he same looting as those who

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Steeman.

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

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

NUMBER 10.

G(00)-BYF-- MPROFITS

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

We are selling off all our Winter Stock at LESS THAN 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 sacrifice. A Genuine Bargain for everybody.

NOTICE A FEW OF OUR PRICES.

We Will Now		fer	You	Gre	at	Bargains	in Sh	062.		How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth?
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Special state of the state of t				-		6,000	former	price.	9,00	Fine Unbleached Muslin, - 6c., worth Sc.
Man a liber the monats,		7			-	1231,635,72	tormer	Istrice:	8390	Fine Bleached Musin, Se worth 10e
than the site that	ust,		15			2.26,	2.50, 3,	,00 zm	1 35.50	Fine All-Wool Cloth, in all colors, 35c., worth 60c. Fine Gingham, 5c., worth 8c.
Mon gli in Suits		-		-	-					Fine Cashmeres, in all colors, 30c., worth 50c.
Man of maganita.	26		-	-		51. OD:	Commission.	and the same	1.1.000	Fine Cushmeres in all colors
Aparel messing .		-		-	-	25,000	Testiller	DERES	12,00	Lancaster Conghans, 5 cents, 5 cents,
American senter	100		-	-		7.00;	former	price,	10:00	All-Wool Henrietta, finest, 35 cents,
Man of the cause.		-		7	-	\$33.50:	famer	price,	8.5.00	Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods.

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

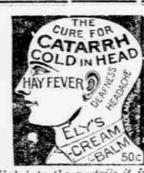
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It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair fellicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; pre-serves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lu trous, 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. Containing no alcohol, it does not evap-orate quickly and dry up the natural oil, aving the hair harsh and brittle. as do other preparations.

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PITTSBURG, March 5. WHEAT-No 1 red, 570(5se; No. 2 red, 560) CORN-No. 2 yellow car, 480 the; mixed car, 3519c; extra No. 3 white, 3419635c; mixed, 3314

HAY-Choice timothy, \$12,00712.50; No. 1 10.50; mixed clover and timothy, \$10.00611 (0) sacking, 87 00 of 50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$8.50 9.00; wagon hav, \$14.00%16.00. BUTTER-Eigin creamery, 25/826c; Ohio fancy creamery, 216029c; fancy country, roll, 18619c; low grades and cooking, 9600c CHEESE-Ohio, mild, 166g/011c; New York, all make 11 ga 12c; limberger, fall make, 12d 1214c; Wisconsin Swiss, Digitalic, Ohio Swiss EGGS-Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and

POULTRY-Large live chickens, 706175c per pair; live chickens, small, 6000Ee, ducks, 600 80c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 120 the per lb turkeys, litelike per lb; ducks line ve turkeys 10ctlie per lb; live goese 90c a Si 00 per pair

East Liberty, Pa. March 5. CATTLE-Receipts light this week; demand better market epened up active at an ad-vance of 36 over last week's prices except prime entitle Market steady at quotations. Prime, \$5.2505.50 good, 418005.10; good butchers, \$4.3004.55 rough fat \$3.6504.10; fair light stors, \$3.50 180: fat cows and heifers, 83 30 0 100; but stage and cows, \$200 dd 45; fresh cows and springers, \$15,000.35.00. HOGS-The receipts are fair and the demand fair today; market steady at about unchanged prices. Philadelphias, \$4,00%4.45 best mixed, \$4,30%4.35, best Yorkers, \$4,30%4.2 common to fair Yorkers and page, \$4.10-04.15 complex. SCOUGE4 00. SHEEP-Receipts fair, about 10 cars on sale extra. \$4.50 c4.70; good, \$4.00 c4.3

the demand is fair and the market about in changed prices. Export weathers \$1.80 nambs, \$5,50 at 30; good tambs, \$5 10 a 5.50; con \$4.50m5.25. heavy and thin culves, \$2.00m3.00 CINCINNATI, March 5.

