JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

VOLUME XXVIII.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

HORSES FOR UNCLE SAM.

Animals for Cavalry Service Obtained

Very Cheaply.

horses for the cavalry and artillery

service very cheap in Washington and

Oregon this summer. The average

price paid was seventy-five dollars for

each animal, which is uncommonly low

when the style of animal required for

the army is considered. A government

purchasing agent says: "We inspected recently at The Dalles, Pendleton,

Walla Walla, Ellensburgh and North

Yakima, and at each place found about

one hundred awaiting examination. I

selected such as met the requirements,

which are that they must be bays and

grays, fifteen hands high and upward.

and from four to eight years old.

These were passed upon by the gov-

ernment officials, and, if found satis-

factory, were accepted. They were

purchased at a very low price, as the

sellers had but little money, and were

anxious to dispose of their stock. The

animals bought are of fine class, and

especially suited for cavalry purposes.

The lowness of the cost of horses this

year may be attributed to the small

demand, which is insignificant when

compared with the supply. Never be-

fore during the fifteen years or so that

I have been inspecting horses for the

government have I seen times so dull

in the stock regions, or the stock deal-

ers so anxious to sell their animals at a

small price. The small demand is, of

course, due to the supplanting of horse

cars by electric and cable railways, the

shutting down of logging camps and

lumber industries on Puget sound, and

the general dullness of trade. In Port-

land ears which would require thirty-

five hundred horses are operated by

cable and electricity. Then the freight

cars operated on these steel railways

have shut out trucks and delivery

wagons on which a large number of

SONGS OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

What Peculiar Associations Produce

These Powerful Auxiliaries.

Association, which has so large a

share in the operations of the human

mind, often contributes much to the

effect of music, says Laura A. Smith in

Lippincott's. Some airs possessing no

intrinsic merit owe their influence on

the destinies of nations almost entirely

to this principle. The making of a

national song is one of the things to

be attributed to happy accident; it can-

not be accomplished by taking thought

or by any amount of burning of the

to command it, and often the greatest

poets and musicians are most in-

capable of producing a truly national

hymn. No, the great popular lyrics of

the world have been the result of acci-

dent and the vent-hole of fiery feeling

long confined. What but accident

caused the song of "My Maryland" to

prove the chant to which thousands of

the soldiers of the confederacy kept

time during 1861-65? And could any-

thing be more fitly credited to chance

than the extraordinary popularity of

the "Malbrough's s'en va-t-en guerre."

which was due to the fact of a provin-

cial nurse having lulled to rest the lit-

tle dauphin, the son of Louis XVI.,

with this air? Had he not written his

one undying lyric, the "Marseillaise,"

probably Rouget de Lisle had never

been heard of. And who speak of Max

Schneckenburger when they talk of

nidnight oil. Monarchs have

horses were used."

The government has been picking up

TOOK HALF IN RATS.

How China's Downger Empress Mitigated

A recent number of the North China

Herald, just received in this city, tells

"A rather good story is told among

this story of the Empress Dowager of

the Chinese about the empress down-

ger and the plague. The empress

keeps constantly burning, day and

night, in her palace, eighteen lamps,

which represent the eighteen prov-

inces of China. Not long ago one of the

lamps, although it received precisely

the same attention as all the others,

was burning very badly, and the em-

press sent for the chief imperial as-

tronomer to learn the reason. The

chief astronomer having carefully con-

sidered the matter and consulted the

archives, told the empress that the

lamp which was burning so badly rep-

resented the province of Canton, which

was about to be afflicted with a serious

epidemic, in which the god of pesti-

lence had determined to take off eight-

"The empress was very much con-

cerned at being told this, and asked the

chief astronomer how such a dreadful

doom might be averted from eight-

tenths of her people in the province.

The chief astronomer said that the god

might perhaps be moved by prayer and

offerings, and everything was done to

placate him by the empress downger's

orders. After this the chief astrono-

mer was asked what success had been

achieved, and, after much considera-

tion and consultation, he replied that

the god of pestilence had consented to

compromise-but this was absolutely

the best he could do-for four-tenths

human beings and four-tenths rats.

Thus the frightful mortality of rats and

human beings at Canton this spring is

HAVE THEIR OWN METHODS.

