JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES PREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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VOLUME XXVIV.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

NUMBER 1.

CARROLI OW

SURPRISE!

Live Methods, Live Men and Lively Times in Prospect.

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

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 angular above actual cost. This means Clothing, Day Goods, Boots and Shoes 25 per cent, lower than the usual rates. We recognize that we must ent prices exceedingly low in order to win your confidence and your patronage. We must do more than make mis s -we must keep them.

NOTICE A FEW OF OUR PRICES.

at \$ 4.50, worth 7.00 | Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.
at 8.00, worth \$10.00 | A full line of Henriettas in all colors,
at 10.00, worth 13.00 | Fine Black Henrietta,
at 3.50, worth 6.50 | Fine Black Henriet a,

Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.
45c.
60c., worth 60c., worth 90c. 75c., worth \$1.10 at 65 cents a pair.

at 12,00, worth 15,00
at 14,00, worth 20,00
at 5,00, worth 8,00
at 5,00, worth 8,00
at 5,00, worth 8,00
at 5,00, worth 8,00
at 7,00 worth 10,00 \$1.00, worth 1.25 224c., worth 40c. 30c., worth 50c. 35c., worth 60c. at 7.00, worth 10.00 Fine Gingham, at 0.00, worth 12.00 Fine Gingham, at 0.00, worth 12.00 Fine Bleached Muslin, at 10.00, worth 14.00 Fine Unbleached Muslin, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25. Fine Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel, - 7c., worth 10c. \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 6c., worth Sc. 25c., 35c, and 50c. A full line of Blankets, 75c. to \$4 a pair A full line of Horse Blankets.

How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth? 81 25 to 83.00 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide, - - - 25c, per yard. - S0 to 1.50 Fine F our Oil Cloth, 14 yards wide,
- 1.25 to 2.75 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide,
- 55c. per yard,
20c. per yard. 35c. per yard.

cents in the country, and they are 33 per cent, cheaper in price and 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,

The Undernote from No. up to \$1.00 for the best. Fine Over Shiris, Jersey or Cloth, from 40c, up to 1.25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c, to 1.50 for the a top 1 of Hull is as good as any other that 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.



CHEWING TOBACCO

the best that is made, and ONCE tries it, and saves oney and secures more atstaction than ever before. VOID imitations. Insist on aving the genuine. If your

ster hasn't it ask him to 10. PINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky

EBEE WIRNIE BELIEMAN CUTTING. THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. CANVASSERS WANTED.

ENTS WANTED to make contain from these products.

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suffer from this distressing compaint; but fortu-ming their goodness does not end here, and those

ling to do without them. But after all sick head Is the hane of so many lives that here is where great boast. Our pills cure it while

litle Liver Pills are very small and e but by their gentle action please al 25 couts : five for \$1. Sold y draggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. MIL PRIL SHALL BOSE, SMALL PRICE

DoucLAS 5. CORDOVAN. A 55 SO FINE DALF& KANSAROT \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$250 \$2. WORKINGMENS \$2.\$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. STADIES . SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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Mountain House STAR SHAVING PARLORI

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG

'THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, op-ice the livery stable of O'Hara, Dayls & Luth er, where the business will be carried on in the luture. SHAVINC, HAIR CUITTING AND SHAMPGOING done in the heatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

68. Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT.

Accused of Killing a Farmer,

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.-William Taylor has been bound over to court on a charge of murder in the first degree, his victim being Isaac Yoakim, the farmer brutally murdered for the purpose of robbery Jacob Howell, the colored man implicated by Taylor in his confession, was held on a warrant charging the same offense, but it is believed that he is not guilty. He will be held as a witness.

May Call on Bismarck. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Times' corre-

spondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is an undertone of suspense in all the newspaper articles dealing with the political situation. A remarkable feature is that even the most responsible papers make repeated references to Prince Bismarck, an unmistakable, if veiled allusions to the possibility of his regaining influence on the course of politics.

