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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

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A GRAND

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVIII.

# -SPECIAL SALE-

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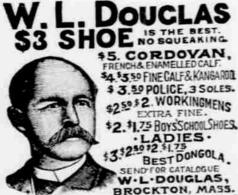
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THE DAMIUYEDS.

Esquimanx Who Are Low Down in the The reindeer Lapps and the Samoveds he two extremes of the Esquinga

tand, in intelligence and morals at group—the Lapps at the top, the amogeds at the bottom. These Litter ave no remileer ner any other decirable possessions. Virtually, they are beggan, yet they serve to show some-thing of the habits and elegacter of he people they represent. They are, as one to edd expect, small in statute I do not think I have seen a man more than, say, five feet two inches in height. says a writer in Longman's Magazine

Their faces are very flat, and the

have the slitlike 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 hereditary. I am smable to say, but their eyes turn white, as if with a form of glaucoma. In person and habits they are dirty in the extreme. They live in skin-covered warwams, which are very simply made The reindeer skin with the hair outside is stretched over poles, at the apex of which a hole is left-perhaps for escape of smoke, though I saw no fires burning in any of the wigwams Inside is a confused heap of men, wonen, children, skins, food and dogs-lit the mongrel dogs, that creep around your calves in a doubtful kind of way. Every spring, about May, a great northward migration of these people takes place. It is then that they seatter themselves about the Petchora and Pustosersk districts and along the Siberian coast, many of them passing up to the Yalmal peninsula and Waigatz sland, where are their places of sac ritice, adorned with skulls of polar bears, and their ancient centers of re-

ligious observance. When a Samoyed dies, he is buried, ad with him is left sometimes his leigh and always some small domestic articles, such as food vessels. Norden driedd supposes that these are intended for his use in the future life. It may be so, but I fancy we are sometime inclined to attribute to such observances significance they do not possess. The ustem of leaving offerings at the grave f the departed is a very universal one. and need not necessarily imply more than respect and regret.

Kept for Four Centuries. A curious story, illustrative of the serservative properties of earbobe acid as, or "chokedamp," comes from hina. In the province of Anhui a party d miners opened an ancient shaft. where, according to the official records a terrible eatastrophe had occurred four hundred years ago. When the miners entered they came upon the bodies of one hundred and seventy FRES SHAVING PARLORI

STAR SHAVING PARLORI

The corpses to the eye were as though of yesterday, quite fresh-looking and of yesterday, quite fresh-looking and of yesterday, quite fresh-looking and the gray way. The faces not decayed in any way. The face. were like those of men who had just died. On an attempt being made to move them ontside for burial, they one and all crumbled away, leaving nothing but a pile of dust and the remnants of the stronger parts of their clothing. Tue 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.

WASTE OF FUOD BY AWERICANS. People from Europe Astonished by Our

and tea both take about the same

consume 393 pounds of meat per 100 units, and though this is excessive, 20614 pounds are put down as the average of Penusglvania, 197% pounds for Ohio, 1874 pounds for West Virginia and 155 pounds for Tennessee. The average consumption of flour for the states is about 250 pounds, but voracious Illinois again comes to the fore with 366 pounds, and sugar, butter and eggs are everywhere more lavishly used than in Europe. Here, as in Europe, iron and steel industries are found to be more self-indulgent than any other trades, but the expenditure here is far above that of even the most extravagant workers of Europe. Much of the food accounted for in these figures is actually consumed, but a large margin must be allowed for what is wantonly destroyed, and when the history of the waste of food products in the United States comes to be written it will con-

pleasant reading.

Careless Table Methods.

An English health journal expresses great surprise at the quantity of food eaten by American against English laborers. It is very curious to see how different foods preponderate in different industries. The textile worker in Europe will have 95 pounds of ment 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 though both in tea and coffee the weaver a little exceeds the other. That is, in the calling which demands the greater muscular exertion, a greater

amount of nitrogenous food is required. On 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 Frenchman consumes only 57% pounds and the Belgian 55% pounds. On the other hand, the latter onsume more flour and eggs, more than twice as much of each. Their pounds and 19 pounds repectively, to the Englishman's 3% pounds, but it must also be taken in the reckoning that tea does not appear in their accounts. But all these figures pale before the statistics of food consumption

The Illinois iron worker manages to tain some startling and not altogether

A Fishy Story.

Pyeng Yang, a city in Corea, was founded three thousand and sixteen years ago. It is known as the wellless city. Within its walls is not a single well and all the water of the ity 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, believing that he could 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 went through the motions of the bath, and the scales, glittering in the sun, looked in the eyes of the astonished besiegers to be drops of water .-Exchange.