The Cassowaries Pursue a Plan of Their

Own for Catching Fish.

The methods employed by the casso-

wary in catching fish differ materially

from those of the common fish-hawk.

The fish-hawk employs very much the

same methods as the birds of prey,

while the cassowary fishes according to

a method of its own and uses a good deal

of strategy. A number of years ago I

was standing near the bank of a river

when I saw a cassowary come down to

the water's edge and stand for some

water carefully. It then stepped into

the river where it was about two feet

deep, and, squatting down, spread its

wings out, submerged them, the feath-

ers being spread and ruffled. The bird

remained perfectly motionless and

kept its eye closed, as if in sleep. It

remained in this position at least half

an hour, when it suddenly closed its

wings, and, straightening its feathers,

stepped out on the bank. Here it shook

itself several times, whereupon a num-

ber of small fishes fell out of its wings

from amid its feathers, which the bird

immediately picked up and swallowed.

The fishes had evidently mistaken the

feathers for a kind of weed that grows

along the river bank and which resem-

bles the feathers of the cassowary.

The smaller fishes often seek a hiding

place in these weeds to avoid the larger

TIME AT THE NORTH POLE.

ones that prey upon them.

minutes, apparently watching the

tenths of the people.

China:

the Force of the Pestilence

NUMBER 43.

ENGLISH LIFE.

As It Is Viewed By an Educated Native of the Orient.

Behvamji Malabari, of India, who visited England in 1890, considered the English climate as the most remarkable of all the things that came under his notice. He thinks a race that could conquer such a climate and carve the comforts of life out of it, deserves dominion over all the elements of nature. He says, in "The Indian Eye On English Life," that it makes one laugh to hear the English talk of their "fine

One may speak of a fine five minutes, a fine half hour or hour-nothing beyond that, so far as I could see.

The climate of a country reflects itself pretty clearly in the temper, habits and general surroundings of the people. It is mainly the climate, and the peculiar mode of life which the people have to live in obedience to climatic influences, that make them so keen about everything.

The quantity and the manner of their eating puzzled and sometimes frightened me. Men and women eat freely at shops, in the streets, train, bus, or railway carriage. There is an absence of delicacy and deliberation about the matter, at which the grave oriental may well lift his eyebrows. In no respect, perhaps, does the av-

erage Englishman show himself so slow of imagination and wanting in taste as with respect to his daily food. He eats what his fathers ate before him. The cook knows nothing of proportion in seasoning his food; knows little of variety, and has a rough, slovenly touch. The English are heavy eaters, as a rule. I have never had a regular dinner with friends while in England, being unaccustomed both to their hours and their dishes. But 1 have had to put in an appearance at lunch or breakfast, to eatch a friend about to leave town.

On one such occasion I saw a company of poets, philosophers and fanatics at table, presided over by a young lady, the daughter of the house. I sat there, wiping my forehead-they did the eating, I the perspiring—as I saw slices of beef disappearing, with vegetables, mustard, etc. I was pressed to join, but pretended to make a horrified

The host then asked me slyly what I thought of the food and their mode of

The reply set the gentlemen roaring. and my hostess blushing. But I could a little stomach hold such an enormous lunch? The waste of vitality in their climate, and under their conditions of life, must be enormous; and it has, of course, to be replaced.

### BURIAL OR CREMATION? What the Noted French Authors Have to Say Concerning Them.

Some of the noted French authors

have been giving a Paris editor their preferences in regard to burial or cremation. The Boston Herald summarizes their expressions: Alphonse Daudet says, as to being buried or cremated. that either would be exceedingly disagreeable to him, and when one remembers that Daudet is a great sufferer from an incurable disease his answer is a triumph of hope. Henri de Bornier frankly curses the editor for spoiling his dinner by such a query, and Armand Sylvester is very French and poetic, for his says: "To become a puff of smoke in the sky or a blade of grass over a grave, that is the choice given to us. Well, I prefer the ground from which flowers spring for lovers." Sarcey, the great critic, replies: "Theoretically, cremation appears to me the favorable method of disposing of the rubbish, the body, but I am not intolerant or exclusive in anything." "Burned! burned!" writes Sardou. "It will afford me great pleasure to be burned. Warmly yours." Another author says: "You ask me which I prefer, to be burned or buried? After mature reflection, I regret to say that I desire neither the one nor the other." Emile Zola signs his name to the most sensible "preference" of the lot. He writes: "My personal choice in the matter I have not yet considered, and I believe it is best to leave the thing to the decision of the loving ones we leave behind us. They alone can have pain

