JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

fice. A Genuine Bargain for everybody.

7.00; former price, 12.00

CATARRY

HAY FEVER DE

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

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

NUMBER 9.

VOLUME XXIX.

G00D-BYE-

-TO PROFITS

\$ 3.50; former price, \$ 5.001 Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.

Fine Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel,

Fine Floor Oil Cloth, I. yard wide, - - -

How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth?

7.00; former price, 10.00 All-Wool Henrietta, finest,

9.00; former price, 14.00 Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,

9.00; former price, 12.00 Fine Blue Calico,
A full line of Blankets,

1.25 to 2.75 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide,

.20 to 1.50 Fine Table Oil Cloth, assorted,

A FEW LADIES' COATS TO CLOSE OUT AT \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 AND \$7.00; FORMER PRICES, \$5.00,

time Control of the Mats from 35c, up to \$1,00 for the last. Fine Over thirts, Jersey or Cloth, from 40c, up to 1.25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c, to 1.50 for the

at the Line Hall 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

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Next Door to Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

5.00; former price, 8.00 Fine Gingham, 5.00; former price, 9.00 Fine Unbleached Muslin, 5.00 Fine Unbleached Muslin, 5.00; former price, 9.00 Fine Unbleached Muslin, 5.00 Fi

10.00; former price, 15.00 Fine Cashmeres, in all colors, Fine All-Wool Cloth, in all colors,

We are selling off all our Winter Stock at LESS THAN

NOTICE A FEW OF OUR PRICES.

8.00; former price, 12.00; Lancaster Ginghams,

2.26, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 Fine Gingham,

\$1.25 to \$3.00

COST. The reason for this Startling Reduction is that

we must have room. Spring will soon be here and

rather than carry anything over we will sell at a sacri-

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

35 cents.

worth 50c.

worth 10e

worth Sc.

worth 10c

worth Sc.

25c. per yard.

35c. per yard.

55c. per yard. 20c. per yard.

224c., worth 40c

5 cents.

A WIFE AS A MASCOT.

The Arts of a Woman Against the Skill of a Gambler.

His Money in a Losing Game of Monte and Cleaned Out the Dealer.

"It was in the state of Sinaloa, in Mexico, where I was in the employ of an American dealer as a collector of bird skins," said Thorn Lougee, a taxidermist, to the New York Sun man, "that I saw the charms of lovely woman exerted in rivalry to a gambler's skill, and they won, as they always should. I was staying at the time in a little city called Tuxatapan, and I strolled into the principal gamblingplace one evening to watch the players at monte. There was a single large low room, with a bar at one end and tables ranged about the wall for gambling. The place was lighted by candles, and was half-filled with Mexican charros, with here and there an American mining man or some native visitor from the capital city in London-made

"Playing was slack, except at one table, where a Mexican cattleman from up-country, in full charro costume of sombrero with silver braid, jacket, wide pantaloons with a row of big silver disks running down the outer sides and bright ivory-handled revolvers at his belt, was dropping his money at monte. The dealer sat at the center of the kidney-shaped table, with high heaps of silver dollars at his elbow, while the players sat round the outer circumference. The cattleman was sharp and watchful, so that the dealer had no opportunity to do tricks, but the regular odds of the game caused the stranger to lose slowly, until, with an exclamation, he announced himself broke and rose from his seat.

"But I have three hundred dollars at the hotel, he said; if you care to wait, I will go for it, and perhaps leave that with you.'

"'At the senor's pleasure,' responded the dealer, showing his white teeth in an affable smile beneath his black mus-

"The cattleman went out and the game went languidly on until in ten minutes he returned carrying in his hand a bag of Mexican dollars. He was accompanied by his wife, a pretty little dark-eyed Spanish creature, in flowered silk hall dress and mantilla At sight of her the dealer instantly sprang up to offer her a seat, but she coquettishly declined the attention and, sauntering carelessly along, jumped upon an unoccupied end of the table with one leg curled under her and the other, displaying a daintily booted foot, swinging toward the floor.