They Want Mills to Resign. FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 2.—A resolution which will be introduced in the next legislature has been framed here requesting Senator Roger Q. Mills to resign his seat in the senate on the grounds that he does not represent Texas, and setting forth that he has refused to indorse Texas men for positions and declines to interest himself in having a na-

Arrested at Capetown. LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is reported that Frank Tarbo, alias Frank Taylor, who, together with William Carroll Woodward, alias the Hon. Lionel Musgrave, were arrested here charged with participating in a fight with cutlasses at 18 Ulster place, Regents Park, and who

tional bankrupt law passed.

afterward jumped his bail, has been arrested at Capetown. Turned Over For a Park. CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The Newport barracks have been formally turned over by the government to the city of Newport. Ky., for a park. The evacuation was attended with a parade, large military and civic demonstrations and by Colonel Cochran, commander of Fort Thomas, and Mayor

Brown A New Bishop Appointed. ROME, Jan. 2.—The pope has appointed Bishop M. Marty of Sioux Falls, S. D., to the bishopric of St. Cloud, Minn., and the Rev. Father Langevin of the Congregation of St. Mary Immaculate has been appointed to the bishopric of St. Boniface, Can.

Hurled About 20 Feet. Newton, Mass., Jan. 2.— Timothy Malloy and James Ford while digging in a trench at Newtonville were hurled about 20 feet by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Malloy was picked ip and died soon after. Ford is severely

Senator Carey Ill.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 2.—United States Senator Carey is confined to his residence by a very severe cold, but his illness is not considered serious. He will ot return to Washington until after the senatorial election by the legislature.

Supposed to Have Been Lynched. ONEILL, Neb., Jan. 2.—Barrett Scott. the Holt county embezzler, was taken from his buggy by a masked mob after a desperate struggle, being shot, and is supposed to have been lynched.

Drowned Under the Ice.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Jan. 2 .- E. D. Potter, a leading furniture dealer, went to the river to cut a hole to measure the thickness of the ice and fell in and was drowned. He was 30 years old and leaves a family.

DOCTORED CHEESE.

20c. per yard.

It Was Fixed Up After the Fashion of The "found spectacle" trick is a reet ty old one, but is worked every day of the year, says the New York Herald. I was talking with an egg and butter merchant a short time ago when a tough-looking citizen jumped off of a passing truck and rushed in with a pair of gold spectacles, or what appeared to be, in his hand, and glibly

"Gents, here's a pair of spectacles I've picked up-use glasses? What'll you give me fur 'em? Can have 'em cheap. I don't use spees, and I'm in an awful hurry-quick!"

"What do you ask for them?" inquired a bystander, looking at the pair. They look like gold, man."

"Maybe they are," says the man, hastily snatching them away, as if he had suddenly conceived the idea. "Anyhow," says he, "they ought to be worth a dollar and a half-I'll give 'em to you for fifty cents, say."

He passed them to me. I saw at once they were the commonest kind of ordinary glass in a brass frame. "They are worth just one dollar a

dozen," said I. And the man looked daggers at me but sneaked out without a word. This is an old trick, played usually in a

crowded street. "That's nothing," said the egg and butter man, laughing, "to the trick played on me some time ago. Two men stopped in front of my store with a light delivery wagon, and one of the men rushed in and called me by name

asked me how business was, and so on "I didn't recognize the man, and looking out of the window to get some clew to him from the wagon, just caught a glimpse of the latter being slowly driven up street. Still I supposed it was some fellow I had had onsiness dealings with.

"'Look here,' says he, 'I've got a couple of fine cheeses in my wagontwo more than our list calls for delivery. Now, don't say anything, but you

can get them dog cheap ' "I told him I didn't do that kind of business. But he says: 'All rightyour neighbors will.' And I knew they would, too, and I says: 'Hold on.' And he came back. 'Bring 'em in,' says I, 'and I'll see.' He brought 'em

"They looked all right and weighed all right, and ought to have been worth eight dollars each. I took one and gave him four dollars. Without my asking it, he had thrust in his knife and twisted it around and brought out the center of the cheese, and it was sound and good.

"But the man was in such a hurry, and the more I thought of it the more singular it looked. And I guess my conscience pricked me a little, for I began to think it was the same as buying stolen goods. Still, I wanted a good cheese.

"I sent out for a tester and thrust it through the cheese and brought outwell, the worst stuff you ever saw! It wasn't worth anything! Then I saw that this thing had been plugged and the center filled with good cheese so nicely you couldn't see it unless you were looking for it. It was the regular gold brick game."

-Madame-"Do up my hair, Felice, while I am down to breakfast." Felice-Yes, madame; which color?" Madame-The black, please-I am going to a funeral."-Binghampton Republican.

CROOKED COINS.

Criminal Operations in Doctoring Uncle Sam's Currency.