# ETIQUETTE FOR GIRLS.

In entering a room the gentleman always follows the young lady. The young lady always seats herself

man is always presented to the girl, never the other way round. It is a lady's place to recognize a gentleman first, as it depends on her

Never introduce any young man to your girl friends without first asking

their permission, and then say: "Miss D., I want to present (or introduce) Mr. A. to you."

It is sufficient to acknowledge an introduction by a simple bow, unless there is some special reason for more cordial forms. Handshaking is not good form in an introduction in a ball-

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To remove odors from a sick room, it

HARD putty may be easily softened by passing a red-hot flat piece of iron over it, so that it can then be removed with the fingers or the edge of a knife,

pends, first on thorough beating, second on baking just right.

Purifying jars from grease, by soak-

kerosene lamp, soda water.

Business items, first insertion, lie, per line subsequent insertions, 5c, per line Administrator's and l'Executer's Notices. 2.50
Auditor's Notices. 2.50
Stray and similar Notices. 2.50
Feesolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it. NAPOLEON FOND OF HOMER. He Thought the Poet Was the Encyclo

Advertising Rates.

The large and : inble circulation of the Cam-mita Freeman commends it to the invorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

pedia of His Time. The emperor, says Figuro, admired Homer in every way, and thus expressed himself on the subject: "The Hiad, as much as Genesis and

the Bible, is the sign and token of its time. Homer in his work is poet, orator, legislator, geographer and theologian; he is the encyclopedist of his time. Homer is inimitable. Father Hardouin had the temerity to impugn this sacred monument of antiquity and to attribute it to a monk of the tenth century, an impertinent imbecility. Never have I been struck with his beauties as now (1816), and the sensations which he aroused in me confirm the justice of the approbation accorded to him by the whole world. What strikes me especially in reading the pages of his work is the grossness of the customs as compared with the elevation of the thought of the epoch. We see heroes killing their own beef, preparing it with their own hands, and yet pronouncing discourses of rare elouence and worthy of a high civilization. In the Odyssey I greatly disapprove of the combat of Isus against llysses on the threshold of his own palace, both disguised as beggars. I onsider this episode wretched, coarse, unbecoming and unworty of a king. · · And then, after having eliminated everything that I find objectionable. 1 feel what still affects me. I put myself in his place, I am seized with the fear of being beaten by a common fellow. It is not given to every prince, to every general, to have the shoulders of his rnards or of his grenadiers, to convert simself into a street porter at will.

"The good Homer remedies all this by making his heroes so many collosi; out this is not the case with us. What chance would we have if we still lived in the happy days in which physical strength was the real scepter? It would come to this, that Noverras, my valet, who waits upon us, would be king over us all. We must agree, then, that civilization does everything for the mind, and favors it exclusively at the expense

ANNOUNCING A KING'S DEATH. How the News Was Spread That Victoria Was Oneen.

Some quaint and delightful glimpses of "Old Windsor" are given by Lady eating. I replied, instinctively: "It is | Elvey in her "Life and Reminiscences of G. J. Elvey, Knt." Here, for instance, is an announcement of the death of King William, which probably not help saying what I felt. How can is a unique delivery by one of the men to whose lot it has fallen "to tell sad stories of the death of kings:"

Roach, the belfry keeper, says the Westminster Gazette, seems to have received a broad hint that the king was near his end, and waited about until he received the news that all was over, when with haste he repaired to the deanery, arousing the inmates by ringing the bell at the cloister entrance with all his might and main. It was useless for the butler to ask him, What do you want here at this time of night?" His business was with the dean and no one else. This distinguished person, aroused from his slumbers and clad, not in his surplice, but in another garment which should be 'always white," called from the top of the stairs: "What is the matter, Roach?" "Billy be dead. Be I to ring the bell?" "What Billy?" "The king, to be sure." Oh, yes, Roach; you may toll the bell." Thus was the news spread that the king was dead, and that the young Princess Victoria was queen.