"Her husband seated himself opposite the dealer and the game proceeded. As the stacks of silver dollars passed to and fro, this time with no particular advantage in luck to either side, the woman, apparently becoming more and more interested, leaned forward with the palm of her hand on the table eagerly watching the game. Her manner was frank and engaging, but from where I stood I could see that her eyes were dividing the attention of the dealer, who perceptibly was losing interest in the game and displaying less of the dexterity that in the beginning had characterized his handling of the cards.

"At last the ranchman was winning and the canvas bag in which he had brought his three hundred dollars stake was full to overflowing and triple rows of dollar stacks lay at his right hand. All other play was suspended as the spectators crowded about the table to watch with breathless excitement the game, which now was running as high as one hundred dollars on the turn of a eard. The conversation in the room was decorous, and none present failed in due manifestation of respect to the presence of the pretty little dark woman perched on the table, who was well known in Tuxatapan as the wife of the gaming caballero with the ivory-handled revolvers. From my position near the wall, a little in the rear of the table. I noticed that as in her intense interest in the game she leaned toward the dealer her mantilla upon the side next him was slipping from her shoulder, which-she being of Spanish nativity-was a very charming piece of living statuary. Mechanically the dealer lifted from between his feet a bag from which he counted out two hundred dollars to pay the cattleman's last winning. Without a word the latter added this to his stake already on the table making four hundred dollars to be lost or won. As the dealer shuffled the cards the mantilla fell from her head and shoulder, and she gathered it about her with a half-startled, half-coquettish look of dismay as he turned the decid-

ing eard without looking at it. "'I will again!" said the ranchman, and he began to pile the dollars again on the cards.

"The dealer reached down to the canvas bag and emptied it in counting out four hundred dollars. Then he passed the bag across the table to his op-

'The game is ended! The bank is broke! Let me congratulate the senor on his good fortune, he said, smiling but behind the smile was the silent anger of a man who realized how he had been defeated, but must hold his

"Without a word the cattleman swept the silver dollars on the table into the bag and passed it to a wildlooking vaquero who was standing behind him. Ten dollars he passed to the bartender to be expended in treating the crowd. The little woman, her eyes dancing with triumph, hopped down from the table, and then, with her leaning affectionately on his arm, the cattleman bowed to the dealer and the spectators, said: 'Buenos noches, sen ors,' and passed out of the room into the street, followed by his cowboy attendant, carrying the two canvas bags. in which were over fifteen hundred dollars."

Few Saints in New England. Saints cut only a small figure in the geographical names of New England. They are abundant upon the maps of most of the southern states save Virginia and the Carolinas, and they are to be found scattered over the rest of the country in three or four different languages.

KEEPING OLD AGE AT BAY. DISEASES OF THE WILL.

Vegetarian Argument with Hiustrations Which Appeal to Ail. A few years ago an Italian bacteriologist proclaimed that he had discovered

the "germ of old age." The idea was scouted by all scientific men, but there may be something in it after all. At any rate, says Modern Medicine, there seems to be good ground for believing that germs, if not a specific germ, are at least one of the most important influences which bring on old age. It has long been known that the ptomains or toxic substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes. Degenerative changes in the joints, the liver, the kidneys and other organs, have been directly traced to this cause. The writer has for some time held the opinion that the degenerative changes incident to advancing age are due to the same cause; namely, the toxins absorbed from the alimentary canal. These toxins are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which fermentative and putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines. These processes depend first, upon the integrity of the digestive process, in the indi-

the alimentary canal as food. These considerations suggest at once the thought while all human beings must necessarily be constantly subject to the influence of toxic substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative process of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of toxic substances in the alimentary canal.

