A FRIEND.

Oh, who does not esteem a friend,
Above all other things attend,
To speak to us when we are sad,
To rejoice with us when we are glad?

To mingle with our friends on earth,
In joy or sorrow, woe or mirth?
It is the meaning true of life,
We live within this world of strife.

But some people do not care to lend
And know no blessings of a friend,
But pass away the time till, lo!
Their days are done and they must go.

To him whoe'er mishap attend
And lives this life without a friend,
Of all the mishaps we recall,
'Twere better not to have been born at all.
—Homespun in Burlington Hawkeye.

DANGEROUS TOYS.

Gum Balloons and Bagpipes That Spread Loathsome Diseases.

There are few persons who walk along the streets of London whose attention has not been directed to the exceedingly ingenious toys which are sold by the itinerant venders for the delectation of children. One of these is a hollow tube of paper, furnished with a short piece of bamboo at one end, up to which it is coiled by the action of a very slight steel spring. On blowing into the bamboo the coil is unrolled and reaches forward nearly a yard. The sudden extension of this coil produced by blowing in it is a source of great amusement. Toy bagpipes are also popular contrivances. These are not blown in the usual way, but the breath of the performer is made to inflate a small india rubber ball, which, once blown into, supplies sufficient air to play a few bars of any popular tune.

Our contemporary, The Lancet, has called attention to the possible consequences of buying these toys, which, it says, are presented to a child after having been inflated by questionable breath, and perhaps wet with the moisture of the still more questionable lips of the vender. An infected mouthpiece, it says, has not unfrequently been known to be the origin of grave constitutional troubles. This is perfectly true. Persons who would hesitate to drink out of a glass that has been used will buy and present toys of this kind to their children, not knowing by whom they have been used or by what disease they may be contaminated. Among the impoverished makers and venders sore throats, diphtheria and contagious fevers in every stage may be raging, and children may contract fatal diseases even of a worse character than any we have mentioned by blowing and using these questionable toys. Surely it is only necessary to call attention of persons to the evil, for careful supervision would prevent the dissemination of loathsome disorders by these means.—London Queen.

In the Wrong Car.

A passenger on an up town electric car had reached her street and wanted to get out. The car was full of people standing in the aisle, and as she threaded her way they moved closer together to let her pass. She had nearly reached the door when she stumbled and fell. Another passenger who got out at the same street had just left her seat, and into this the woman who stumbled fell heavily on her face. She at once rose and looked for the obstruction and saw that it was a large sample case.

"A nice idea," she said angrily, "to put a great thing like that in the middle of the car for people to fall over. I've sprained my wrist striking on the car when I fell over it."

"Perhaps you think I should stand up and hold it," sneered a man who was comfortably seated, while a dozen women stood.

"No, sir; I think you should ride in a cattle car," said the angry woman as she escaped with her life and looked daggers after the retreating car.—Detroit Free Press.

Girls Who Sell Their Hair.

"Do we have many girls come to sell their hair? Well, I should say so, but we don't make a business of buying on account of the risks we would have to run. I have had girls come to me and offer to sell their hair as it was on their heads. No; they don't get good prices, $1.50 to $2.50 being as much as I ever gave. I know of one case, however, where a well known society woman took a fancy to the hair of a young lady she met accidentally, and she paid the highest price I have ever known for a head of hair. The young lady in question had a luxuriant growth of golden brown hair, and one day she was approached by this lady, who was compelled to use false hair, who said to her, 'Miss ——, if at any time you desire to part with your hair, you can find a customer in me.' The young lady was in need of pin money at the time and said, 'Well, I am not particular about keeping it now, as it is a little too light for my taste.' So she agreed to have her hair cut, and in payment received $8.50. If girls could always get such a sum for their flowing locks, there would be a great many more short haired young ladies about the city."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dangerous Surgery.

Medical authorities have in some cases had reason to regret too active and energetic surgery in diseases of the nose and throat. It has in a number of instances appeared that partial or entire deafness has followed operations, and complete loss of the sense of smell is not uncommon. Conservatism is gaining ground among the best surgeons, and palliative treatment is recommended whenever there seems to be a chance that it might have the desired effect. The best doctors know that the knife is a good servant, but an exceedingly bad master, and only those whose skill and judgment are likely to be faulty are willing to cut and slash on the slightest pretext.—New York Ledger.

There Was One Difference.