### STAIRS IN SAMOA. How a Little Islander Carried Water to a

Second-Story Room. In Samoa, where he makes his home, Robert Louis Stevenson has done much in the way of instructing the natives in European methods of work. He tells an amusing story in this connection. A new house boy had been engaged, and on his arrival was lost in awe and admiration of the magnifi-

cence of the mansion. He was given a large bucket of water and told to take it to the bedroom up above. He looked up and, pointing, asked if it was there. On being answered in the affirmative, he seized the bucket in his teeth, and before anyone could remonstrate he had rushed up one of the posts of the veranda. The whole family ran up the staircase, and when they showed him that that was the usual method of getting to these rooms, he was overpowered with delight, and for two or three days could do absolutely nothing but race up and downstairs, chuckling and crowing in an eestasy of joy. And when detachments of his friends came to visit him they were always taken to see the stairs the first thing.

### SCIENCE IN COREA. It Explains Phenomena in a Way Peculiar-

ly Its Own. Education in Corea is of the Chinese order—the committal of whole books to memory. On all other subjects than knowledge of Chinese, says the Boston Transcript, ignorance is the fashion when it is not a reality. Philosophical indeed very chaotic, if the following

speculation is stated to be common, but Corean notions of natural science are story may be accepted: "A well-known merchant of Chemulpo was asked by one of his native employes-a man of some education-whether or not he had ever seen a sparrow which had died a natural death. The person questioned did not remember that he had. He was then asked how the foreign servants accounted for such a phenomenon, for such it was, considering the vast number of sparrows in the world and the huge families they raise every year. The answer to this query being unsatisfactory, the Corean gave his explanation, which was a popular one. He said that dying sparrows betook themselves to the seashore, dived into the mud and became clams 'How else', he triumphantly added, 'could you account for the number of clams along the coast?"

Unmanned His Opponent.

Dramatic effects are hazardous agencies to use, as it is not impossible to spoil them by an anti-climax-as a member of the English parliament found when at the close of a fiery adjuration to the government to declare war, he cried out: "Unsheath the sword!" and, drawing a dagger, threw it on the floor. "Ah!" coolly said an opponent; "there is the knife, but where is the fork?" A shout of laughter was the result.

# A GRAND -SPECIAL SALE-

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, AND **GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS** 

# -AT THE ECONOMY=

Mathing dressier, nothing more stylish than a Black Suit this season. We have a tremendious stock in Cutaways Single Breasted Sacks in Cheviot, Clay, Worsted, Trecot and Corkserew. Our efforts in selecting our fall stock have been to give the higgest value, the best made, the finest fitting Clothing for the money. Give us a call and see how we have succeeded. he prices have been marked to the free-wool standard and we are ready to defend our claim to sell the best goods for the sometry. Consider this an invitation to come and examine our goods. The prices speak for themselves.

## MODECH A PUBLICATION DESCRIPTION

	./	VI	1		•/1	-	10	11.	OF OUR PRICES.	
pine Blace Stills								\$10.00	Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.	
a contract of the contract of								13.00 15.00	Fine Black Henrietta, 60c., worth Fine Black Henriet a, 75c., worth	
I me Black, "inte-	-							20.00 8.00	Fine Black Henrietta, \$1.00, worth	A ALCOHOLOGICA
Discovered S.	90				210	7.00.	worth	10,00	fine Cashmeres, in all colors, 224c., worth fine Cashmeres, in all colors, 30c., worth	
Fine Orien cults.		-						12.00	one All-Wool Cloth, in all colors	60c.
Ray Surs, from 4 to 15,				\$1.25.3	SL50.	\$1.700	. \$2 (0)	82.25	fine Gingham, 5c., worth fine Bleached Muslin, Sc., worth	
				82.3	60, 83,	on and	185.50	Y., .	ine Unbleached Muslin, 6c., worth ine Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel, 7c., worth	
Rays Kras Plants, from:								101 OUC.	ine Blue Calico, 6c., worth	Sc.
We Will Now	UIET	Yout	ireat	Ranga	SILLE	ln Sh	10°S.		A full line of Blankets, 75c. to \$4 a	pair.
More Inc Dies Shoes.	-	-				. 8	st 25 to	\$3.00	How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Clo	otn?

