

Freeman
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Carrolltown

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.
"BE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."
Ebensburg, Pa., Friday, January 4, 1895.
VOLUME XXVIV. NUMBER I.

CARROLLTOWN 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 Gent's Furnishing Goods. By the ordinary methods the retail dealer buys his stock from the manufacturer. Both must have their profits and by the time the goods reach the wearer they cost him almost as much as the merchant and labor are really worth. The Economy Clothing & Dry Goods House proposes to break down this barrier between maker and customer.

We propose to dispense with this system of double profits and to allow the public to buy direct from the maker at a very small amount above actual cost. This means Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes 25 per cent. lower than the usual rates. We recognize that we have no job prices, and are selling at a price so low as to win your confidence and your patronage. We must do more than make money, we must keep them.

NOTICE A FEW OF OUR PRICES.

Woolen Ties, 4 for 1, worth 1.00	at \$ 4.50, worth 7.00
Woolen Socks, 3 for 1, worth 1.50	at \$ 4.00, worth 6.00
Woolen Undershirts, 4 for 1, worth 1.00	at \$ 3.50, worth 5.00
Woolen Collars, 4 for 1, worth .75	at \$ 3.00, worth 4.00
Woolen Handkerchiefs, 4 for 1, worth .50	at \$ 2.50, worth 3.50
Woolen Suits, 4 for 1, worth 12.00	at \$ 20.00, worth 28.00
Woolen Overalls, 4 for 1, worth 8.00	at \$ 14.00, worth 20.00
Woolen Trousers, 4 for 1, worth 5.00	at \$ 8.00, worth 11.00
Woolen Hats, 4 for 1, worth 2.00	at \$ 4.00, worth 5.50
Woolen Caps, 4 for 1, worth 1.00	at \$ 2.00, worth 2.75
Woolen Mittens, 4 for 1, worth .50	at \$ 1.00, worth 1.25
Woolen Socks, 3 for 1, worth 1.50	at \$ 3.50, worth 5.00
Woolen Undershirts, 4 for 1, worth 1.00	at \$ 3.00, worth 4.00
Woolen Collars, 4 for 1, worth .75	at \$ 2.50, worth 3.50
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Woolen Hats, 4 for 1, worth 2.00	at \$ 4.00, worth 5.50
Woolen Caps, 4 for 1, worth 1.00	at \$ 2.00, worth 2.75

How Do You Like These Prices on Pottery Oil Cloth?

Fine Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide,	25c per yard.
Fine Oil Cloth, 1 1/2 yards wide,	35c per yard.
Fine Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide,	45c per yard.
Fine Oil Cloth, assorted,	25c per yard.

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CROOKED COINS.

Criminal Operations in Doctoring Uncle Sam's Currency.

How Skillful Manipulators Derive Large Profits from Clipping, Sawing, Gouging, Boring and Casting Gold Pieces.

One of the many unlawful schemes to prostrate the coin of the nation has recently been suppressed by ex-Chief Drummond. It first came to my attention early last year, says a New York Herald writer. I refer to what was known as the "coin stickers" which made possible the extraction of, without discovery, part of the silver in coin. The inventor of this "coin sticker," which was an advertisement printed on paper to be pasted on coins, was a tremendous vogue, but a feature of the daily toilette. Of course, when fashion took a hand in the business, the diamond market boomed and syndicates talked very loud and big of the fields where the sparklers blossomed perennially. The real gem retained the imitation, and rhinestones, as well as the almost-impossible-to-detect paste from the Rue de la Paix and the Palais Royal, have had a tremendous vogue, but demand increases supply, the diamond syndicates were equal to the occasion, and "real stones" could be purchased for a little more than the false ones.

AMERICANS AND DIAMONDS.

They Buy More Than the People of Europe.

It is claimed that Americans buy more diamonds than any other people. They have always worn more, and at all times of day, in an out of season, so they were a reproach to their English cousins in the early days of social intercourse. But American women's diamonds were worn early in the morning, though derided by conservative Britishers, had the power to change the standard of dress. Ridiculed as they were, the Americans won the day, and soon European dames began to wear their jewels in the most and on all possible occasions. A craze for diamonds spread over society, and not only family heirlooms but much new jewelry employing these rare stones, and bought dirt cheap, became a feature of the daily toilette. Of course, when fashion took a hand in the business, the diamond market boomed and syndicates talked very loud and big of the fields where the sparklers blossomed perennially. The real gem retained the imitation, and rhinestones, as well as the almost-impossible-to-detect paste from the Rue de la Paix and the Palais Royal, have had a tremendous vogue, but demand increases supply, the diamond syndicates were equal to the occasion, and "real stones" could be purchased for a little more than the false ones.

WHIPPING-POSTS AGAIN.