Besides these there is an ill-formed organization, which might be called a militia, which gets small pay and never 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. As a fighting force, however, 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 this regard, as the American, German and English officers employed by the government have done all in their power to effect proper

CHINA'S FIGHTING FORCE

Army and Navy.

Troops Commanded by German and Amer-

ican Officers and Armed with Im-

proved Weapons-The Chi-

China has made great efforts in the

last few years to bring her army and

navy nearer the standards of those of western nations, says the New York

Tribune. The total strength of the

army is about six hundred thousand

men, of whom more than two hundred

thousand are permanently stationed

for the garrison of the city of Peking.

the others being scattered throughout

the various provinces of the empire.

nese as Soldiers.

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 may be quartered. These are known as the Army of the Green Standard, in contradistinction to the Manchu divisions—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 secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs. Within the last few years, however, many of these batalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms. Two years ago several Chinese officials were sent so Europe to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient modern rifles to arm the entire forces garrisoning the frontiers of Siberia, Tonnin and along the sea coast. The army of Li Hung Chang. the Chinese prime minister and viceroy of the province of Chihli, numbers about one hundred thousand men, and is the flower 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 state of discipline and efficiency hardly second to any similar body of foreign troops. It is the possession of this army, in love with its chief, which has made him so independent. Childi is regarded as the gate to Peking, hence the care and attention bestowed upon the troops forming its

The Chinese confine themselves chiefly to infantry. The total cavalry force of the active army is only thirty thousand, and of artillery twenty thousand. There is, however, an "irregular" class of cavalry which may number nearly one hundred thousand This force is armed in the most primi-

tive fashion. The navy is a different stamp from the army, and the sailors have been longer under the influence of foreign officers. They are also more trustworthy. Separated as they are from the influences which surround the men on shore, the sailors are free from the temptations and conspiracies which have undermined the troops. The class of men employed on the vessels is also better. The naval officers have been educated in the various naval academies by foreign instructors, and are taught and discipled according to the systems in vogue in the service of the United States, England and France.

The imperial government supports three naval colleges for the education of eadets or officers—one at Tien-Tsin, another at Wei-Hai-Woi and the third at Foo-Chow. The instructors are graduates of naval academies of foreign countries, those of Annapolis predominating. The system of instruc tion is as thorough as the Chinese boy can grasp, but is chiefly practical rather than theoretical, so that by the time the course is finished the cadet is consumption of coffee, too, is large-14 | ready to assume his duties on a man-ofwar. The cadets are usually chosen from the families of prominent officials living in the seacoast provinces, but members are admitted from any other

official and mandarin class. The Chinese navy proper comprise about seventy men-of-war, not including many small transports and revenue entters which in time of need, such as the present, can be armed and placed in active service. The vessels are manned and officered by Chinese subjects, the only foreigners allowed on them being the instructors in special departments, such as gunnery, seamanship, electricity or torpedoes. As soon as a Chinese instructor qualifies, the foreigner returns to the academy. Most vessels of the Chinese fleet have been

built abroad. The Chinese navy is divided into two fleets. The northern, or Peyang squadron, with headquarters at Wei-Hai-Woi, has under its jurisdiction the proteetion and defence of all the coast lying to the northward of Foo-Chow, and the Tanyang, or southern squadron, with headquarters at Canton, which is to defend all the coast south of Foo-Chow. Each squadron has its own admiral, but is governed directly by the Viceroys of Chihli and Canton respectively, who are held personally responsible by the emperor for the efficiency and warlike condition of the two fleets.

A l'ompous 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 vatched 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 annrise. They are bound by tradition to be natives of the town of Espinosa, and must have served with honor in the army. They lock 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. GAMBLING IN EUROPE.

The Net Profits Estimated to Exceed 25,-Strength and Equipment of the 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 easinos and their winnings has been published by the German newspapers. This list, says the New York Sun, is intended to show that the continent has already too many gambling hells and that the grand 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 1893, 300,000 francs; Boulogne casino, 800,000 francs; Trouville casino, 450,000 francs; Trouville, Hotel Eden, 150,000 francs; Dieppe casino, 200,000 francs; Coburg casino, 380,000 francs: Fecamp casino, 100,000 francs; Havre casino, 200,000 francs; Havre, Hotel Frascati, 150,000 francs; Treport City casino, 50,000 francs; Berck casino, 150,000 francs; Olonne casino, 100,000 francs; Rozan casino, 100,000 francs; several Areachon houses, 100,000 francs; Biarritz casino, 1,000,000 francs; Castle Biarritz, 150,000 francs; Muchon casino, 400,000 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, 30,000 francs; Rogat casino, 600,000 francs.