### .80 to 1.50 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1½ yards wide, -1.25 to 2.75 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide, .20 to 1.50 Fine Table Oil Cloth, assorted,

part We have also a fine line of Ladies' Coats from \$1.00 up to \$15.00, the finest fitting garments in the country, and they are 33 per cent, cheaper in price in after store in a ambria county. We will now give you a few prices on GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine 1 mlaryear from 35c, up to \$1.00 for the best. Fine Over Shirts, Jersey or Cloth, from 40c, up to 1.25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c, to 1.50 for the ther 1 to Hat is as good as any other Hat in the country for 2.50. We also have a fine line of Trunks—the Cheapest and Best you ever saw, Come one

# -ECONOMY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE,-

Next Door to Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

DREXEL'S IMPROVED EMULSION OF FURE NORWEGIAN

OD LIVER OIL WITH CHEMICALLY PURE

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

SUPTION, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS, DS. ASTHMA, SCROFULA, V DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES. ISES OF CHILDREN. PING COUGH, ANAEMIA

WERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC. cores by its notritive

n it misked improvement from of God Liver Oil is expectably of Gol Lover Oil is the ver

m 50 mats per bottle. Sold by - - It wast to any address on re-

STILE PROPRIETORS. inkelmann & Brown Drug Co. BALTIMORE, MD. U. S. A

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR

Storyer with all that is needed. It will

the the work they make make money from for future to or known with our workers. the win is a first to work fulls to make more very day than you be made in three days. breat. Send for free book

Box 880. PORTLAND, MAINE.

CANYARSE Bldg. New York City.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Zunmmunimmunimmun Zunmmun Zunm

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizzness, Names, Prowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

veyor to her Majesty," if he conforms

lord of the manor of Workshop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove. These are only a few of the various

entitled by tradition and usage. How the Bee Sees.

of our own sight that it is hard to realize that to other creatures, far outnumbering us and, perhaps, quite as important in the economy of nature, ing the fact that hundreds of en tomologists have been and are interthough of what that difference is and how it is produced we can form but little idea.

cutcheon. sembled both in shape and size. They

poet Ennius, to Seneca, Cicero and several others.

GUNS are said to have been used by the Christian era. The oldest dated piece of European artillery bears an inscription declaring that the gun was

MARINE insurance was practiced in Rome B. C. 45. It was very general in Europe before the discovery of America, and it is altogether probable that the ships of Columbus were insured for

their full value. England during the reign of Richard I., and became hereditary in families in the following century. They originated from the painted banners car-

name to the Kentucky town. name, meaning bear mountain.

MILWAUKEE was the Indian name of a Wisconsin river. It means rich coun-

have an Indian name meaning red berry. CHICOPEE, Mass., was called from an

Indian word signifying the birch bark place. an Indian word meaning the place of

KEOKUK, an Indian chief, furnished the name of an Iowa town. The word means sly fox.

adopted in 1839.

Golden Legend you may find

Only a little while ago. I was whistling to St. Antonio For a cap-full of wind to fill our sail. And instead of a breeze he has sent a gale.

# THE ORIGIN OF THINGS.

The design of the American flag was probably borrowed from the family arms of Gen. Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars across the es

as early as 1477. They were at first called Nuremberg eggs, which they reing-sticks.

The first English book on stenography, so far as known, was written by Dr. Timothy Bright in 1588. Its earlier invention is attributed to the Latin

the Chinese before the beginning of

Coats of arms were first employed in

ried by knights and nobles.

MEMENTOES OF A PAST RACE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., is an Indian

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., has an Indian name meaning a pleasant harbor.

Cohasset, Mass., was so called from an Indian term signifying place of

PEMBINA, the Dakota city, is said to

COCHITUATE, Mass., was named from

THE Kaws or Kansas Indians gave a name to Kansas City, Mo. It was

Whistling on Shipboard. woo with soothing whistle San Antonio be spurred in consequence by these pa-

Free Press.