Perhaps the best natured and at the same time one of the wittiest rejoinders in religious dispute was that made by Father O'Leary to an Irish Protestant. "I have no objection," said the latter, "to have the Virgin Mary treated with reverence, but only as a respectable, venerable woman, just such a one as my own mother." "Still," replied O'Leary, "you must allow there is some difference in the children."—Philadelphia Press.

Holmes on Shelley.

Shelley vaporized everything in his glowing crucible, but there was gold at the bottom of it. When I look at him, spreading the starry wings of his fancy over his chaotic philosophy, he seems like a seraph hovering over the unfathomable chasm, whose blackness is the abode of demons.—"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Hopeful.

"I am not suah whethah she loves me or not," said Willie Wibbles.

"Have you had any encouragement?"

"Yes, indeed. I am infohmed that she wefers to me as 'it,' just as she does to her pet dog."—Washington Star.

The whiskers of a cat are supposed by some naturalists to be provided with nerves down to the tips, while others believe that the base of the hair is better fitted out with nerves than most other parts of the skin.

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OUT OF THE FLAMES.

A DEPARTMENT CAPTAIN TALKS ABOUT FIRE ESCAPES.

Some Sensible Advice to Women—What to Do When Caught In a Burning Building—It Is Well to Know How to Take Care of Yourself at Such a Time.

"Wrap the rope around the body, always put one hand below and one hand above on the rope, then slide," was the advice of Captain McAdam in reply to my query of how to get out of a burning building.

The question was provoked by seeing a number of blue coated firemen go speeding down a rope suspended from the sixth story of a building. They were testing fire escapes, and their ease and confidence made me wonder why some of this level headedness couldn't be imparted to women—or men either, for that matter—in cases of emergency.

So I went inside the great, admirably kept drilling rooms and interviewed the captain.

"Well," he added, "you can preach to women about the way to use ropes and fire escapes, but when a person is scared out of her senses you can't expect her to do calmly what she would tremble to do in time of safety.

"Why, I don't dare take a raw man and send him down from the sixth story for his trial. If I did, he would never appear again. I get him 'broke in' by commencing at the first, then increasing his slide, not reaching the seventh story for two weeks."

"Then you don't think it silly for people to forget all common sense in time of fire?" I asked.

"Never. No one realizes more than I the horrible feeling of being caught in a trap. Fire seems to demoralize the bravest. Women are just as brave as men, for I have known a man to rush down stairs, leaving a wife and five children, when if all of Hagenbeck's animals were placed in a field and his child among them he would dash over the fence alone to its rescue."

"What's best to remember?"

"First, how to use the ropes that are placed in hotel rooms and should be in every private residence. They are attached firmly to a link in the window. Should the rope be without appliances, simply drop it out of the window; then, sitting on the sill, place the rope around the body under the arms. Make no loop, only pass the long end of the rope over the other in front of the chest. As you lower yourself place the right hand firmly on the end of the rope, which reaches to the ground. This prevents the rope from slipping off the body. Throw the weight of the body on that hand and guide with the left, which is on the upper end of the rope. The friction of the ropes passing each other over the chest prevents a too rapid descent, and thus the hands are saved from severe blistering, for as soon as the rope cuts through the flesh man or woman will let go; the agony is too great. In descending keep the body near the wall and break the slide by scraping the feet along the walls."

"Suppose the fire broke out from a window below while the person is coming down—then what?"

"The only thing is to swing close to the wall until the heat is too intense, then give the body a herculean push outward by the feet from the wall. The momentum will send the body flying out into space, clear of the flames; then slide just as fast as rope and gravitation will take you, even if the hands are cut. It is the only safe measure. There is no time to take any other precaution."

Captain McAdam, however, does not approve of the plain rope. Of course the iron fire escape is every fireman's preference, if it is free, but sometimes it supports a mob that is equally dangerous. Again, certain occupants are cut off from it by fire, so next to this comes a rope, attached to an iron pulley, which in turn is fastened to a hook in the window. One end of the rope is thrown to the ground; the other has a small loop which can be quickly pulled to fit the body. It is slipped under the arms and the body lowered. No holding on is necessary, for it is the primitive science of a bucket on a pulley line going down a well. The rope goes around several small wheels inside the pulley, which materially check the run of the rope, limiting it to ten feet in ten seconds. The noose can't slip off the body. The wheels must go around as long as the weight is there, and, to quote the captain, "Kick and holler as she will, she's bound to come down."

"In case of being caught by the fire, captain, what is the best thing to do? Put a wet blanket around yourself and run through it?"

