Steeman. 1 celumn, 1 year Business items, first insertion, loc. per line utwequent inscritons, 5c. per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50 Auditor's Notices. 2.50 call attention to any matter of limited or indi Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and excitonsis executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

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Cambria

SURPRISE!

Live Methods, Live Men and Lively Times in Prospect.

The introduction of the Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House at Carrolltown, Pa., means a Sweeping Reduction in the sale of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Gents Furnishing Goods. By the ordinary methods the retail dealer buys his to k from the manufacturer. Both must have their profits and by the time the goods reach the wearer they cost him almost as such again as the material and labor are really worth. The Economy Clothing a d Dry Goods House proposes to break down is barrier between maker and consumer.

We propose to dispense with this system of double profits and to allow the public to buy direct from the maker at a ve y small argin above actual cost. This means Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes 25 per cent, lower than the usual rates. We recoguze that we must cut prices exceedingly low in order to win your confidence and your patronage. We must do more than make

MARICE A EDWOOD OUD DDICES

	-/ 1	v			JE EW	OF OUR PR	KI	UE	3.	
Men's Fine Suits, .					at \$ 4.50, worth 7.00	Notice Our P	rice	es on	Dry	Goods.
Fine Black Suits.					at 8.09, worth \$10.00	A full line of Henriettas in all co	olors.	2 2		45c.
Fine Plack Suits, .					at 10.00, worth 13.00	Fine Black Henrietta, -				60c., worth 90c
Youths, suits, from 14 to	19, -		-		Bi 0.00, WOTTH 0.00	i Fine Black Henriet a				75c worth \$1.10
Men's Pants.	-				at 65 cents a pair.	Fine Black Henrietta, Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,				\$1.00, worth 1.25
Fine Black Suits, -					at 12.00, worth 15.00	Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,				221c., worth 40c
Time-Black Suits, -					at 14.00, worth 20.00	Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,			100	30c., worth 50c
Fine Discrepats: *			40	~	THE PROPERTY OF THE	I king All Wood Cloth in all color	15.00			35c., worth 60c
Fine Overe sits, 5	-	*	1.7		at 7.00, worth 10.00	Fine Gingham.	2	200	1.40	5c., worth Sc.
Fine liver outs,			90		at 21.00, worth 12.00	Fine Bleached Muslin	-			Se., worth 10e
Figure Progressians -		-	-		at 10,00, worth 14,00	Fine Unblenched Muslin				Go warth So
Roys Soms, from 4 to 15,				\$1.25,	\$1,50, \$1,75, \$2,00, \$2,25	I Fine Bleached and Unbleached	Cottor	i Flannel.	- 2	7c. worth 10c
				82.7	0, \$3.00 and \$3.50.	Fine Blue Calico.				tie worth se
East Ence Pants, from 4	to 14,				25c., 35c. and 50c.	A full line of Blankets, -				75c, to \$4 a pair
TD TT7:13 37						A full line of Horse Blankets.				4. W P.

We Will Now (Offer	You	Gre	at	Bargain	s in	Shoes.	How Do You Like These	Price	s on	Potters'	Oil Cloth
Men's Fine Press Shoes,	175				100		\$1 25 to \$3.00	Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide,	*			25c. per yare
Bors' Fine Dress Shoes,		+	-					Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 11 yards wide,		196		35c. per vare
Ladas Fine Dress Shoes,	- 2	-		-	4			Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide,		÷		55c. per yare
Children's Fine Dress Shoes	4	h	*				.20 to 1.50	Fine Table Oil Cloth, assorted,		-		20c. per yare

Belt We have also a fine line of Ladies' Coats from \$4.00 up to \$15.00, the finest fitting garments in the country, and they are 33 per cent, cheaper in price other store in Cambria county. A full line of Gloves, 50c. and upwards. Also a full line of Baby Coats and Caps We will now give you a few prices on

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Fine Underwear 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 1 st Our 1 50 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 Clothing and Dry Goods House,

Next Door to Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA.