vidual, and, secondly, upon the char-

acter of the substances introduced into

If this theory is correct we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals and those men who subsist on the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between carnivorous and vegetarian animals. Contrast, for example the dog which grows old, becomes rheumatic and infirm in eight or ten years. with the donkey, who lives a useful life to forty or fifty years, and the elephant, which is still active and useful at one hundred years. The same is true among men. The greatest number of persons who now live above one hundred years of age are to be found among Russian peasants, who rarely taste meat. These people have been practical vegetarians for so many centuries-perhaps from the earliest ages that anatomists have noted a distinct difference in the length of their alimentary canals as compared with those of the flesh-eating Germans, whose ancestors were cannibals. Rhen matism in its protean forms is one of the most constant and distressing disorders of old age. The relation between English roast beef and the gont and rheumatism, which prevail so extensively among Englishmen, was clearly pointed out by that distinguished physician and essayist, J. Milner Fothergill. The above considerations, if not considered absolutely conclusive. are worthy of thought.

SHE GOT GOOD MONEY. How a Neat Trick Was Turned on a Street

A woman gave a conductor on a Ravenswood electric car a quarter and received in change two silver dimes. "Here, here!" said the passenger. 'this coin has been filled and I'd lik: to have a good one."

"That's good money," retorted the nickel snatcher, with a look that showed he had expected just such an outcome. "I took it for good stuff, and you'll have to do the same."

The woman dropped the defective piece of money into her purse, says the Chicago Tribune, muttering something inaudible, but allowing a look to spread over her countenance that indicated trouble ahead for that conductor. And there was. When he got off and ran ahead to see that the Milwaukee track was clear, his victim removed her big woolen fascinator, pulled off her immense cloak, turned it inside out, made a muff of it; and changed her seat to the other end of the car.

"Fare," said the conductor, opening the door with a bang. He had failed to see through the transformation and took the passenger with her cloak on her lap as a sure enough newcomer. By this time the passengers had all taken in the situation. Every eye was on the little woman as she fished out the identical silver dime which she had been forced to take.

equires me to turn in good money. O, but you told me only a moment ago that it was good money and now I want you to make it good or I'll undertake to get you a long lay off. I'll take the names of any two of these men who have seen you give that to me as good money and then within five min tes refuse it as bad. Come, now, give me a good coin and do it quick."

"Can't take that, madam. Company

The woma got a good dime. A Mixed Princelet.

Among the hardest things which the infant Prince Edward of the royal house of England, the little son of the duke of York and heir expectant to the throne, will have to straighten out when he is older is his relationship to his own father and mother. It constitutes a problem such as is seldom found outside of princely houses. It is certain, however, that he is the third cousin of his father and also the second cousin of his mother. This makes his relationship to himself somewhere between that of a third and fourth cousin. He is, as it were, his own double-third cousin-a relationship which will doubtless take some time for him to comprehend. Both his father and mother are descended from George III, of England. George III.'s son Adolphus, duke of Cambridge, had a daughter Mary, who narried the duke of Teck, and became the mother of Princess May, who married the duke of York; and the duke of York's father, prince of Wales, is the great-grandson of the same King George III.

Romans and Carthaginians.

At the battle of Thrasymene between the Romans and Carthaginians there were sixty-five thousand men engaged. The Romans were taken by surprise and defeated with great slaughter. The total number of men killed on both sides was seventeen thousand, or about twenty-seven per cent. of the number engaged in the conflict.

Some Strange Manifestations of Mental Aberration.

Persons Who Wish to Do the Simplest Acts of Everyday Life Are Stopped by a Failing Will Power-a Man Who Couldn't Put on His Coat.