HOGS-Market strong and 5c higher at \$3.7 e4.50; receipts, 1.800 head; shipments, 1.300 CATTLE-Market strong at \$2,50 ch 30; resupts, 100 head , shipments, 200 head, SHEEP AND LAMPS—Sheep market strong at \$2,006(4.50) receipts, 100; shipments, 100 head Lambs, market in fair demand and strong at \$3.0000.25

NEW YORK, March 5

WHEAT—Spot market easier. No 2 restore and elevator 584c; affeat, 669cc, f o. b. 964c; No. 1. northern, 684c delivered. No. hard fifter delivered. CORN-Spot market easy No. 2, 48% e ele vator: steamer mixed, 49% c delivered. OATS Spot market easy. No. 2 3854 23314c; No. 2 delivered, 34 42344c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 35 4c; track white, 37@414c. CATTLE European cables quote American steers at 95ga10 gc dressed weight; refrig erator beef at 8540005c. Exports today, 1.20 beeves, 1.022 sheep and 2.390 quarters of beef SHEEP AND LAMBS Market quiet but firm Sheep ordinary to prime \$4.0064.75. Lambs, common to good, \$4.7565.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) HOGS—Market steady, inferior to choice

Will Sue the Young Husband. BUFFALO, March 6 - Minnie Snyder, the girl who married Lewis Bacon of Philadelphia, a medical student, one night on a feolic, has been brought into ice court on a charge of truancy by her father, but the court held that as long as she was a married woman he could not hold her on such a charge and advised the father to have the girl swear out a warrant for non-support against her young husband. This was

An Old Woman Dead.

Wheeling, March 6 .- Aunt Eunie Conrad, the oldest woman in West Virginia and probably the oldest in the United States, the subject of so many newspaper articles, has died at her home near Cedarville, Gillmer county, in her 120th year.

THE PRESS IN THE ARCTICS. Queer Publications of the Land of the Esquimaux.

25c. per yard.

There exist at present several "journats" that make their appearance but once a year, says a writer in Scientriic American. Literally, of course, they are not journals-dailies, but annuals. They are published within the confines of the north polar circle. The Esquiman Bulletin, for example, is edited near Cape Prince of Wales, on Behring strait.

Here, in a village inhabited by Esquimany, the English missionaries have established a school, and as but one steamer lands at this place, and that but once a year, the news that it brings s consigned to a sheet of paper printed with the hektograph. Its size is eight by twelve inches. The paper is very thick, and but one surface is used.

This Esquiman Bulletin, in a subhead, claims to be the 'only yearly paper." This, however, is an error, for there is an annual sheet published at Godthaab, in Greenland, where a small printing office was established in 1862. whence about two hundred and eighty sheets and many lithographic prints have been issued. The journal in onestion is entitled Atnagagdlintit, nalinginarmik tusaruminasassumik; that is: "Something for reading, accounts of

all sorts of entertaining subjects." World. The language is that of Greenland, a dialect of the Esquiman. There is still nother periodical published in Greenland, under the name of Kaladlit. UNDER SNOW TWO MONTHS.

Winter Experience of i our Men in a Hut in Montana.

I lived under the snow for two months, said a prospector to a Cincinnati Enquirer man recently. Talk about the present snow being a deep one! It is nothing to what I encountered in 1868 in what were then the wilds of Minnesota, near Albert Lea. Four of us had built a but in order to hold a homestead claim, and fortunately had laid in a supply of provisions sufficient to last two or three months during the winter. One night it commenced to snow, and large flakes constantly fell for two days and nights. Then the wind began to blow, the snow con-tinuing, and the next morning we could not open the door. The windows were completely blockaded and we could not tell that it was daytime except by our watches. We built a big fire and stayed in the house, supposing that it would pass off in a few hours, but the weather turned intensely cold. On the third day we tunneled out through the window, but tound it impossible to remove the drift, which completely covered the hut. The cold weather continued without a break for two months. The top of the snow became hard enough to bear our weight and we would go out by the window, returning at night, but it was two

ciently to uncover the hut. The Word "Catholic."