Efforts of Prominent New Yorkers in This Direction.

What It Is Hoped to Accomplish Through Such a Law—To Be Employed Only for Wife-Beaters and Brutal Thugs.

New York proposes to attempt to revise the system of corporal punishment for certain classes of offenders. At least certain people in New York, led by Elbridge T. Gerry, will try to have the following made a law at the next session of the legislature. "Whenever a male person shall be convicted of a felony consisting of or accompanied by the infliction of physical pain or suffering upon the person of another, the court may, in its discretion, in addition to that penalty now prescribed by law, impose an additional sentence of corporal punishment to be inflicted upon the offender in the prison to which he shall be sentenced. Such corporal punishment shall be inflicted in private in said prison, in the presence of the warden and surgeon thereof, who shall certify the fact to the court wherein it was imposed."

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the *Freeman* makes it an especially desirable medium for the advertiser. Consideration of advertisers whose favors will be liberally accorded the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 lines, per week.....	2.50
1 inch, 3 lines, 1 month.....	7.50
1 inch, 3 lines, 3 months.....	20.00
1 inch, 3 lines, 6 months.....	35.00
1 inch, 3 lines, 1 year.....	65.00
2 inches, 1 year.....	100.00
3 inches, 1 year.....	140.00
4 columns, 6 months.....	100.00
4 columns, 3 months.....	60.00
4 columns, 1 year.....	100.00
8 columns, 6 months.....	160.00
8 columns, 3 months.....	100.00
8 columns, 1 year.....	160.00

NOISELESS ROYSTERERS.

The Whooping Snore Indulged in by a Trio of Mates.

Three men went out on a quiet trunk the other night, says the Kansas City Times. They drank early and often. In the descriptive parlance of the north end they "made a night of it." Unlike the majority of men, the more intoxicated they became the less they "talked." They were quiet, all three of them. They had their fill of the saloons of the north end, and indulged in copious libations of the extract of malt. They lined up before a bar and chatted to each other on their finger ends, and drank and smiled and smiled and smiled. Words were written in the air with startling rapidity early in the evening, but as the night wore away the insidious something that seizes through one's system after repeated libations of the "white" or "black" beer "to 'hill 'em up again," began to tell on the mates. Their fingers began to grow "thick" and did not readily respond to their owner's will as was their wont in periods of sobriety. Toward midnight it became plainly apparent that their artificial source of expressing their thoughts was losing its integrity, also their orthography. This fact pleased the mates. "The 'boss' is 'makin' you 'skul' like to whoop a few times in defiance of the police and the public. But as this pleasure was denied them, they resorted to the bar and nodded to the bartender to fill the glasses again. But the deaf-mute humanity wears out the same as the other kind, and shortly before dawn stole down from the Sni hills they dropped off into sound and unbroken slumber. Then only they became amiable. Their sleeping could be heard.

French Marriages.

When a French bride marries she does not assume the hymenial white satin, as is our custom, if her family or her husband's are in mourning, but goes to the altar in simple white muslin. As M. Ernest Carnot's bride did a few weeks ago. Though in view of the late president's tragic death it seemed somewhat soon for the wedding. Mlle. Carnot herself wished that it should take place, as, accordingly, did, but with so much privacy that not even a single relative, except those immediately connected with the young couple, were informed. The bride's family wore costumes of pale gray and violet, while the Carnot ladies wore, of course, in deepest mourning. The bridegroom's mother appeared deeply moved during the service, and an air of sadness and gloom hung over the ceremony. The bride was dressed in a favorite with the late M. Carnot and is extremely pretty. She had no ornaments, except a bouquet of white roses, with some fastened into her simple dress. The Lady Carnot's wedding cake was of the Passy, in which the marriage took place, was adorned with simple flowers, but there were none in any part of the church.

Treasure Seekers in Florida.

It is remarkable how many people live in Florida for no other purpose than hunting hidden treasure, says the Times. It is reported that a party of five or six men, who were said to have found a treasure of millions of dollars in Spanish doubloons hidden along the Florida coast. Some of these have actually been found, just enough to give zest to the search. Capt. Kidd is supposed to have planted a few hundred thousand dollars down there, and a number of other pirates used Florida soil as a deposit bank. There are people who have lived there for twenty years in order to find treasure, and have impoverished themselves in their search for this vast wealth. There have been never any very large finds, but a number of small ones, and the belief that there are large sums hidden seems to be universal.

Curious Cup.

AMERICANS AND DIAMONDS.

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ELECTRICITY IN THE FARM.

Country Life May Be Made Less Laborious by a New Agency.