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

One of the many unlawful schemes to prostitute 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 sticker," 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. sold territorial rights to print and use it. The "coin sticker" cost the government a great deal of trouble and expense to suppress. On fifty cent and one dollar coins was pasted the advertisements with a paste of glue which almost defied removal, covering the inscription on the reverse of the coin, deadening the resonance and of course enabling the swindler to take out part of the silver and substitute base metal. Spurious coins of very common workmanship also passed readily with the

coin sticker on them. There is a great increase of late in the number of skillful men who are constantly studying ways and means of stealing a part of the genuine metal from our coins and substituting base metal. One of the most successful swindlers in this line was a man named Wilcox, who was recently taken into custody in Chicago by secret service officers. He made an average income of from fifty to one hundred dollars a day by clipping gold coins. By cutting a rim from around the coin, as a tire might be removed from a wheel, he took away from each twenty-dollar gold piece an amount of gold not exceeding twenty-six or twenty-nine grains in weight, or the value of one dollar. The subsequent rereeding of the double eagle, done with a machine, rendered it as perfect as ever to the eye of the casual observer.

The apparatus was small and easily packed, and on reaching a fresh locality all that was required was a quiet room in an obscure street and a supply of gold coin. The latter he secured from the bank. He would deposit a considerable sum of money, and after awhile he would draw it out in gold. The clipped coins were passed by Mrs. Wilcox at dry goods shops mostly.

One of the most interesting processes consists in sawing a double eagle in two through the edge and gouging out the inside, so as to remove about fifteen dollars' worth of gold. Thus the piece is reduced to a hollow shell in halves. It is then filled with platinum. which is nearly as heavy as yellow metal and costs at the present market rates, though this varies, somewhat less than one-half. Lead is too light for the purpose. The cut edge of the reconstructed coin is disguised by a rim of gold soldered on, and a reeding machine renews the corrugations of the minting. The result is really a work of art, being a combination of five different metals. Only an expert can distinguish anything wrong about

A method somewhat similar, though less artistic, is to substitute for the interior portion of a gold piece a core in the shape of a planchet of silver. A better plan, though somewhat laborious, consists in boring into the coin from the edge so as to remove a considerable part of its internal substance. In this manner about seven dollars' worth of gold may be conveniently removed from a twenty-dollar piece, the hole being filled up with a metal composition and soldered at the opening with gold.

Fortunately for the currency, practically all the gold in circulation in the United States passes every few hours through the treasury and subtreasuries. Every piece received at those institutions is weighed, and, if found light in weight, is stamped with a big "L." Such coins are redeemed as bullion. The loss to the government by wear and tear on silver coin in circulation is considerable. It averages three cents on every dollar. Last year

it amounted to \$239,293. The people have not all become familiar with the faces of the new silver coins. The obverse and reverse of the older coins they have known so long and intimately that the draped figure of Liberty and the majestic pose of the eagle are fixed in their mind and always recognized, but the new coins, with changed designs, to which. puzzling them more, were added the Columbus souvenirs, have not yet

established their identity. The manufacturing counterfeiters, quick to discover and take advantage of whatever favors deception, almost immediately followed the government's issue of the coins of new design with their fraudulent issue in likeness of them, and reaped a rich harvest because the originals were known, but not well known.

The gilders-counterfeiters, toosaw in the new twenty-five-cent coin, if gilded, a presentable, beguiling tendollar piece, and pocketed a full percentage of profit until discovered. The lack of weight should, of course, and does make known the fraudulent character of the gold coin. This last, the gilders' scheme to falsify coin, as it requires neither skill nor expensive plant, and promises so much for so little, is always a seductive one to the unprincipled or weak of will.

NOTES A-WHEEL.

A. E. WALTERS beat the English twelve-hour bievele record lately at Herne Hill, covering 258 miles 120 yards. THE Montreal Young Men's Christian Association Bicycle club requires its members to agree that while wearing the club uniform they will neither smoke nor patronize any place where liquor is sold.

Dr. Douglas Hogg, of Paris, recently requested in the Paris Journal of Medicine the opinions of medical men as to whether bicycling was healthy or injurious to women. He has received forty-eight answers to his question from distinguished English, French and other physicians. Of these, thirty-six approve the exercise, if practiced in moderation, three recommend it under certain conditions, while nine are totally opposed to bicycling for