reads that

CHEWING TOBACCO the best that is made, and tonce tries it, and saves and secures more Stisfaction than ever before. aving the genuine. If your stit for you. 10. PINIER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

PADEREWSAJ, the Great Planist,
ADELINA PATIL and
MINNE BELIGMAN CUTTING. HE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. CANVASSERS WANTED. TIS WANTED by he ald collable firm there produce the same and the same to the same and the same

free Drs. GRATIGST & Bus Mrs. Eins St. Cincianati.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are

Acceptable would common process to no sewn autier from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

equally valuable in Constitution, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly veretable and do not gripe or pures, but by their centle action please all who by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. DARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. REALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

DOUCLAS \$5. CORDOVAN, 4 5 50 FINE CALF& KANGAROT \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$250 \$ 2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE \$2.\$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. 13:25012.11.75 BEST DONGOLA

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You can save money by purchasing W. L.

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

ant manner, in- 3 CTID CUIVING DIRICAL JIAN JNAVING FANLURI

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and fong established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, op-posite the livery stable of O'Hara, Invis a Luch-er, where the business will be carried on in the luture. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAWPIOING done in the contest and many SHAMPOOING done in the heatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty. 19 Ladies waited on at their residences JAMES H. GANT.

THE MARKETS

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18. WHEAT-No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56 ©57c. CORN-No. 2 yellow ear, new, 4714@4814; nixed ear, new, 46@47c; No. 2 yellow shelled. OATS-No. 1 white, 38 33814c; No. 2 do., 3714 (\$380; extra No. 3 white, 36 3565; mixed, 36

HAY-Choice timothy, \$12,00@12.50; No 1. timothy, \$11,00@11.25; No. 2 timothy, \$10.25@10.50; mixed clover and timothy, \$10.00@10.50; packing, \$7.00@7.50; No 1 feeding praris, \$9.00@9.25; wagon hay, \$14.00@15.00. BUTTER-Eigin creamery, 26227c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21323; fancy country roll, 17618c; low grades and cooking, 9310c. CHEESE—Onio finest new Hallide; New York new, 1134-212c; limberger, fail make, 10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13-213-4c; Ohio Swiss,

11% 712c. EGGS-Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 25@24c; storage, 17@19; Southern and Western, 21:622c. POULTRY-Large live chickens, 40@50: per pair; live chickens, small, 30 340c; spring chickens, \$120 0c; ducks, 50205c per pair, as to size; dre-sed poultry, 9210c per pound; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; ducas, 1.912c; spring chickens, 10@11c; live turkeys, 81@26c

per pound; live geese, 75c@\$1,00 per pair

EAST LIBERTY Pa., Dec. 18. CATTLE-Receipts more liberal this week and with fewer buyers on hand; the market opening slow, with pri es 16 to 15 cents lower on all grades except prime weights. Frime, \$5.00 - 5.25; good, \$4.15 a.4.50; good, butchers, \$3.90 a.4.15; rough fat, \$2.65 @3.1c; fair light steers, \$-.30@3.45; light stockers, \$2.65@3.15; good fat cows and helfers, \$2.40@3.25; buils, stags and bologna cows, \$2.00@3.0; fresh cows and springers, \$2.64% good feeders, \$3.25@3.65. HOGS—Receipts liberal and with a fair de mand; the market is slow with pices a shade lower from the close of last week; the quality of stock very poor today. Philadelph as, \$4.60@1.65; best heavy Yo k-

ers and good mixed, \$4.45 34.5% comm on fair Yorkers, \$4.25@4.35; pigs, \$4.15@4.35; roughs, \$3,00@4.25. SHEEP Supp y is heavy today; demand only fair and market slow a a decline of 15 cents; other markets dull also. Ex ra, \$3.00 &3.25; good. \$2.25@2.65; fair. \$1.60@1.85; common, 50c%\$1.00; yearings, \$1.90@1.00; best lambs, \$3.80@4.00; c mmon to fair lambs.