Persons who are interested in the cu-

rious side of human nature should look

into the work of the French doctor and cientist Ribot on the diseases of the uman will, where are to be found some extraordinary instances of men and women losing their powers of volition in regard to certain acts while they keep fully active and healthy in all others. Eschewing all research as to first causes Ribot takes volition as a form of activity and studies it in a purely pathological sense. That strange power in

us which every day says "I will," that power which "summons, suspends or dismisses," as another Frenchman, Renouvier, defines it; that force in us and behind us which, in its ultimate possibilities, can hardly be limited, is shown in this work to be subject to the strangest diseases and to be modified in the most peculiar manner. There are some persons, says the Chi-

cago Times, and they enter into all the daily circle of life, whose wills are so soft and pliant that they need the strength of another will to be joined to theirs before they can act. This common phase of a weak will is accentuated in disease to a degree hardly deemed possible by the nonobservant. Persons suffering from this form of diseased volition can will themselves according to the dictates of reason. They can feel a desire to act, but they cannot make a move toward that end. They are powerless to translate that desire into an act.

Esquirol mentions in this instance the case of a magistrate highly distinguished for his learning and his powers as a speaker, who was seized with monomania in consequence of certain troubles of the mind. He regained his reason, but would not go into the world again, though he acknowledged himself to be in the wrong in not doing so. When advised to travel or to attend to his much-neglected affairs he would

"I know that I ought to do so, but I am unable. Your advice is very good, and I wish I could follow it. It is certain that I have no will save not to will. for I have my reason unimpaired. I know what I ought to do, but strength fails me when I ought to act."

The case of the magistrate, however, s hardly as strange as that recorded by Prof. J. H. Bennett of a man who could not carry out what he wished to perform, even to the simplest acts of

Often, on endeavoring to undress this man was two hours before he could get his coat off. All his mental faculties were perfect, but his will was impaired. Once he ordered a glass of vater. When the servant brought it he was utterly unable to take it off the tray, though he was most anxious to do so. The servant waited half an hour before him, at the end of which time the man overcame the difficulty, seized the glass and drank down its contents. He described his feelings afterwards "as if another person had taken possession of his will.

The abase of opium produces a somewhat similar condition. De Quincey says: "The opium cater loses none of his moral sensibilities or aspirations. He wishes and longs as earnestly as ever to realize what he believes to be possible and feels to be exacted by duty. But his intellectual apprehension of what is possible infinitely outruns its power, not of execution only, but even the power to attempt."

Another enrious instance quoted by Dr. Billiod of Nancy is that of a man who was greatly frightened at thirty years of age by certain civic tumults in which he, unfortunately, became involved. Thereafter, though he retained perfectly his mental balance, he would not remain alone, either on the street or in his chamber, but was always accompanied. If he went out it was impossible for him to return alone.

"Whenever he went out alone, which he rarely did, he would soon halt on the street and there remain indefinitely, neither going on or turning back, unless some one led him,

"He seemed to have a will, but it was that of those around him. Whenever the attempt was made to overcome this resistance of the man he would fall into

There are dozens of persons who every year take refuge in asylums because they are tormented all the time with the impulse to kill those who are

"Sometimes," says Ribot, "fixed ideas of a character frivolous or unreasonable find lodgment in the mind, which, though it deems them absurd, is powerless to prevent them from passing into acts."

Westphal tells of a man who was haunted by the thought that he might perchance commit to writing that he had been guilty of some crime and lose the paper. "He accordingly carefully preserves every bit of paper be finds and even picks them up on the street and examines them." He knows it is folly, but he is powerless to dis-

Lesion of the brain will sometimes cause loss of will. A man who had received a violent blow which destroyed part of the frontal convolutions lost all will power. When an operation was performed and the pressure of the skull on the brain was removed he completely recovered.

One hundred years ago beef sold in New York city at 3 /4 d. to 3 /4 d. a pound; mutton, 3%d; veal, 5% to 5%d.; live igs, 24d.; butter, 1s. 14d.; new milk 3 2d. to 3 2d. a quart; chickens, 10d. to according to Lord Orford, her ladyship 1s.; hay, £2 5s. to £2 16s 3d. a ton; wheat, 5s. 71/d, a bushel; barley, 3s. 136d.; eorn, 2s. 9%d.; rye, 3s.136d.; oats, 1s. 84d. The average yield of wheat per acre in the state then was 12 bushels; of eorn, 25 bushels and of buckwheat 15 bushels.