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 and out of season, so they were a reproach to their English cousins in the early days of social intercourse. But American women's diamond earrings worn early in the morning, though decried 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 street and on all possible occasions. A craze for diamonds spread over society, and not only family heirlooms but much new jewelry employing these once 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 bloomed perennially. The real gem entailed the imitation, and rhinestones, as well as the almost-impossible-to-detect paste from the Rue de la Paix and the Palais Royale have had a tremendous vogue, but, as 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. The result has been that everybody has worn some sort of a diamond. In this country the craze has grown into a cult. Tiaras gleam on the brows of

the wives of millionaires. Necklaces worth a prince's ransom are bought by anybody who has money to pay for them. Brooches, pins, bracelets, starred with the gems, are so common a woman must plaster herself with them to be observed. Every girl "just engaged" exhibits a diamond ring, and it has developed a vein of humor, if not a new class of joke, that much envied gage d'amour. The nice young man who polishes your boots for a nickel wears a "diamond" in a not too fresh neck scarf, and the gentlemanly car conductor is not above ornamenting his little finger with an off colored African stone! In fact, where there is the least excuse for jewelry, one may be certain the preference will be given to the dia-

mond kind.

NOISELESS ROYSTERERS. The Whoopless Spree Indulged in by a Trio of Mutes.

Three men went out on a quiet drunk 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 mutes, all three of them, deaf mutes. They visited the saloons of the north end and imbibed copious libations of the extract of malt. They lined up be fore 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 steals through one's system after repeated iterations to the white-aproned monarch to "fill 'em up again," began to tell on the mutes. 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 its orthography. This fact pleased the mutes. They looked as if they would like to whoop a few times in defiance of the police and the public. But as this pleasure was denied them, they pounded 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 audible. Their sleeping could

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, Mare. Carnot herself wished that it should take place, as it accordingly did, but with so much privacy that not even a single relative, except those immediately connected with the young people, were informed. The bride's family wore costumes of pale gray and violet, while the Carnot ladies were, of course, in deepest mourning. The bridegroom's mother appeared deeply moved during the service, and an air of silence and sadness hung over the bridal. Mlle. Chiris was an especial 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 chapel of St. Pierre de Passy, in which the marriage took place, was adorned with similar flowers, but there were none in any part of the

Treasure Seekers in Florida.

It is remarkable how many people live in Florida for no other purpose than hunting hidden treasure, says the Cincinnati Inquirer. From the stories told it would seem that there must be 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 never been any very large finds, but a number of small ones, and the belief that there are large sums hidden seems to be uni-

Curious Cup. An English work describes a very curious cup made by order of Charles II. for presentation to a barbers' guild. It is of silver, partially gilt, the stem and body representing the oak of Boscobel. The acorns that hang around this famous cup contain little bells, which softly ring as the small drinking vessel passes from hand to hand.

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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 revive 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."

Commodore Gerry is very much in earnest in the matter, and in an interview with a reporter for the New York Recorder stoutly defended the plan on the ground that it provided for the only punishment that is really feared by the brutes that it is intended to

reach. "Crime," said he, "of the more brutal and fiendish character is frightfully on the increase, especially in the case where children of both sexes are the victims. Instances in which lifelong injuries have been inflicted on girls and boys of a tender age are becoming so numerous that it is time something was done to strike at the very root of evil, and I am sure the only weapon that can be effectively used against the brutes who, in their passions, exhibit no thought or feeling for their victims is the lash.

"Once let the brutal element of the community know that the pain and suffering inflicted by them on others will be meted out on their own bodies and the shocking state of affairs now existing will be to a great extent wiped out. I am thankful to say that the creatures responsible for the offenses are foreigners. The grade of crime against which the resolution is aimed is peculiar to men from other countries. And the only way to show these wretches that they cannot in dulge in such things in this continent is the crack and the sting of the lash.

"It has been erroneously stated that wife-beaters are included among the creatures against whom we are fighting. This is not so. We are only advocating the lash for felony committed by men. Wife-beaters belong to another class of animals which may or may not deserve a good thrashing. They, however, do not enter into the discussion. Burglary with riolence, assault of any brutal nature-those are the offenders who I maintain should feel the sting of the lash. A conviction of twenty years, reduced by good behavior to twelve, has no salutary effect on the callous element with which I am

"As an instance, you, a law-abiding, peaceful citizen, are enjoying a wellearned rest; a hardened brute of a burglar, not satisfied with plunder, deliberately knocks you over the head, puts your eye out, crushes in your skull, maims you, beats you, and for this he gets twenty years. Is that any satisfaction to you? Do you get a new eye or another skull or a clean skin? No! Then I say let his punishment be proportionate in some degree to the of-

"Formerly crimes of which I specially speak were punishable by death. But experience showed that the class of people that commit these crimes of personal violence don't dread death. Nihilists, anarchists, atheists and the more degraded classes scout the idea. Corporal punishment is the only thing the scamps and rascals are afraid of. A few years in prison doesn't have any deterrent effect. A man comes out of prison and he immediately perpetrates a similar crime, but if he understands that he is going to get a dose of that which he inflicts on other people, he thinks twice before he runs the risk.