\$2,00 | 3.15; veni calves, \$5.50 30,50; heavy and thin calves. \$2.00@3.00. CINCINNATI, Dec. 18. HOGS-Market easier and lower at \$4.00% 1.60: receipts. 5,3:0 head; shipments. 1,800 CATTLE-Market steady at \$2 25 72 4.65; re ceipts, 1,1 0,head; shipments, 600 head. SHEEP-Market strong at 1.25@4.500 rese pts, 1,400 head; snipments, 500 head. Lambs steady at \$2.75 &8.75.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18. WHEAT-Spot market casy. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 50950; affoat, 60950; f. o. b. 6136c affoat; No. 1 northern, 680; No. 1 hard, 60% de ivered. CORN-Spot market easy. No. 2, 52c new; 56c for old; old No : white, 56: delivered; steamer mixed, 1956c bid; No 3, 4854 34856c. OATS-Spot market dull. No. 2, 3429 4340; No. 3 del vered, 3523536c; No. 8, 3334c; No. 2 white, 3834c; No. 3 white, 3734c; track white CATTLE - European cables quote American stee s at 1020113c per pound dressed weight; efri erator beef, 72354 Exports today, 673 beeves, 996 sheep and 1,840 quarters of

firm. Sheep, p or to pr.me, \$2.50@3.75; lamb, ordinary to fair \$3.75; 4.50. HOGS-Market firm at \$4.75 95.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-Mar ets active and

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Manufa bedsprings, mattresses and bedding, met in secret session at the Sherman house to form a national association, which will regulate the output of goods and control prices. Delegates were present representing the trade in all sections of the

country. A U. S. Consul Very Ill. El. Paso, Tex., Dec. 19.—Theodore Huston, United States consul at Jaurez, Mexico, is very ill and is not expected to live. He was a resident of Malcolm, Ills., when he was appointed consul by President Cleveland.

A GOOD LESSON. Respect for the Court Taught an Appli-

Judge Ferris is a man who believes n maintaining the dignity of the ourts. While he does not use his poition to be captious about it, yet he never fails to impress on a person who displays a lack of respect for the court and through it the law, that the court must be respected and its dignity main-

An instance how a man can be taught hat respect for the courts means respect for the law was given by Judge Ferris. The person referred to was an applicant for citizenship. He went to ourt dressed as if he had left a cow stable, where he had been cleaning the stalls. His clothes were dirty and his poots were covered with filth. When the judge had looked him over he sked if he realized he was in a court of justice and was an applicant for one of the greatest privileges that could be granted him. The man hardly answered. The judge called his attention to the condition of his clothes and boots, and told him to go home and get on the best clothes he had, just as if he was to be married, and, if he passed the examination when he returned he would be given papers of citizenship. The man returned in a few days, well dressed, and showed by his manner that the lesson had not been lost on him. He had a wholesome respect for the court, and was, no doubt, impressed with the majesty of the law.

English as She Is Spoke. A correspondent in Battersea who has made a collection of the gems of oratory used by some of the vestrymen in his neighborhood, writes: "Most parishes can boast of supplying some fine specimens of 'English as she is spoke' by vestrymen, but in this respect Battersea can 'take the cake.' In a recent'discussion on sanitary matters a vestryman talked about tubular diseases and 'tripod fever,' and he wanted 'a crematoria' in every parish. Another member would not accept a statement upon the 'hipset dixter' of the chairman. At this same vestry a member declared the chairman ought to be 'like Potiphar's wife, above suspicion.' When it was proposed to give a deserving official 'an honorarium' a member wanted to know whether it would not be an inducement to the official to waste his time. 'If he attends to his duty he won't have much time to play the honorarium."-London Telegraph.