The word "catholic" is first used in the Apostles' creed, where it says: "One holy, catholic, apostolic church." It is next used by Ignatius, who is said to have been an apostle of John. He used the word in this sentence: "Wherever Jesus is, there is the eatholic church." St. Augustine (A. D. 400) says: "The very name of 'Catholic' holds me to the church." The word is derived from "kata," meaning "in" or "through," and "olus," the whole.

flow the Article Is Made and Its Many Only to Pe Reached by a Process of Con-

Tints and Uses. tinuous Variation and Selection. Pure putty is ande of whiting and linseed oil. Whiting is made of chalk which is imported from England and ground in this country. Barytes, mixed with the whiting, is used as an adulterant of putty, and cotton-seed oil is mixed with the Enseed oil. Sottonseed oil is cheaper, and a slower dryer than linseed; its use is advantageous to small customers, for putty mixed den one, a leap from one color to the with part cotton-seed oil keeps in order other, but the result of a gradual propression through a series of steps lead-

Linseed oil putty is used more by decorators and painters and other large consumers who use up putty quickly. Putty sells at wholesale from one and a half cent to two cents a pound. It is put up for the trade in barrels of eight hundred pounds, kegs of three nundred pounds, tubs of one hundred to one hundred and ter, pounds, in cans of one to one hundred pounds, and in bladders; it keeps best in bladders, and the bulk of the putty exported goes in that form. Putty made in the eastern cities of the United States is sold on the Atlantic scaboard and in the south, but not much eastern putty is sold in the west, for there are petty manufactories in the northern and western cities.

FACTS ABOUT PUTTY.

We export putty to Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, South America and the Sandwich Islands, says the New York Sun. Manufacturers make colored putties to order, and white, brown and black putties are kept in stock. Putty has a variety of uses besides those already mentioned, and the very familiar one is setting glass. Brown putty is used to point brown-stone buildings and putty is sometimes used in pointing up brick buildings. Black putty is used in stove foundries. Plumbers use putty. Sometimes scene painters reduce it and put it on canvas to paint over. There are three or four putty manufactories in New York and Brooklyn. A single firm of manufacturers in this city has sold more than seventeen thousand tons in a year. These seem like large figures, but they are less surprising from the fact that there few articles of more common use.

AN INDIAN DEMON.

the Formidable Lynx Patrolling the Maine Woods.

Moose and deer stories are insignifant compared with the recent advar tures of an experienced hunter on the top of Chairback mountain. He was art alone and came upon a place where a large deer had been eaten and not very long before, for the blood was entirely fresh. There were large tracks around the place, and it was not many minutes before the hunter found bigger game than he cared to tackle, for one of the most formidable Indian demons that ever patrofied the Maine woods was before him, says the Bangor Commercial:

The hunter is not given to woolly yarns, but he says he actually believes that the animal could stretch nimself fifteen feet. He would jump and clasp a limb fifteen to eighteen feet from the ground, and go into a big tree with the case and grace of any cat. Entirely alone and a long distance from any help the hunter dared not fire at him, knowing from long experience in the woods that if he hit but did not kill the demon be (the hunter) would be in luck if he lived to get home.

The strange and powerful animal followed him for quite a distance, first being three rods ahead in the old logging road and then suddenly appearing in the rear. But the hunter prodded steadily along, keeping his weather eve on the ugly beast while not appearing to notice him or quicken his pace. In about a half hour the big lynx disappeared and the hunter breathed a few sighs of relief and didn't waste any time in looking up his traveling companion after that.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW STORY. She Caused a French Schoo'master to Flee

to the Forest and Subsist on Herbs. A schoolmaster at Amiens, France. married, but after a week of wedded life his mother-in-law, who made her home with them, became so insupport able that, unable longer to endure her tyranny, he resolved not only to desert the conjugal roof but to break with civilization and return to savagery. So he fled to a dense forest not far from Amiens, and there lived for three weeks on roots and apples, says the New York

He said afterwards that whenever the picture of his home and wife rose in his troubled brain there stepped between the scepter of his implacable mother-in-law, guarding like the angel with the flaming sword the gate of paradise, and the thought would send him flying into the depths of the forest again to escape fancied pursuit and re-

At last hunger drove the vegetarian to desire another roof than the trees afforded, and more tempting food than herbs and apples, so he decided to seek refuge with his own mother, and at her home found awaiting him papers in a suit for divorce brought by his wife on the ground of desertion. Now the courts have freed the unhappy schoolmaster, who deemed conjugal happiness too dearly purchased at the price of such a mother-in-law.

ABOUT EATING.

Eat not immoderately.—Pythagoras. HE who eats with most pleasure is he who least requires sauce.—Xenophon. EATING and drinking not only maintain life but are the cause of death -It is seldom a man dies from eating

much.—Hippocrates. Theorem a surfeit in eating wisdom is hindered, and the understanding is

too little, but often from eating too

darkened.—Alphonse, Tue rule is never to est or do anything from the mere impulse of pleasure.-Georgia Liontino.