Outside of Monaco the gambling hells on the continent are known to profit some 10,000,000 francs annually, 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

#### A WONDERFUL CLOCK. It Is a Veritable Marvel in Mechanical

Execution. A most marvelous clock has been made by a Black Forest maker and sold for four thousand dollars. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, says the Jeweler's Weekly, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Francisco, Melbourne and Greenwich. Every evening at eight a young man invites the company to vespers in an electrically illuminated chapel, where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Praver.

a New Year's eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out, in June a quail, in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman, who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air, entitled "Phoebus, Awake." On the night of the full moon they play anothe. ir, entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

## DO FISH FEEL PAIN?

Analogy Points to the Conclusion That Hooking Is Not Pleasant. 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 cant. All analogy points to the conclusion that it must be extreme ly unpleasant for a fish, however coldblooded 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 by a hook.

cases soon forget the wounds inflicted 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 left a wickham in a grayling of about three pounds, which about a quarter of an hour later he hooked and killed with another fly. An autopsy having been performed the wickham was discovered in the stomach of the grayling. together with a great mass of partially digested natural flies. A treacherous hook broke in the mouth of a Wye trout the other day. Yet the fish rose again in about an hour's time, and was duly brought into the creel-a beautiful healthy pounder, with a wound in the mouth, caused by the broken hook, it had managed to dislodge.

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 right of occupancy is not based upon actual 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 was a brother of Tung Chih, and him self 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 adopt this infant as his son and successor and an imperial decree to that effect was promulgated throughout the emwire. Knang Hsu has been an invalid prom his birth, and his death at any time would occasion no surprise. Damascus Swords.

To the lovers of strange goods the bazars of Damascus are far more alluring than those of Cairo or of Constantinople; the capacions chests of the merchants contain much that we would buy were our purses longer. Old embroideries of wonderful color, delicate china, silks of many hues, swords of cunning workmanship, all these lie piled beside us on the floor. It is but seldom that a really good specimen of the Damaseus 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 break ing, 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-glasss.

## ACQUIRED EXPRESSION.

Facial Peculiarities Which Come Through Habit.

Distinctive Types That Are Found in Certain Callings-The Queer Ef-

fects 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, for instance, is there about the process of making shoes which evokes the unmistakable cobbler's visage? The portrait of Edward, the Banff naturalist, in Mr. Smiles' book, shows the type in a marked degree. As far as my observation carries me, the cause must be looked for in the last, lapstone and waxend of old-fashioned cordwainery; since men who work the machines in modern shoe factories, or who do ordinary repairing, do not exhibit the expression. It appears probable that the tailor's distinctive type of face may have been partially created by his habit of working his jaws concomitantly with his shears Let anyone watch a person cutting a piece of tough material with scissors, and he will see that the lower part of the face wags in rhythmic and spontaneous unison with the blades. Shepherds and farm laborers who join sheep-shearing gangs certainly acquire a different expression while engaged in this kind of work.

The cast of countenance by which one so easily recognizes a groom is partially explicable from the fact that the muscles which close the jaws and compress the lips are always called into play when we are asserting our will over that of a horse. Nearly all jockeys and horsemen have a peculiar setof the mouth and chin, but I have been unable to distinguish any special characteristic about the eye or upper part of the face. It is instructive to compare the visage of the ruler of horses with that of the ruler of men. The horseman's face shows command in the mouth, the drill sergeant's in the mouth and the eye. The last is un doubtedly the most effective instrument in exacting obedience from our own species. Here we get a hint of that cause of want of dignity, that element of coarseness, which is discernable in the countenances of some men and women who have much to do with horses. The horber and notiler method of expressing authority is outweighed by the lower and more animal one. Generally speaking, it is a strenuous contest with minor difficulties which produce a thin and rigid set of lips. It is seen almost invariably in housewives of the Martha type, who are "careful and troubled about many things," and whose souls are shaken to the center by netty worries within doors, and the strife a outrance with shortcomings of the scullery maid or the cook. The compressed lip so loved and so