Cataract Victims. Four of the most eminent men in Europe are at the present time suffering from partial blindness. In all cases the nature of the ailment is the same, namely, cataract, and all the illustrious patients are hopefully seeking relief in the resources of medical science. Mr. Gladstone has had several operations performed upon one of his eyes, the result of which, it is believed, will be almost fully to restore his vision, while the other eye is still sound enough to enable him to read and write. Sir William Harcourt's eyes are both much obscured, and must soon have relief or be altogether darkened. He will presently place himself in a surgeon's hands. M. Jules Simon is in a like plight, but hopes to have the opaque veil entirely removed. And Sig. Crispi, in whose case the ailment has not proceeded quite so far as in the others, has already sought the services of a skilled oculist.

Rows of aristocratic-looking houses to the right of me, a park to the left

A QUESTION IN ETIQUETTE

BY RICHARD HAMILTON POTTS.

of me; a lunch-party four long blocks ahead of me, my home, in the far distance, behind me; a cloudy sky, from which descends a fine, but steady sprinkle, above me-I wish I could add, and an umbrella-a damp, and rapidly growing sloppy pavement beneath me; no possible car or omnibus, no cab-stand. Oh, for a plebeian street, with its multitude of conveniences! But my mind refuses to grasp the bliss therein conveyed. It flies,

velvet on my gown. I had left my home rather hurriedly, and, deceived by a hypocritical little ray of sunshine, had been lured forth to find myself in this plight. Of course I could mount the steps of one of the irreproachable houses that line my path; but there I should be tied, and the rain would only increase, and I should late for the luncheon. No, it is impossible.

instead, to the feathers on my hat, the

I quicken my steps. I have proceeded to the crossing; the drizzle is maturing into well-defined drops that come faster and faster. Despair has me in his fell grasp. I see my pet costume a bedraggled and ruined wreck. I reflect on the state of my finances, which precludes the possibility of my rising above cashmere-nay, even serge-again this winter. I give my skirts a vigorous hitch that would lead one to forget my ankles and reflect on my knees, and make a forward lunge more remarkable for its desperate energy than its grace.

"Er-pardon me," says a manly voice, a trifle hesitatingly, at my el-

I start violently and my skirts seek their proper level. A large umbrella is sheltering me; the rain no longer patters among the feathers that crown my head.

"Allow me to share my umbrella with you. I see that you are without one," adds the manly voice.

"Oh, thank you," I say, as I recover somewhat, and gather, from the owner's general appearance, that he is a gentleman and, in all probability, means his protection in kindness and not as a means to getting up a flirtation. Perhaps I ought to refuse his aid, politely and graciously, of course, with the simple remark that I have not far to go and so shall not require his assistance. Maybe 1 should draw myself up, in the approved insulted maidenhood style, and say: "Sir! I thank you, but I can get

along very well by myself." If he looked a trifle less respectful and gentlemanly I think I would sacrifice Mme. Boland's latest, and as yet unpaid for, effort in my behalf; but I am sure he is not going to say anything the most prudish could object to. At any rate my situation, until now, has been really pathetic; so I shall try obeying my own instinct, and if I have cause to regret it I shall know better in future, and the experience will not hurt me.

We have traversed a block in silence. He walks by my side, perfectly grave and quiet, and only seems to glance in my direction to see that I am well protected. I am thankful that I took his offer the way it was meant, and did not give him reason to regret his generous impulse. On we pace, and there enters my mind the quotation: "Thou art so near and yet so far."

But, seriously, he certainly is very nice not to try to get up a conversation which would only make me thoroughly stiff and uncomfortable. I can just hear an ordinary man beginning: "It's a damp day;" or, "Pretty wet, isn't it?" or "Have you far to go, miss?" or addressing some equally

commonplace sentence to me. It seems strange, though, to walk along so close to anyone and not utter a word. I wonder if I ought to speak; but no, he appreciates my position. What could I say, anyway? I will thank him when we separate, and that is all I can do. I may not be gracious enough, considering his politeness, but how can one be gracious to a stranger? Oh, for a surreptitious peep at a book on etiquette!

Instead, I take a quick look at him. He is very frank looking, and he has straightforward, steady, brown eyes, as I discovered in my first startled glance at him. Altogether, it would have been impossible to have snubbed him. Perhaps I am a little shaky in my conviction, and I am trying to justify myself, but-

Here I stumble (thanks to my vanity in wearing French heels, which did make me a trifle unsteady), and should fall were it not for his quick assistance.