Ruled Entirely by Women.

A pleasing account of a government entirely under feminine rule comes from the little Indian ocean island of 'Minicoy, situated midway between the Maldive and Laccadive groups. The woman is the head both of the government and of the home, and when she marries her husband takes her name and bands over all his earnings taroughout his married life. Silk gowns are the universal wear, the upper classes donning red silk and earrings, wnile the lower ten appear in dark striped silk of coarser quality.

PRODUCTION OF BLUE ROSES.

A well-known naturalist recently wrote: "We may have a yellow rose, but it is pretty well agreed that if we ever see a blue one it will be by a process of continuous variation and selection." By this, says Youth's Companion, it is meant that if a blue rose is ever produced from a red variety, for instance, the change will not be a sud-

ing regularly from red to blue. In fact, it has been found that both plants and animals exhibit a tendency toward a definite succession of colors. and certain colors have been regarded as representing higher stages of evolution than others. The change toward these "higher" colors are usually continuous, and require a series of variations, while, on the other hand, instances of sudden reversion to "lower" colors

are not common. Red is regarded as a higher color, in this sense, than yellow. The yellow primrose sometimes varies to red, but the change is never sudden or discontinuous because it is a change in the direction of progression. But from red to yellow the change sometimes occurs by a jump, so to speak, because it is going backward. The same thing seems to apply in the case of birds. Red and green species of birds may vary to yellow, but the utmost efforts of breeders to produce red canaries from yellow ones have only resulted in an orange hue.

Although there is no relation apparent between the two phenomena, yet it is interesting, in connection with this subject, to recall the fact that among the stars certain colors appear to characterize different stages of change, or evolution. Red stars, according to the testimony of the spectroscope, differ widely in their constitution from white or yellow ones, and it has been thought that varying colormay give a clew to progressive changes in the heavenly bodies. Sirius for instance, is said to have changed from red to white, and some have suspected that Arcturus is fading from red toward

Thus science, as it clears up one mystery, reveals another awaiting its turn to be solved. But if all knowledge could ever be attained, would it continue to be sought as eagerly as be-

WHY THE MONUMENT IS THERE. The Story of Maj. Dade and His Brave

Many visitors to West Point have wondered what was represented by a handsome monument of Italian marble, inscribed "Dade and His Command." The story is not told, or only casually referred to, in the popular histories, and the shaft tells nothing of the galrant deeds of those whom it comments rates. It is a fluted column of artistic design, surmounted by an eagle, from whose beak descends a wrenth which gracefully entwines it. The base is square, the slabs bearing the names and inscription being separated by miniature cannon, over which number ous stars are placed at appropriate intervals. The names of the officers who fell with Dade are inscribed on the slabs. But no hint is given of what they did, or when and where they fell.

The thrilling episode is worth recalling, says the Buffalo Commercial. especially as it occurred just fifty-nin. years ago, or, to be precise, on the 28th of December, 1835. Maj. Dade and a detachment of one hundred and seven teen United States troops were within a few days' march of Fort King, Florida, when they were surprised and massacred by over one thousand Seminole Indians. The men were rejoicing at having almost reached the end of a long and tedious march, and were looking forward to celebrating the New Year with their comrades at Fort King. They were suddenly attacked by the savages in overwhelming num bers and slaughtered without merey. Three only survived to tell the story. An exploration of the battlefield, made in the following February, by order of Gen. Gaines, showed that the detachment had fought to the last extremity. and that each man had died at his post. The scene presented to the exploring part was an awful one. They buried the bodies of eight officers and ninetyeight men, and a small six-pounder cannon belonging to the command, which was left by the Indians, was placed vertically at the head of the common grave, where it remained for many

The long-forgotten tragedy is commemorated by the graceful shaft on the banks of the Hudson, inscribed simply to "Dade and His Command." It was erected in 1845.

Not Stuck on Himself. A playwright, producing one of his

own comedies booked for a country town, telegraphed ahead for the orchestra to meet him at the theater on the arrival of the half-past six train, so as to rehearse before the performance began. He arrived, and rushed to the cheerless-looking little theater, where all within was cold and dreary. Up and down the stage walked a fat man, smoking a pipe, and with a big trombone under his arm. "Where is the orchestra?" asked the playwright. "It has gone across the river to play at a dance-all but me," was the fat man's reply. "And are you all I have to depend on for music?" "Yes, sir," "I suppose, then," said the playwright, trying to be cheerful, "that you are full of music and a great player." "No, sir," said the fat man, tranquilly; "I'm not worth a cent, or I'd be at the dance,

He Was Particular.