sign of weakness rather than strength. It tells of perpetual conflicts in which the reserves are called into the fray. The strong will is not agitated into strenuous action by the small worries of the hour, and the great occasions which call for its whole forces are too few to produce a permanent impress of this kind upon the features. The commanding officer, assured of his men's obedience, does not habitually keep his lip muscles in a state of tension Look at the sea captain, the most absolute monarch on the earth. He carries authority and power in his face, but it resides in his eye and the confident assurance of his easily set mouth. Every spar and shaft and muscle in his floating realm must obey him, and he knows it. This is probably a reason why the sea captain and the engine drivers show a certain similarity of type. The engine driver can make his captive giant, strong as ten thousand men, obey the pressure of his finger. His tips are usually calm, like those of the statues of the wielder of thunderbolts on Olympus. Who ever saw a man commanding a man-of-war or driving a locomotive with the contentions lip of the school usher? The typical expressions of the members of to be holding forth on the piazza. The those three liberal professions which Sir Thomas Browne says are all founded upon the fall of Adam are well enough recognized to have been long the prey of the caricaturist. The several distinctive traits of each, and the possible causes which give rise to them, are too complex to be dealt with in a single article. Speaking very generally, the clerie's face is indicative of authority of the thin-lipped kind, and of a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. The doctor's jaw and mouth are less rigid, yet tell of decision. His eye is vigilant and sympathetic, and his whole facial aspect conveys the idea of a fund of untapped wisdom. The lawyer's countenance is confident and confidential, with a pouncing alertness of the eye, and a prevailing expression of weighty perspicacity. A Well Discipled Man. Army discipline is supposed to be

very strict indeed, and oders must be obed 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 sentinel, called to him to retire. This the soldier refused to do: and when the empress asked if he knew who she was, the man replied affirmatively. Although he knew her majesty he would not leave his post until his corporal relieved him. The water increased until it reached the sentinel's 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 composedly have suffered himself to be drowned rather than disobey orders while obeying his sover-

-Gushley-"As they roamed over the ballroom her liquid eyes met mine." Sympathetic Friend-"And asked 'em to take a drink, I suppose."-New York Telegram.

# GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND.

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

One of the "sights" of Philadelphia, fifty years ago, was a magnificent Chinese museum, whose treasures, collected by Mr. Dunn, a munificent merchant, were displayed in a building erected on the site on which now stands the Continental hotel. 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 floor would then fall through onto the Chinese museum, and the walls, sixty feet in height, would collapse and 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 to that where the front walls strengthened the joists to bear the weight of the people. The reply to this was that his own

family was in the audience, and that he must get them out first. "You shall not!" said the leader: "a hint of danger, a rush, and we shall all be under the fallen walls and roof. Five minutes' delay may kill us altogether." As a boy in the audience I well re-

member my surprise 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 he stood-the organ-loft. As the audience turned and moved 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 soon as practica-

ble they were quietly dismiss Not a single individual in that great assembly was aware that, by the presence of mind of one man, an awful catastrophe 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 courage of this man.

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 has 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 family, alluded to the scene, though he lived for forty years afterward.

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

often misinterpreted by novelists is a "We do," replied the dentist. "Does it put a fellow to sleep?" "It does." "Sound asleep, so you can't wake

> "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 "The physical insensibility produced

by inhaling the gas lasts a minute or probably a little less." "I guess that's long enough. Got it all ready for a fellow to take?"

"Yes. Take a seat in this chair and low me your tooth." "Tooth nothing!" said the excited caller, beginning rapidly 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, often with laughable results. An exchange says that a new guest arrived at a New Hampshire farmhouse, where a Boston gentleman happened newcomer was much impressed by the speaker's fluency. "I declare," he remarked to the landlord, "that man has an extensive vocabulary, hasn't he?" The landlord was mightily pleased. "That's so," he said. "That's what mountain air will do for a man. He ain't been boardin' with me but two weeks, 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, liscouragingly.

"You're just like I am, ain't you?"

asked the boy.

"How's that?" "Got no use for a boy. Neither have . That's why I'm lookin' around for omebody 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 goin' to hustle around and see. Good

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

morning, sir," and the boy started out.

but the boss reconsidered and took him

at two dollars a week as a starter .-

liberal education. TINTORETTO, the painter, came honestly by his profession. He was brought up in a dye shop. SCHUMANN was raised in a book store,

and to the end of his life retained a fondness for the business. Barry, the painter, had his interest in art roused when on voyages with his father, who was a sailor.

ARTHUR was a close student and exelled in scholarship. He was fond of athletic sports and hunting. THOMAS PAINE, the American politieal and controversial writer, passed his youth at the staymaker's bench.

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