"Thanks," I murmur, with my cheeks burning. My eyes meet his, and a pause ensues; but then a pause has been ensuing ever since we metor-that is-came together.

"I hope I am not taking you out of your way," I add, with a happy inspir-

"Not at all," he rejoins, earnestly. "I trust you will allow me to see you to your destination." "You are very kind. I am going to

nine hundred and twenty-seven on this street, so we are nearly there." In another moment we have reached the door, and I look up at him gratefully, and say: "I thank you very, very much." "Pray do not mention it." he an-

swers, as he raises his hat; and bowing with a charming smile he turns and runs lightly down the steps. Lunch is nearly over, and I have been unusually silent and distrait. Even the appoundement of a new en gagement has failed to arouse me to more than momentary interest.

Did I do right to accept half that umbrella? or should I have declined it courteously, but conclusively? Of course, no man could pass by a girl who was in such a fix as I without some slight compunction, particularly if it were so evidently in his power to assist her. But, baving made the proposition, would he not have felt ore respect for me had it been politely refused? Or would he have thought me a prude, and regretted his chivalry?

"Er-yes, thank you, very chivalrous." All the girls laugh, and I realize, with a start, that I have answered Lulu's simple request, if I would not

have more ice cream, somewhat ab-

sent-mindedly, to put it mildly. "You must be in love, Nathalie," laughs Lulu, and, like a simpering school miss, I blush, which makes me so angry that a further accession of color waves up to my forehead, and the conviction is strong within me that I resemble nothing more than a full-

"Reflect on my appetite, and don't say I'm in love," I answer. "Talking of being in love, you should

blown peony.

see our handsome neighbor," said Lulu. "He is a young physician, but well known. Perhaps you have heard of him-Dr. Bernard Burke." "Why, he is the doctor we are going to have if any of us are ill!" I exclaim.

"Is he really nice looking?" "Indeed, he is. I have been trying

to develop some interesting disease ever since I first saw him," she replies. "And, by the way," she continues, "he generally passes here just about this time. Come to the window and watch for him, Nathalie, and I will wager you'll manage to get up some ailment within the week. The stakes to be soda water."

I jump up as she speaks, and make a rush for the window, closely followed by the rest of the girls. As I get half way across the room my high heels again fail me; my ankle turns, and I measure my length on the floor. The girls laugh, after the manner of girls. A tumble is to me generally a source of infinite mirth, and I cannot blame them for their merriment. I try to rise, but a sharp twinge of pain in my foot causes me to sink back with a groan. No doubt I turn pale, for the girls become sober and cluster around me anxiously. Every moment is agony, but when I am perfectly still it is not so bad. What is to be done? We consult anxiously.

"I shall send for Dr. Burke," declares Lulu, seriously. There is a burst of laughter, and even I smile.

"You owe me a debt of gratitude for this," I murmur, rather weakly, to Lulu. I am beginning to feel faint and

sick, and after I am helped to the sofa

I lie back with my eyes closed, while Sue Dalton fansme, and May Bostwick runs for some salts. "Here's the doctor," whispers Suc. at last in my ear. "Under other circumstances I could pity you more," she

I open my eyes languidly and look walk! It is my knight of the umbrella!

"And shall I be able to walk without a crutch this week?" I ask, anxiously. It is a month since that never-to-beforgotten luncheon at Lulu Bradlev's and my foot is still in statu quo, as it were, although I can get around the house and am in the parlor, now, with Dr. Bernard Burke. It is the first time I have seen him alone, and we have

never mentioned our rather unconven-"I am quite sure you will be out by Saturday. Perhaps you will still need a slight support—a cane or"—his eyes twinkle-"an umbrella."