"Theoretically that is fine," he answered, "but remember that it takes buckets of water to soak a blanket, and if there is not a bath tub near to accomplish this no few pitchers are adequate. So next best is to wrap the head up in coat or anything woolen. This keeps out the fire and not the air from the lungs, and the greater danger comes from the former being inhaled.

"Should the smoke commence to fill the room and you want to crawl to another part of the building, drop on your hands and knees and crawl as close to the floor as possible, for the smoke goes first to the top and to the floor last, so that much time is secured. If all escape seems cut off, put on woolen clothes, hold a piece of flanned over the mouth and nose, stand at the most prominent window and call for help. A fireman will speedily come by ways you never thought of and deliver you."—H. Hallmark in Chicago Record.

Thunder Doesn't Sour Milk.

Science has disproved the rural belief that thunder sours milk. It is now known that the souring results from a fungous growth, and that this fungus is peculiarly fatal to nursing children. The old time rural belief was that the concussion from thunder acted mechanically upon the milk and first soured and then solidified it. The theory is a plausible one, easily derived from observing one set of facts without knowing the existence of others more important to the situation. It happens that milk sours during or just after thunderstorms because the atmospheric conditions then prevailing are usually of a kind favorable to the rapid development of the fungous growth that sours milk.—Philadelphia Press.

A Misapplied Text.

The October brew of homemade beer was the celebrated one in Bucks, and the farmer made it of sufficient strength by means of eight bushels of malt to the hogshead of 54 imperial gallons. Once, in an outlying village in Bucks, the rector on a certain Sunday gave out as the text, "First Hebrews, 9 and 10," Whereupon an old fashioned farmer, renowned for his good tap, called out: "And a very pretty tipple too. I brews eight!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Dear Child.

Clergyman (anxious to compliment the host of a Sunday school outing)—Now, can any child tell me to what one person we are most indebted for the great crowd of happy and smiling faces that are gathered here today?

Dear Child—Adam.—London Tit-Bits.

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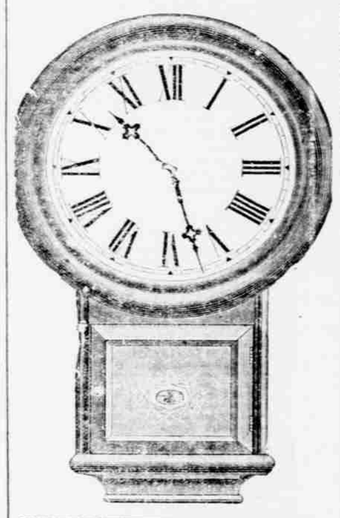

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HE'S A FIGHTER FROM WAY BACK.

To Land the Mackinaw Trout There Must Be Stout Tackle and No Slack Line.

"If the Mackinaw trout could be fished for with a light rod and tackle, as salmon are," said a New Yorker who has tried those game Lake Michigan fish, "the title of the salmon as king of game fish would fall at once. The Mackinaw trout is stronger than the salmon of greater average weight, equally tactful and as fierce a fighter as that Goliath of fresh water fish, the muskellunge. A bout with one of the trout at the end of a hundred feet of line on a supple split bamboo rod would give the sturdiest salmon fisherman enough of hard and exciting work to satisfy him for the day. Eighteen, 20 and even 25 pounders are by no means uncommon, and 30 pounders excite no more than ordinary comment.

"But the Mackinaw trout, like the salmon trout of the New York lakes, isn't built for fine tackle, and if you want him you must work the oars of a boat faithfully and trail your whirling troll at the end of 200 or 300 feet of heavy line in from 50 to 100 feet of water. Sometimes the fisherman ties his line to his leg as he rows his boat, but the usual style is to hold it in his mouth—that is, if he is fishing for trout anywhere on the lake but Traverse bay.

"From time out of mind Mackinaw trout have been fished for in Lake Michigan with a slender, minnow shaped troll, so made that it will whirl rapidly when drawn through the water and fastened to a staring white line as big around as a lead pencil. A good many fishermen had held for years that this trolling line was a detriment to fishing, as it acted as a menace to the trout, which are shy and wary, and that with a line less in evidence in the clear waters of the lake greater success would attend the sport of Mackinaw trout fishing. But no one seemed courageous enough to try any other kind of a line until a few years ago, when a citizen of Traverse City, who was not a fisherman, made up his mind that he knew how more and bigger trout could be caught, and he went fishing one day with a fine copper wire for his line instead of the staring white twine of the fathers. This wire was absolutely invisible in the water, and when let out with the troll carried no suspicion to the Mackinaw trout's watchful eye. The result was that this citizen came ashore with a boatload of the biggest Mackinaw trout any one had ever seen in one lot from Traverse bay. Since then the fishermen in that part have adopted the copper wire for a trolling line, but elsewhere on the lake the hidebound old sportsmen stick to tradition and white twine.