Interesting Statistics. States with the greatest tonnage of

all descriptions are: New York, 1,343,-665 gross tons; Michigan, 436,317; Massachusetts, 366,881; Maine, 327,653; Ohio, 327,589; California, 315,316; Pennsylvania, 302,615; Maryland, 145,128.

Business items, first insertion, icc. per line subsequent insertions, &c. per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50 Auditor's Notices. 2.50 Stray and similar Notices. 2.50 Stray and similar Notices. 2.50 Stray and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and exectiously executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it. STEPS ON RAILWAY CARS.

An Authority Thinks They Are Useless and Should He Abolished.

When the first primitive railway was

Business items, first insertion, loc. per line

Advertising Rates.

built in this country, says the Railway Age, somebody thought it would be cheaper and handier to attach steps so that passengers could get on or oil whenever the train might accommodatingly stop, without the trouble of drawing up to a platform, and the fashon once started has been followed until now there are in the United States not far from thirty-five thousand cars, passenger, baggage, mail and express, which are dragging around four times as many-one hundred and forty thousand-sets of steps that are costly to build and maintain, are a constant source of danger, discomfort and delay, and serve no purpose that could not much better be accomplished by having station platforms at a level with the platforms of the cars. The elevated railways in New York first demonstrated the needlessness of steps for cars on the American plan of having end doors, as had from the first been demonstrated on all European railways where the doors open at the side. The Illinois Central Railway company had the enterprise to extend the principle of no steps to surface roads by building special cars and high station platforms for its world's fair train service, with the result of handling great numbers of passengers with extraordinary celerity and safety. and the same progressive management is now preparing to abolish the use of car steps in its extensive suburban train service by elevating its station platforms. It has had the principle in highly successful operation for nearly a year on its express suburban service, in which are used ordinary day coaches. the steps having been removed and the platforms widened out, and if it were building new cars for that service it would build them without steps. For remote stations on its local service where it is not yet ready to provide new station platforms it adopts the simple device of having trap doors over the steps, which can be thrown back where the steps are to be used-an expedient that would facilitate the gradual adoption of the high station platform principle on all roads, allowing them to apply it at first only at the principal stations.

A FAMOUS CODFISH.

An Emblem in the Massachusetts Statehouse for Over a Century.

The famous codfish which hangs from the base of the dome in the Massachusetts statehouse, and inside the old room in which the representatives used to meet, will be absent from the chamber in the new extension which they are soon to occupy. Just why this emblem, which has always attracted the notice of visitors and sometimes moved them to ridicule, should be ignored in the transfer of movables from one room to the other is not explained, and, according to the New York Post, it is even said that the codfish is doomed to figure in a museum, presumably historical. The following account of its origin is given: "In 1866 Charles W. Palfrey, editor of the Salem Register. and a member of the house for several years, undertook to gather all the facts that could be learned about the placing of the figure in the chamber. After extensive research he found much concerning the fish which, luckily, had been preserved. It was by Mr. Palfrey's efforts that the actual facts were got from the records of the great and general court, and while many links are missing, the chain is nearly complete. On Wednesday, March 17, 1784, John Rowe, a member from Boston, moved permission to hang the codfish in the house as a memorial to the importance of the codfishery to the welfare of the state. The motion prevailed, and shortly after the emblem was placed in position, and there it has remained undisturbed through all the vicissitudes of the years which have intervened. Once it was painted, but it has never been taken down from the iron rod by which it is held in position. Mr. Rowe, who presented the figure to the commonwealth, was a well-known citizen of Boston and a conspicuous patriot, being associated with Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock and other leaders of the period. He was interested in commerce and was an extensive property owner along the water front. Rowe's wharf and contiguous territory being among his possessions.