### "Die Wacht am Rhein?" Verily, the making of a war song is a deed of arms, not a mere effort of the pen.

OUR LEGS TO VANISH. In the Course of Another One Thousand Years Men May Cease Walking. Dr. Emil Young, professor of physiology at the University of Geneva, is

in great distress concerning the future of our legs. He suggests, in an essay in the Semaine Litteraire, says the Westminister Gazette, that in the course of one thousand years the human race may have lost the necessity of the use of legs, and retain those members of the body solely as ornamental survivals. Men refuse more and more to walk, though walking is the wholesomest of physical exercises. Steam, electricity, the rope railways, tricycles, and bicycles have changed the whole aspect of Swiss touring, as he says, in his own generation. "Everybody seems anxious to get everywhere any way except by the use of his legs." In another generation, he supposes, our traveling balloons will bang outside our windows, or our electrical coaches stand outside our doors. They will be produced so cheaply that every man will have his own chariot. Hence our legs will become superfluous, then they will be crippled, and shrunk to hideously small dimensions, until at last they will finally disappear. Our arms, on the contrary, will correspondingly strengthen and lengthen. "While our legs remain," says Dr.

Young, "let us march all we can."

NAMED AFTER THE PRESIDENTS Philadelphia Maintains Her Record for Patriotism in Her Nomenclature. Of the twenty-three presidents of the United States John Adams has the largest number of namesakes, twentythree, in the Philadelphia directory. James Buchanan ranks next, twentyone men of nearly as many vocations bearing the name of the only Pennsylvania president. There are fifteen Andrew Jacksons and fourteen Andrew Johnsons. The name of the father of his country is borne by eight day laborers, one caterer, two waiters, one

janitor, and one real estate dealer, or

thirteen men in all, says the Record.

The grandfather of Benjamin Harrison has three namesakes, while one laborer and one upholsterer have the name of Tippecanoe's grandson. There are four James Monroes and the same number called John Quincy Adams. One hostler, one puddler, and a weaver are known as James Madison, and a bartender, a clerk, and a superintendent answer to the name of Zachary Taylor. There is but one Thomas Jefferson, whose occupation is not given, and the only John Tyler is a weaver. A brakeman and a minister of the Gospel are Franklin Pierces, but there is nobody with the name of Presidents Van Buren, Polk, Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, or Cleveland, except as a handle to the surname.

-Coming and Going.-Collector (mad) -"When are going to pay this bill?" Debtor-"Never. What's the use? As long as you are coming after it, why should I be going to pay it?"-Detroit

### The Man Who First Reaches That Point Will Meet with Surprises. If ever the north pole is reached the adventurous spirits who get there will

find that they have actually outstripped Father Time altogether; in fact, he will have given up the rate entirely, for at the northern and southern extremities of the earth's axis there is no fixed time at all, says the London Globe. At any moment it can be noon or midnight, breakfast time or supper time, work time or play time, whichever one likes. Clocks will be a fraud and delusion, for at the pole all degrees of longitude converge into one, and therefore all times. The possibilities of such a position are endless. Not only, too, will the clocks be out, but the calendar as well. It can be, at will, either yesterday or to-day, or tomorrow. We have heard a lot of foolish people ask what the use and pleasure can be of getting to the north pole, but a little reflection will show us advantages can be gained there which cannot be found in any other part of the globe. There, at any rate, instead of being like the poor inhabitants of lower latitudes, the slaves of time, we can turn the tables and be its masters.

# MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Sixteen Hungry Boys Filled with Vonl Pie in Dickens' Pieshop. An exchange tells the following story of the pieshop in London before which Charles Dickens used to stand when, as a child, he drudged in a blacking factory. Every day, on the way to and from his work, he paused to deyour the viands with his eyes, and sometimes he pressed his tongue to the window-pane, as if by so doing he got a taste of the good things which were "so near and yet so far."

An American railroad man who ad mires Dickens hunted up his pieshop when in London in order to gratify his curiosity and his sentiment. It proved to be a mere box of a place in a poor quarter of the city, but the original business was still carried on there. the traveler peered into the shadowy interior, a voice was heard at his el-"Please, sir, will you buy me a weal

The owner of the voice was a small, disheveled person, with whom a pie of veal, or anything else of a "hearty" nature, would have agreed right well. "How many boys do you think this

shop will hold?" asked the American.