We both laugh. "Did you expect me to refuse your help that day? Tell me what you thought of me. But if you think I was brazen, do please gloss it over as much

"If I had thought it at all out of the way for you to accept my offer I never should have ventured to make it, for in

that case I should have had no right," he replies; and I wonder that I never thought of that before. "I should have been both disgusted and disappointed if you had declined

my slight service," he continues. "I will tell you just how it was. I walked behind you for about a half-block, debating in my own mind what I should do. We were both going the same way, and I saw there was no shelter you could seek excepting a doorway, which involved tedious waiting, and would have been an impossibility if you had an engagement. To pass you seemed impossible, and to walk behind you, too selfish to be thought of for a mo-

"'If she takes my offer the way I mean it,' I thought, 'I shall respect her and admire her good sense. If she treats it as an impertinence it cannot hurt me, and it will not prove that my impulse ought to have been suppressed. Judging by the independent poise of her head I think she possesses judgment, and will be grateful to me.' "I must acknowledge I felt some trepidation as I approached you, and I

voted you, in schoolboy vernacular, 'a regular trump,' when, after a searching look from a pair of beautiful eyes, you smiled so sweetly and allowed me to hold my umbrella over you." I glanced at the doctor.

"Was it not strange that we should have met again that very day?" I begin, hastily. "I think it was fate," interrupts Dr.

Burke, audaciously. And then he goes on and says so much that I quite lose track of it all. But we agree wonderfully; and I have a great respect for-fate.-Demorest's

FLOCKING TO FRENCH CITIES. French Farms Left Largely in the Hands

The complaint of overcrowded cities and decaying rural population is heard in France, and one very probable ex-Clanation of the diminishing numbers and virility of the French peasantry is given by Jules Simon. He thinks, says the New York Post, the compulsory military service has a good deal to do with it. Peasants have to leave their farms for three years, and go unwillingly enough, it may be. But they find themselves better clothed and fed than they were in their lives, and though compelled to submit to strict discipline and hard work, enjoy a life far less fatiguing and dull than that they have been accustomed to. When their time is up, it is not strange that thousands of them refuse to go back to the plow. They drift into the towns to find work in factories, with absolute liberty after working hours, and to obtain that contact with their kind for futile gossip and that sense of playing a part in the affairs of the great world which make up so large a part of the attraction of cities for the poor. The result is, says M. Simon, that agriculture in France is largely in the hands of children and the aged and the few young and middle-aged men who have been too philosophical or too torpid to be lured away by the fascinations of city life.

SNAP THE WHIP" IN AFRICA. Tests of Nerve Before Which the Bravest

Among the Hadendowas, a Sudanese

tribe whose name was painfully familiar to us a few years ago, young men who aspire to renown challenge one another to a dreadful contest. After ceremonies cartel-which may be declined without infamy, however, unless the youth refusing have fought once already and triumphed-public notice is given and at the time appointed all the population of the village assemble. The champions are stripped to the waist, and they carry a whip of hippopotamus hide four feet long, one inch square at the base, with edges newly trimmed, as sharp almost as a knife. At a signal they exchange blows methodically and keep it up nntil one owns defeat, or, very much more frequently, stumbles and falls exhausted, but still defiant. Blood streams at the first cut, as though the whip had been a sword almost, but they often hold out for half an hour. Dr. Gunther says he has seen sears reaching to the very bone. The prize of these contests is a title, "Akhu-cl-Benat" - Protector of the Maidenwhich the victor bears until defeated or married. We can believe that the young men think it worth lighting for. and it would be interesting to know what advantages the title gives exactly, how the maidens regard their protector, whether he has any official position toward them, and so forth. A custom like this has spread of

course, among neighboring towns under various forms. That of the Abyssinian braves is described by Mansfield Parkyns in the London Standard. The girls themselves play an active part there. When young people are gathered for amusement-after a church festival, for instance-one of them will begin peeling a straw of green millet, which is full of pith. Her lover's blood runs cold probably, but he must smile or own himself a craven. When she has cut the pith into bits an inch long he stretches out his bare arm. The example set, every girl who respects herself and has a lover follows it. The young men form a circle. with their arms extended. Blithely then, and with many a jest, doubtless, the maidens arrange their bits of pith upright in some fanciful design on the bare flesh and then set them alight. They are nearly an inch thick, and outh must stand and smile as well as ie can till the blood and juices of the seared flesh extinguish them. It is, in fact, a peculiarly horrible form of tat-

DOWN THE ANDES.