"It is nonsense to play the fool with criminals and say that corporal punishment is degrading and a revival of the dark ages. Are the abuses inflicted on little children degrading? Was there anything in the dark ages more debasing than the revolting acts which occur to-day? There seems to be a mawkish sensibility in the opposition to corporal punishment. It is the oldest form of punishment known, and it is to be found in the Mosaic law. There can be nothing brutal in it. provided von don't make the exhibition public In Delaware they have a curious method. A felon is sentenced to thirty lashes, fifteen of which are adminis tered. He is then told to get out of the state, and if he is found there after the lapse of a week the balance of the thirty lashes awaits him. The plan works admirably.

"Again, in London, when the garroters were terrorizing the city, the cat-o' nine-tails was brought into play with such effect that garroting was unknown in a very short space of time. Would I suggest any particular mode of administering the punishment? No. The ordinary lash on the back would meet all requirements. It is effective, and if I live long enough the advisability of its legalization will come before the next session of the legislature."

An Eye on the Main Chance. A Virginia judge once visited a plan-

tation where the darky who met him at the gate asked him which barn he would have his horse put in. "Have you two barns?" inquired the judge. 'Yes, sah," replied the darky; "dar's de ole barn, and mas'r has jes' build a new one." "Where do you usually put the horses of visitors who come to see your master," "Well, sah, if dev's Metodis's or Baptis's, we gen'rally puts 'em in de old barn; but if dey's Piscopal, we puts 'em in de new one.' "Well, Sam, you can put my horse in the new barn; I'm a Baptist, but my horse is an Episcopalian."

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM. Country Life May Be Made Less Laborious by a New Agency.

Part of the growing difficulties oc-

casioned by the descrition of the coun-

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try and the crowding of the cities will be remedied, perhaps, by six years bence-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 deadening 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. Those particular effects of electricity apon 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 in the immediate future. 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. thus greatly enlarging his market and bringing him higher prices 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 bring soon many changes that will be felt in the city household. and perhaps the chief of them will be the abolition of the cook store as it is known at present. The small electric heater has already begun to take its place, and it is almost certain that even in six years coal will be banished from majority of the kitchens in cities a

had at a moment's notice by the pressing of a button. THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

jacent to water power from which

electricity is generated. When heat is

wanted for cooking purposes it will be

Vastness of Some of the Greater Stars of

the Pleindes. 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 400, says Longman's Magazine. Sirius itself takes a subordinate rank when compared with the five most brilliant members of a group the real magnificance 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 are met with many difficulties, but, on the assumption that it is approximately spherical in shape, we can calculate its diameter to be over 40,000,000,000 miles. If we think of the dimensions of our solar system by themselves or in relation to terrestrial matter they appear stupendously enornous. Neptune, the most distant known member, has an orbit over 5,-000,000,000 miles across, but the solar system is to the Pleiades but a Liliputian to a Brobdingnagian is but a microbe to a mountain for a sphere the size of the solar system would, if it were spherical and its diameter that of the orbit of Neptune, be relatively 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 could contain 150 solar systems as many times over as there are miles be-

equal distribution of 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.

tween 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 must separate the stars from

one another. In fact, 2,300 spheres,

each with a diameter of 3,000,000,000

miles, could be contained in the limits

issigned to the group, and assuming

In every capital of Europe the monole is common enough, says the New York World. It attracts no attention on the street. In a row of men at a theater a considerable proportion are sure to have it. Perhaps half the officers in the Ger man army wear monocles. They are seen in abundance at any meeting of the French heademy. 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 solitary eyeglasses. The single eveglass 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 supposed that they gave the wearers an unmilitary 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 probably of this origin the single eyeglass is very genera in Europe by army officers. It is by some thought to give an aspect of determination and ferocity to the wearer,

A tablet recently set up at Naples commemorates the bravest act done by a king in this century, the visit of King Humbert to the cholera sufferers in 1884. It stands near the spot where the excommunicated king. Cardinal San Felice and the archbishop of Naples met while passing through the hospital in the performance of their

duty.

whereas eyeglasses lend an air of