An old fisherman in Nartle, Devon. made it one of the chief ends of his life to keep his boat immaculate. Or one occasion, a gentleman had hired him to take himself and a young lady out for an afternoon's fishing. The boat could not be brought near enough to the shore for them to step in; so the old sailor removed his shoes and stock ings, and taking the young lady in his arms, was about to deposit her on board, when he caug'it sight of some mud on her pretty pair of boots. Instantly he stooped and dipped both her feet up to the ankles in the sea, paddling them back and forward to remove the mud, in spite of the protests of the the owner. His only remark, as he finally put her on board, was: "Bless ver, miss, salt water won't give yer the

SWINDLE IN SELLING GAME.

Ducks Bought in the Market and Sold as

Freshly Killed. An old fraud has made his annual reappearance in large numbers. It is the bogus "pot hunter," who is willing to dispose of the results of his prowess at what he claims to be bargain prices. A pair of corduroy trousers, high rubber boots, a canvas shooting jacket, a cartridge belt and a double-barreled shotgun is the usual make-up of the ingenious peddler. He appears in the residence section and in the small doors of the up-town avenues late in the afternoon with i few ducks or rabbits swung over his shoulder. These, says the New York World, he would have it appear are the results of a poor day's shooting over in New Jersey or down on Long Island. He needs money more than he needs game, and will sell cheap. His story is plausible. There is a

from the hunter second only to that of having killed it yourself. The "hunter" disposes of his little stock at good market prices, and hurries around the corner to a waiting wagon to get a fresh supply from the load purchased of a Fulton market dealer a few hours before, and which is slowly following him and his companion peddler, for there are generally two of them, working opposite sides of the street. Often a half dozen of these bogus hunters will be at work in one section of the city, under the direction of one boss peddler, who drives the

charm about securing game direct

The game sold by these bogus hunters is, as a rule, purchased very cheaply, as being stale and almost ready for confiscation by the health authorities.

The following is an extract from a

AN AFRICAN KING.

He Laughs Heartily at the First White Woman He Ever Saw.

letter, written by a French lady in Senegal and published in a Paris newspaper, referring to a visit to King Behanzin of Dahomey on board the Segond: "The king, followed by five wives and four children, of whom one is a handsome boy, then came forward in a silk mantle striped with black and blue and elegantly draped. His head was bare. and he had on his feet sandals held on by crossed bands embroidered in wools f many colors. He smoked a large chony pipe, the bowl and shank of which were circled with silver. His French is limited to 'bon jour' and ami, and I am the first white woman he ever saw, and the sight of me astonished him. He at first gazed at me. then roared with laughter, and, when he had laughed till he was tired, looked around and asked where my husband was. The interpreter having pointed him out, he took him by the shoulder and gave him a friendly shake, which was as much as to say: What a lucker fellow you are. One of the five wives cooks. She has lost all her teeth. The others stand around the deposed king. The youngest always has in her hand a wooden bowl filled with sawdust. It s his spittoon. She is the favorite The children are very nice. Behanzin is elderly, about fifty-five, and has a white head of hair. He hardly knows how to walk, because, on account of his rank, he has always been carried.

IN LONDON STREETS.

Public Vehicles and the Way They Are Handled. As a rule the carelessness of the driver varies somewhat in proportion to the invulnerability of the vehicle he drives. The driver of the hansom cab. says the London Spectator, though he often outrivals Jehu in the speed and fury of his driving, is always on the alert, and rarely fails to pull up his horse in midcareer and avoid the collision which threatens him. To travel swiftly, to cut in and out of slower carriages, is the life of the hansom. We engage it for that purpose, and its driver seldom disappoints us. But the hansom is an extremely vulnerable vehicle; even in collision with the fourwheeler it will surely fare the worse. Hence it comes about that the driver of a hansom keeps a sharp lookout for obstacles and prefers pulling his horse on his hannehes to running over the innocent foot passenger.