"There is no mistaking the strike of a Mackinaw trout on the troll, and the instant he makes it all other business must be subordinated to that of getting him safe into the boat. In the expressive and comprehensive parlance of the Lake Michigan fishermen, 'You've got to keep a Mackinaw trout a-goin.' It is no easy matter to keep a 15 or 20 pound Mackinaw trout going, and the inexperienced angler will find that the first thing he knows the trout will be 'keepin him a-goin.' If the big fish gets the least bit of slack line, he will turn and dash away, sometimes actually pulling the boat around, if not towing it. Once headed away from the fisherman, this game and lusty fish rarely fails to break the hold of the hook. The angler who can keep his trout going as he hauls in the line hand over hand may get his prize alongside or within spearing or shooting distance in the course of 15 or 20 minutes.

"The Mackinaw trout fishermen never take the risk even of gaffing a big trout. Indeed some carry revolvers of large caliber, and when the trout is hauled alongside the boat or within safe range they shoot it in the head and put the fight beyond all question. Others spear their catches with long handed, sharp tined gigs."—New York Sun.

The Work of Dust.

Dust has a very large share in nearly all the phenomena of the earth's atmosphere. It is what makes the clear sky appear blue, and when we look up into the sky we see the dust in the atmosphere illuminated by the sun. There is nothing else before us that can permit the light to reach the eye. Light goes invisible, straight through all gases, whatever their chemical composition. The dust catches it, reflects it in every direction, and so causes the whole atmosphere to appear clear in the same way that it makes the sunbeam visible in the darkened room. Without dust there would be no blue firmament. The sky would be as dark as or darker than we see it in the finest moonless nights. The glowing disk of the sun would stand immediately upon this dark background, and the same sharp contrast would prevail upon the illuminated surface of the earth—blinding light where the sun's rays fall and deep black shadows where they do not.

Only the light of the moon and the stars, which would remain visible in the daytime, would be able to temper this contrast in a slight degree. The illumination of the earth's surface would be like that we see with the telescope on the lunar landscapes, for the moon has no atmospheric envelope that can hold floating dust. We then owe to dust the even moderately tempered daylight, adapted now to our eyes, and it is that which contributes much to the beauty of our landscape scenery.—Dr. P. Lenard in Popular Science Monthly.

An Anecdote of Shelley.

The poet Shelley tells an amusing story of the influence that language "hard to be understood" exercises on the vulgar mind. Walking near Covent Garden, London, he accidentally jostled against an Irish navvy, who, being in a quarrelsome mood, seemed inclined to attack the poet. A crowd of ragged sympathizers began to gather, when Shelley, calmly facing them, deliberately pronounced:

"I have put my hand into the hamper. I have put my hand into the hamper. I have looked on the sacred barley. I have eaten out of the drum. I have drunk and am well pleased. I have said 'Knox Ompax,' and it is finished."

The effect was magical. The astonished Irishman fell back. His friends began to question him. "What barley?" "Where's the hamper?" "What have you been drinking?" and Shelley walked away unmolested.—Junior.

Salt as a Remedy.

Common salt as a remedy for "brow ague," that distressing form of headache, has lately been extolled by some physicians. The idea in increasing the amount of the salt used with the food was that of augmenting the hydrochloric acid in the juice of the stomach—at least considerable success is claimed for this remedy, which, however, it is needless to say, will not operate successfully in all cases. By the way, sniffing a little finely powdered salt up the nostril of the affected side has been found to cure the pain in neuralgia of the face.—Family Magazine.

Not Foreigners.

"You were born in America?"

Dennis—Yes, sir.

"Parents foreigners?"

Dennis—No, indade! They're Irish.—Christian World.

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OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark——

Send for a watch case opener (free).
Keystone Watch Case Co.,
Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 06 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 27 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 36 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 20 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. E. WOOD, General Manager.

1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA'
And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

NAPOLEONIC STO

HIS FATHER WAS A PATRIO HIS MOTHER A PEASANT

But the Latter Was Cast In a Mold, and From Her the Son Tremendous Physical Endu Was Mother of a Large Family.