He died on February 17, 1787." NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Young Husband-"Are my eggs done yet, darling?" His Bride (in tears)-"Oh, Jack! I have boiled them for an hour and a half and they are not soft yet."-Puck.

TEACHER (explaining that the earth s round)-"Tommy, what country on the globe is China underneath?" Tommy (who reads the newspapers)-'Japan!"-Chicago Record.

"Do WEALTHY Americans have family plate?" asked the visitor from abroad. "N-no," replied the man who hates to be outdone, "but some of them have armor-plate."-Washington Star. "TALK is cheap," observed the man who believes in proverbs. "Humph! replied the man who doesn't. "That

remark shows that you never hired a lawyer or rented a telephone."-Washington Star. FIRST MEAN MAN-"Have you a

eigar?" Second Mean Man-"Yes, but only one and I want to smoke myself Well, I have one, too," And they miled and smoked and each respected the other.-Life.

Wby They Separated. The late Lord Orford was one of the

most aristocratic ornaments of the British peerage and the following account of his separation from Lady Orford, as told by Truth, is accordingly interesting: "Both explained to me the reason. It was all about a sugar basin. Shortly after their marriage, came down to breakfast without having washed her hands and took some lumps of sugar out of the bowl with her fingers, on which he requested her in future either to wash her hands or to use the sugar-tongs. According to Lady Orford his lordship objected to her taking so many lumps of sugar for her ten."

-Something long desired has at length been achieved by a distiller in Lexington, Ky. It is whisky without odor. Now a man may indulge in a dram or two without making his breath the strongest thing about him.

Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House, THE FOR ARRH OURE FOR ARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD Ely's Cream Balm DUC ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50C

never wants to learn, but the

CHEWING TOBACCO

best that is made, and

ONCE tries it, and saves

beney and secures more

satisfaction than ever before.

AVOID imitations. Insist on

having the genuine. If your

let it for you.

MO. PINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky-

States Dra GRATION & Boss, let Kim St. Discincati.

TPAYS DI ADVERTISE.

MAN

Lades I in Tress Shoes, classical - Line Dress Shoes,

\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 AND \$12.00.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR KENEWER know that It does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; pre-serves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or

changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Con-taining no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oll leaving the hair harsh and brittle. as do

Buckingham's Dve

WHISKERS " Colors them brown or black, as desired, produces a permanent natural color; snd, being a single preparation, is more con-venient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.



Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all P ent business conducted for Moderate Fees.
Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office,
and we can secure patent in less time than those del, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secared. A Pamphiet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or

town, sent free. Address. C.A.SNOW&CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WEARING QUEUES IN CHINA.

It Is Merely the Prevailing Style, and Is Not Demanded by Law.

It is to the Tartars who conquered hina several centuries ago that we are indebted for this much-discussed meue," said Wing Lock, a prominent Chinaman, to a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "You hear a great deal about the laws of China relating to the wearing of queues; how a Chinaman cannot return to his country without his queue, and all that. Well, it is all bosh. The wearing of a queue is no more required by law than your gentlemen wearing whiskers. It is a custom and a style, and a Chinaman realizes some truth in the saying that you might as well be out of the earth as out of style. A Chinaman retains his queue simply because if he should ever return to his native land he would not care to go about among his friends and make simself conspicuous by such a radical departure from the style of so many millions of people. Strange, too, that the Chinaman should hold to his queue with such tenacity when it was originally imposed upon him as a mark of subjection. When the Tartars cause over and set a ruler on our throne they decreed that every Chinaman should year a queue such as they did. Of ourse, this was at first galling to them for they could not see or touch their plaited hair without being reminded o heir conquest. But time heals alcounds, and it was not long before he Chinamen began to cherish the carries of subjection as a good fashion r style. This was also true about the style of dress the Chinamen now wear It is in the queue that a Chinaman wears his badge of mourning. When a Chinaman's father or mother dies there are sent to him, as to all the members of the family, colored garters. These are not garters as we understand, but sort of ribbons, white, green or blue, which are plaited with the hair. White, green and blue are the colors of mourning, while the ribbon that is ordinarily plaited in the queue is black. These blue and green garters are worn in the

hair for one year after the death of a parent."