A Rough and Exciting Ride on the Trans-

A correspondent sends an interesting description of a crossing of the fordillers de les Andes, in the present state of the Transaudine railway. The

"By seven a. m. we were at the first inn on the Chili side. We there chartered a four-horse earringe to drive us to the end station (on this side) of the railway, which feat was accomplished in two hours' time. I call it a feat because the road is all along the river ent into the mountain side, and often there is hardly room for four horses abreast to pass, and when I locked out of the window into the roaring river below I often wished I had been on my mule. We did the distance between the two end stations in about half the time usually employed, only being on horseback for seven hours and two hours in the carriage. At the station we were told that there would be no train to Los Andes till three p. m. next day, but we might telegraph for the contractor's engine to take us down, which we did. We had only to pay thirty dollars for it and saved a whole day by doing so.

"At about ten a. m. the engine arrived, and a very flimsy thing it looked. We were put on a small bench at the back of the boiler, the driver and stoker standing in front. We were soon spinning along, through tunnels, over bridges and round curves on a track of about two feetsix inches gauge at a rate of thirty miles an hour, and it was all that we could do to hold on to the jolting and rattling little machine. I don't believe I ever passed a worse half hour, expecting every moment to see the engine leave the track and to be dashed into the river below. Stones on the line, which made us all jump off our seats, animals running across the rails, sudden desperate curves round the corners of the rocky cliffnothing seemed to daunt our driver, and the noise was so great that it was impossible to ask him to slacken down. After we had gone half way, however, he lost a kettle overboard and stopped to pick it up, and then I remonstrated with him and told him to slacken speed. as I did not care to risk my life for the sake of getting to Los Andes a few minutes sooner. He said there was no danger, but drove more slowly, and we got into Los Andes an hour and two minutes after mounting this infernal machine, and right glad I was when we drew up alongside the platform with our bodies and luggage safe and Supreme Courtesy.

A Bengalese magistrate, having been informed of the whereabouts of a mad dog, armed himself and went to the place where the rabid animal lay by a house door. He learned upon inquiry that two women were in the house and sent word to them that he was about to shoot the dog, and, therefore, they should not be alarmed by the report, and that as he might not inflict a fatal wound at the first fire, and, in fact, might miss, they should remain within until notified. Such a supreme cour-tesy is in marked contrast with that of western civilization.

Equality of Sex. It is natural for a woman to resent the imputation that the feminine mind is not so strong as the masculine, and this spirit of independence was early manifested in a schoolgirl living in a Massachusetts town. She had, too often, perhaps, been made to acknowledge the superiority of her brothers. One day her mother remarked upon the upparently utter lack of intelligence in a hen. "You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have ruined more of the garden than a drove of cattle would. You can teach a cat, dog, or pig something, but a hennever!" "Hm!" exclaimed the child. indignantly. "I think they know just as much as the roosters!"

DANGER TO THE WORLD.

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China a Menace to the Civilization of All Lands.

Japan Within Her Rights in Her Efforts to Maintain a Hold Upon Corea - Exclusive Nationality of the Chinese.

Sir Edwin Arnold is a warm partisan of the Japs, but he had the privilege of vitnessing the grand army maney ers of some two or three years since, and no one will deny to him a knowledge of the interior economy of the country. Sir Edwin Arnold, says the London Dully Graphic, will not countenance the belief of Mr. Curzon that the Japanese government is desperately occupied with domestic politics.