Of the father and mother of the peror Professor W. M. Sloane as follows in Century:

Certain undisputed facts throw strong light on Napoleon's father people were proud and poor, he the hardships of poverty with ity. Strengthening what little he could muster, he at first appe bitious and has himself described diploma as a patrician of Flore Miniato and Ajaccio. On the other with no apparent regard for his al advancement by marriage, he ed his own inclination, and in the age of 18, rashly perhaps, lantly, wedded a lowly and child of 15, Letitia Ramolini.

Her descent was the reverse husband's, although her fortu quite equal if not superior to his was of peasant nature to the last her long life—hardy, unsenti frugal and sometimes unsen Yet the hospitality of her little Ajaccio was lavish, after the of her kind, and consequently Among the many guests who themselves of it was Marbeu mander in Corsica of the free occupation. There was long a a malicious tradition that the general was Napoleon's father morals of Letitia di Buonapa those of her conspicuous children been bitterly assailed, but her name, at least, has always been cated. The evident motive of the sufficiently refutes such an aspe it contains. Of the bride's extra ry beauty there never has been d She was a woman of heroic m Juno in her majesty, unmoved perity, undaunted in adversity probably to his mother, whom he ly resembled in childhood, that mous son owed his tremendous gantic, physical endurance. If mother was reproduced the Roman matron, in the son we called the virtues and vigor of perator.

After their marriage the pair resided in Corte, wa events should permit their Ajaccio. Naturally of an indole perament, the husband was drawn into the daring enterp Paoli and displayed a temper thusiasm, but for more than a fore the end he wearied of them head of a body of men of his o he finally withdrew to Monte and on May 23, 1769, a few fore Paoli's flight, the band al submission to the two Fren erals, Marbeuf and Vaux, through Buonaparte that the leader had misled them by aid which never came, and nizing the impossibility of sistance, they were anxious the new government, to return homes and to resume the peac duct of their affairs. It was cipitate naturalization of the a French citizen which made son a Frenchman. Less than months afterward, on Aug. fourth child, Napoleone di was born in Ajaccio.

The resources of the Buonap they still wrote themselves, although their family and expe were large. An only child, Lu inherited her father's little his vineyards in the suburbs, mother had married a second stepfather had been a Swiss in the pay of Genoa. In order the woman of his choice in Roman Catholic and was the Mme. di Buonaparte's half seph Fesch. Charles himself owner of lands in the interior were heavily mortgaged, and contribute little to the suppo family. His uncle, a wealthy had died childless, leaving his to the Jesuits, and they had entered into possession. Aro the terms of his grandfather's bequest was void, for the form to fall in such a case to Charles and on her death to Charles Joseph, his father, had waited years and most of his fortune litigation to recover the property ing daunted, Charles settled pursue the same phantom, pending for a livelihood in small patrimony. He became of the highest court as assessor made in 1772 a member and deputy of the council of Corsica

The peasant mother was mo Her eldest child, born in 1768 son, who died in infancy, in 1 born a daughter, Marie Anna later as Joseph, but baptized Elione; in 1769 the great son Na Nine other children were the the same wedlock, and six of three sons, Lucien, Louis and and three daughters, Elise, Pa Caroline—survived to share the r'r's greatness. Charles himself short lived ancestors—of whom died within a century—two early middle age, dying in his ninth year. Letitia, like the sim sician that she was, lived to the of 86 in the full enjoyment of ties, known to the world by quet of Mme. Mere.

and His Mother.

The poet Whittier was a ker and a tender hearted man told this amusing story of his voyage by steamer to Portland:

"My mother," he said, "was to traveling by water, and she new Quaker bonnet made by journey. When we were sea, she became very uncomfort took off her new bonnet and on a chair beside her.

"Her discomfort increased changed her position and sat the new bonnet. They knew bonnets won't bear sitting on too much for the good woman said:

"'John, I want thee to take home.'

"'But, mother, we are way sea. I can't take thee home.'

"'Can't thee get the boat round? I feel very sick and bunnit will never do to wear Smith's in Portland.'

"'No, mother; thee'll have the best of it now.'

"'Oh, John, thee must never again on the water. I do kn shall live to get home.'—Y Companion.

Much Improved.

From the report of a mission Africa:

"My congregation refuse to cannibalism, but I have succeeded far improving their tastes that eat with knives and forks."—Ju (Pa.) Telegram.

The word Minneapolis is a of an Indian word meaning ter and a Greek word meaning