"I dunno. About fifteen or sixteen,

I should think." Well, go and get fifteen boys, and bring them back here." The boy studied the man's face for a moment, as if to make sure that he was in the enjoyment of his senses, and then with a yell hurried into a side street. Hardly a minute elapsed before he returned at the head of a procession of sixteen gamins, of assorted sizes, unanimous in appetite and hope.

This ragged battalion assembled close behind its benefactor and followed him into the shop, where he announced that he was going to give all the boys all the pie they wanted. They wanted a great deal, as it proved; their capacity for "weal pie" was something marvelous. But their benefactor was as good as his word, and sixteen happy and satisfied boys left the shop singing his praise.

first before any gentleman will do so. In making introductions the young

is a good plan to sprinkle coarse ground coffee on a shovelful of burning coals, and thrust it into all the corners of the room.

without any difficulty. CAKE needs to rise to its full height before browning, especially sponge cake. The lightness of this cake de-

In the water for purple and blue cal-

ing in strong soda water. For washing ceilings blackened by a

bing a little skim milk over.-Good

ILLING WORKERS the might. You can give cucking to be the furthers. Any one

H. HALLETT & CO.,

SIDOO WHILE TO PERSON STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

Carlor's Little Liver Pills are very small and by drummists everywhere, or sent by mail.

DARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

MALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

W. L. DOUCLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. 4. 3.50 FINE CALF& KANGAROO \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$250\$2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE \$2.\$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. \*\* LADIES \*\*

\*\* 13 \*\* 250 \*\* 12 \*\* 17 \*\*

\*\* SENT DONGOLA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

W.L. DOUGLAS,

BROCKTON

BROCKTON, MASS. BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L.

Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your idealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

J. D. LUCAS & CO.

Mountain House

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Dayis & Luth er, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the heatest and most arristic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

19 Ladies waited on at their residences. JAMES H. GANT,

TIPS FOR THE QUEEN.

Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide, - - -

They Are Called Perquisites, But She Gets Them Just the Same. Oneen Victoria gets more tips than ny other functionary in Great Britain, ad, what is more, she insists on geting them. Of course they are not alled tips. They are called perquis me, says that among the most curious of them is her right to every whale or targeon captured on the coast of the

tes, but it is all the same. An ex-attache, writing in the New York Tribmited kingdom and brought to land. loth of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings and it appears that in the case of the whale he monsters were divided between the overeign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of

her royal garments. Another of the queen's backsheesh s a certain number of magnificent Cashmere shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a cule, from three hundred to twelve hundred dollars apiece and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy or in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "Pur-

to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present annually to her a table cloth, while from other sources she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied tips as white doves, white hares, curry combs, fire tongs, searlet hosiery, nightcaps, knives, lances and crossbows. Moreover, at the coronaion the lord of the manor of Addingin must present to the sovereign a dish of pottage" composed of "almond tilk, brawn of capons, sugar, spices hickens parpoiled and chopped." At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Haydon is obliged by virture of his tenure from the crown to present the monarch with a towel, the

backsheesh to which Queen Victoria is

We are so used to regarding the world around us from the standpoint t must look quite different. The honey bee, for example, is supplied with a pair of compound eyes with hundreds of facets, each capable of sight by itself, and several occelli or little, simple eyes more closely allied to our own. How these eyes are used, what are their separate functions, what sort of images they can present to their owners, all remain questions as interesting and well-nigh unsolved as they were before the days of our powerful microscopes. Notwithstandested in this subject, we yet are only at the stage where we can affirm that the honey bee sees a very different flower from the one in which we observe her in search for sweets, al-

Watches originated at Nuremberg were often fitted into the tops of walk-

PADUCAH, the Indian chief, gave his

As Indian word meaning young grandmother gave a name to Kokomo,

Whistling - and let us honor this weet tradition-is very much against he proprieties of sea life, writes Lieut. . D. Jerrold Kelley, in an article on "Superstitions of the Sea," in Century. You may, in a calm, if not a landsman, or St. Nicholas, and a lagging wind may tron saints of the mariner; but once the ship is going, never, wise and wary passenger, whistle if you fear keelnauling, for like the padrone in the

# or pleasure in it."

ALWAYS rise for an older person.

whether the acquaintance continues or

In the rinsing water for pink or Washing an oilcloth with a flannel and warm water, wiping dry, and rub-

green calicoes, vinegar added. Housekeeping.