FOREIGN NOTES. A home of rest for horses has been started in England. Its object is to take care of horses suffering from lameness, sores, or overwork until they are fit to work again, the owner being supplied with a sound horse in the in-

THOUGH the Campania did not beat the eastward ocean record on a recent trip to Queenstown, her mails were delivered in London in six days and six hours from the time of her leaving New York, twelve hours sooner than they have ever been delivered before.

SAINT TRUDON, a Christian village on the banks of the Congo, colonized by is the product of postal stamps. Over 10,000,000 used stamps were collected in Erussels, from the sales of which the money needed was obtained. The Congo state gave the land.

A curious instance of how phrases are spread by school books is shown in the last number of Dr. Murray's distionary. No earlier authority could be found for the term "Black Death," describing the plague that devastated Europe in the fourteenth century, than Mrs. Markham's celebrated histories for young persons, which first appeared in 1836. -t- - -

IS MAN LOPSIDED?

The Subject Discussed from a Variety of Interesting Standpoints. Man at best is an ungainly animal

His head is an irregular spheroid, his eyes are not alike or of equal efficiency; one shoulder is higher than its neighbor, one hand and one foot is larger than its corresponding organ. Despite the fact that the shape, size and color of the ear differs more widely in individuals than any other organ of the human body, says the Albany Times-Union, they are probably more alike on the same head than any other of the twin organs. If one ear is delicate in shade, the other will be the same; if one looks like a dried fig or a conch hell, the other is likewise so. With the eyes, however, matters are different. One eye is nearly always more open than its friend over the bridge, while in many cases people, while apparently looking with both eyes, only use one, and makers of firearms, in making guns to order, carefully allow for the right or left sightedness of the sportsman for whom they eater. Broadspeaking, women are more often left sighted than men, and, when they

do happen to be right sighted they are so in less degree than the sterner sex. The reason why the left shoulder is frequently further from mother earth than the right lies in the fact that while writing most men rest the left elbow on the table, while in the case of porters loads are carried on the right shoulder. With an able-bodied man there is very little difference in the length of the limbs, but the hands and feet are usually widely different in the matter of size. The right hand is the bigger, while, curiously enough, the

curvature of the spine occurs more frequently to the left than to the right, indicating that the body in sitting is thrown more to the left than to right.

Canvaspack a Fraud.

Geese and ducks are more favored by cents a pound.

left foot covers the greater amount of

Ladies have a certain unreasoning sense of satisfaction when they say that they wear fives in gloves, because, if this is a fact, then the human hand has grown smaller within the last twenty or thirty years, which state of affairs, however, may be questioned when the glovemakers tell their story. Gloves are all marked half a size smaller than they really ought to be, which is the fatal result of the habit in which the ladies indulge of almost invariably asking for gloves a size smaller than they can comfortably wear. The left leg is better developed than the other male carrier on account of the fact that we stand habitually on the left foot, and mount a bicycle or a horse and kick a man while balancing on the left leg. Most men jump chiefly off the left leg. Lateral

time in one position.

This leads to the remark that nothing

is more injurious, for the young es-

pecially, than to sit for any length of

the Germans than the Americans. not one in a hundred has ever eaten canvasback duck, it is a cherished American tradition that it is the greatest of all table delicacies. Well, it's a fraud. To get the boasted flavor of the "wild celery" on which it feeds it must be cooked half-raw and is generally as tough as a boiled owl. With the exception of the little "blue-winged teal," no duck that swims can surpass a well-fed, well-cooked puddle, such as you can buy in our market for ten cents a pound. Canvasback is now fifty