exposition of the painter, he was brought up in a dye shop.

SCHUMANN was raised in a bookstore, and to the end of his life retained a fondness for the business.

TAYLOR, the painter, had his interest in art aroused when on voyages with his father, who was a sailor.

ARTHER was a close student and excelled in scholarship. He was fond of athletic sports and hunting.

THOMAS PAINE, the American political and controversial writer, passed his youth at the staymaker's bench.

DODDIDGE, the theologian, was brought up in an oil shop, his father being a dealer in paints and oils.