Part of the growing difficulties occasioned by the desertion of the country and the crowding of the cities will be remedied, perhaps, by six years hence—in that wonderful year 1900, which electricians set as a mile post of human progress—by the crowning of steam's rival, says the New York Press. Machinery is rapidly taking the deathening drudgery out of farm work when conducted scientifically and on a large scale, and is causing it to attract the attention of city people who long for the healthful fields. Only the bodily discomforts of farm work have prevented an exodus from the city to the country. Already electricity is turning its attention to the long neglected farm work, and has discovered profitable results to be had by subjecting crops to currents of electricity. It is beginning to simplify the ponderous farm machinery, and as soon as the storage battery has received its finishing touches and can be applied to lightening the farmer's toil and increasing his profits the farmer will be looked upon with envy by the prisoners of city streets and counting house walls. These salutary effects of electricity upon farm machinery and farm life are, however, visible chiefly in the imagination at present, and are not at all likely to be realized in six years; but one great change may be looked for in this direction, and that is the improvement of the farmer's condition by means of good roads and the rapid transit which electricity is almost ready to bring. This great change is being made and bringing him higher prizes for fresher products, and also bringing him closer to the life and pleasures and stimulating effect of the city. There is to be a wonderful change in farm life in the more thickly settled parts of the country in a very few years, and rapid transit will be largely responsible for it. The cheap transmission of electrical power must, in these many changes that will be felt in the household, and perhaps the chief of them will be the abolition of the cook stove as it is known at present. The small electric heater has already begun to take its place, and in the city household, in six years' old will be banished from a majority of the kitchens in cities adjacent to water power from which electricity is generated. When heat is wanted for cooking purposes it will be had at a moment's notice by the pressing of a button.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Vastness of Some of the Greater Stars of the Pleiades.

If our sun were removed to the Pleiades it would hardly be visible in an opera glass with which nearly 100 stars can be seen in the cluster. Sixty or seventy Pleiades surpass our sun in brilliancy. Aleyon being 1,000 times more brilliant, Electra 500 times and Maia nearly 100, says Longman's Magazine. Sirius itself takes a subordinate rank when compared with the five most brilliant members of a group the real magnificence of which we can thus in some degree apprehend. If we seek to know the dimensions, not of the individual stars, but of the cluster itself, we may get some idea by comparing, but, on the assumption that it is approximately spherical in shape, we can calculate its diameter to be over 10,000,000,000 miles. If we think of the diameter of the sun, which is only 88 miles across, but the solar system of which we are a part is a tiny speck to a Brobdingnagian—is but a molecule to a mountain—far a sphere the size of the solar system would, if it were spherical and its diameter that of the Pleiades, be only a few inches in diameter so minute that it could be contained more than 400,000,000,000 times in a sphere the size of the Pleiades. In other words, the limits of the Pleiades are contained in a sphere the size of many times over as there are miles between Neptune and the sun. It must not be forgotten that though there are 2,300 stars in the cluster, yet with such dimensions for the entire group vast distances intervene between one star and another. In fact, 2,300 spheres, each with a diameter of 3,000,000,000 miles, could be contained in the limits assigned to the group, and assuming equal distances between the stars in the group, each would be at the center of a sphere 3,000,000,000 miles across, and therefore a light journey of 187 days from its nearest neighbor.

MONOCLES IN EUROPE.

Believed to Have Originated in the British Army—Favored by Continental Officers.

In every capital of Europe the monocle is common enough, says the New York Herald. It attracts no attention on the streets, but in a theater a considerable proportion are sure to have it. Perhaps half the officers in the German army wear monocles. They are seen in abundance at any meeting of the French aristocracy. Even socialist deputies in France are not ashamed to go among their constituents wearing them. A session of the English house of commons glitters with a solitary monocle. The single eyeglass is said to have originated among the officers of the British army. About the beginning of the century an order was issued that army officers should not wear eyeglasses or spectacles. It was thought that they gave the wearer an untidy appearance. The order caused severe inconvenience to many short-sighted officers, and one of them belonging to a crack regiment invented the single eyeglass. Its use was no contravention of the order which prohibited spectacles and eyeglasses. It soon became very popular in the army and was afterward adopted, on account of its convenience, by the single eyeglass is very generally worn in Europe by army officers. It is by some thought to give an aspect of determination and ferocity to the wearer, whereas eyeglasses lend an air of feebleness. A tablet recently set up at Naples commemorates the bravest act of a king in this century, the visit of King Humbert to the cholera sufferers in 1881. It stands near the spot where the excommunicated king, Cardinal San Felice, said, "I am not afraid of the cholera, but I am afraid of the sight of the king." A tablet recently set up at Naples commemorates the bravest act of a king in this century, the visit of King Humbert to the cholera sufferers in 1881. It stands near the spot where the excommunicated king, Cardinal San Felice, said, "I am not afraid of the cholera, but I am afraid of the sight of the king."