"I am surprised that so intelligent an observer should not have known how little the Japanese houses of parlinment count socially or politically against the policy of those ministers whom the emperor appoints and whom he removes at his sole pleasure. When the deputies make themselves impossible they are simply sent home; when they refuse supplies public funds are taken quietly on account; and when they bring things to a deadlock the emperor and his advisers carry on the business of the country, after dissolving parliament, which, amid all these vagaries-the lively working of new and generous wine-remains steadfastly loyal and ardently patriotic."

That the two countries had equal rights in Corea, and that when one increased its force the other was bound to do the same, was the writer's contention-In short, that Japan has done and is doing precisely what England would have done under the same circomstances. "In the present struggle lapan unquestionably stands the champion of progress, of justice, and of international development, so that the partisanship shown in certain quarters against her has in it an element of stupidity which cannot, therefore be easily excused." Mors interesting than this, though, is Sir Edwin Arnold's reminder of one of the forces "which more potently tends to hold China together in her intense and exclusive nationality," namely, the extreme anxiety of the Celestial to be buried at home. "But if some high ecclesiastical authority, or the Vermillion Penmight, that Confucius should be satisfied if a pinch of Chinese dust were thrown into the foreign grave-then the floodgates would be open to a general Chinese immigration into all lands. "One perceives how heavy the obligation is, and at the same time how bind-

ing, when again and again, at San Francisco and other ports of embarkation. Chinese passengers are stopped carrying in a carpet-bag or a hat-box the bones of their relatives. But when my such general emigration of Chinamen occurs as that which I am forecasting, it will be a social and industrial deluge. The markets of the world will be literally swamped with the most industrious, persevering, fearless and frugal specimens of mankind who will everywhere underbid labor and nonopolize trade, as they have done in Singapore, Penang and many other pots. The danger to civilization that hina represents consists in this rather than in her unwieldy strength and lothful resources, the inefficacy of which for actual service Japan has already exposed by the brilliant commencement of the present campaign.

"For these and other reasons it is to the interest of the civilized world that China should not become more homogeneous or any larger than she is at present, and above all that she should not intrigue with the second colossal standing menace to human progress, the Russian empire, against the freedom of the Pacific. That German journal had the true instinct in scientific politics which lately wrote that, in the war just declared, the sympathies and good wishes of civilization were due entirely to the side of Japan.

AMERICAN PLACE NAMES. 1

THE Blackstone river, of Rhode Island, was named in honor of William Blackstone, an Episcopal minister and

BLACKWELL'S Island was named from James Blackwell, its former owner. The Indians called it Minnehannock, the "island place." THE Colorado river took its name

from the color of its waters, the Spanish word meaning red. It is muddy only at high water. POINT COMFORT was named by the

first colonists in 1607. The name was bestowed on account of the good channel and safe anchorage. CAPE LOOKOUT is said to have been thus named by sea captains, who, when

they saw it, began to look out for Cape Hatteras and its storms. THE Big Sandy, in Kentucky, took its English name from its sandbars. The Indians called it the Chatteroi.

meaning "the sandy river." CAPE CANAYERAL, in Florida, was named by the Spaniards from the abundance of flowers in the vicinity. The name means "Land of the Rose Tree." GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, in New York harbor, was so called in horor of the redoubtable Gov. Wouter Van Twiller, mmortalized by Washington Irving.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) chamber of ommerce will, it is said, insist that Pittsburgh street cars be equipped with safety fenders.

THE organizers of the new telephone exchange in Clyde, N. Y., report that they are meeting with the best of success in presenting the claims of their system to the business men of Clyde.

THE lighthouse board, through Capt. W. S. Sehlev, is testing a sub-marine telephone in New York bay, connecting the Scotland lightship with the shore. It is the invention of Prof. L.

Blake, of the Kansas university THERE will be a general awakening of the storage battery manufacturers, growing out of the refusal by the court to grant an injunction asked on the Brush patents on the chloride battery, says the Electrical Review.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Traction company is considering a proposition from a syndicate of Boston bankers to build and equip an electric line from Harrisburg, Pa., to Philadelphia, 103 miles, for \$8,000,000, guaranteed speed to be 90 miles an hour.