It is curious that, with all their speed, both hansoms and butchers' carts-by far the swiftest of the wheeled denizens of our streets, have fewer accidents laid to their account than their slower fellows. The omnibus driver is also of a careful nature. He, too, conducts a carriage that cannot go into action with impunity. The omnibus can afford to bully the hansom or the brougham, but it daze not jostle the van of its own size. And as regards foot passengers, the driver has a natural tenderness toward an unproteeted race who supply him with fares.

RURAL CHINA.

The Population Is Dense and the Houses Hometike. On every side white homesteads are

scattered, each in its setting of giant

bamboo shoots. When you have realized the fact that each of these little clusters of lime-washed cottages represents the home of fathers, sons, grandsons, and all their female belongings. you will begin to appreciate the density of the population. In front of every farm stand yellow straw stacks raised on wooden legs, and under each a tiny red cow ruminates, or eise a dull: hairy water buffalo, stupidly wondering whether a mouthful of straw snatched from above will repay the trouble of balancing on his hind legs, The general effect, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, is most homelike and pleasant. It must be added that a closer inspection of one of these farms does not prove so satisfactory. Round about the ground is strewed with litter and broken earthenware, while the drainage from the cattle sheds forms puddles on the roadway. The plaster has fallen in flakes from the walls: the gay lanterns and gand texts in red and black that adorn the entrance only accentuate the dismal untidiness; nor is the semi-circular fishtank, half full of standing water, pleasing either to eyes or nose.

Clattering across the drying floor between it and the house, I bring out a pack of curly, black-haired dogs, who bark furiously, but at a respectful distance. I am known here, and am let pass without further comment than the egstomary: "Stit li fan m thyam?" 'Tave you eaten rice or not yet?") which, like: "How do you do?" calls for no particular answer.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

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How a Brave Pastor's Faith in an Over-Ruling Providence Was Justified. A brave pastor of his flock was he who was born at Kentmere hall, in England Lake district, in the year 1517. This Barnard's Gilpin had no love of

a bishopric when it was offered him, an unusual proceeding for a village clergy-His enemies would have dragged him to the stake at Durham for having adopted the principles of the reformation, and as they could not succeed by

power and place, for he quietly refused

force they tried guile and drew up thirty articles against him, which they laid before Bishop Bonner. "The heretic shall be burned in less than a fortnight," said Bonner. Gilpin heard of the plot, and with the utmost composure resolved to suffer for the truths he had adopted. Indeed he

prove his featty. He called William Airy, his almoner, to one side. "At length," said he, laying his hand upon his steward's shoulder, "they have prevailed against me. I am accused to the bishop of London, from whom there is no escaping. God forgive their

even seemed glad of the opportunity to

malice and give me strength to undergo the trial! So he patiently suffered arrest and rode away to London. On the journey his horse fell and Gilpin's leg was broken. One of his favorite sayings had been that "nothing happens to us but what is for our good," and now his enemics taunted him with it.

"Is this, thy broken leg, then, for thy good?" asked they.

"I make no question but it is," he replied, and, says Youth's Companion, he was right, for Queen Mary died before he could resume his journey to London, and thus he regained his lib-

EXPLOSION BY MUSIC.

Vibration of G String of a Bass Viol Explones lodide of Nitrogen. One of the most dangerous of all explosives is a black powder called iodide of nitrogen. When it is dry the slightest touch will often cause it to explode

with great violence. There appears to be a certain rate of vibration which the compound cannot resist. In experiments to determine the cause of its excessive explosiveness some damp iodide of nitrogen was bed on the strings of a bass viol. It is known, says Youth's Companion, that the strings of such an instrument will vibrate when those of a similar instrument, having an equal tension, are

played upon. In this case after the explosive had become thoroughly dry upon the strings, another bass viol was brought near, and strings were sounded. At a

certain note the iodide on the prepared instrument exploded. It was found that the explosion occurred only when a rate of vibration of sixty per second was communicated to the prepared strings. Vibration of the G string caused an explosion, while that of the E string had no effect.

GIANTS DO NOT LIVE LONG. An Abnormally Tall Individual Generally

Has One Fataliy Weak Spot. As a rule, giants are not long-lived They have too many gauntlets to run; being giants, they naturally drift into the show business and are thenceforth incarcerated in vans, close rooms, and in the dingy and effluvia-laden air of the exhibition room, says the Populac Review. Their not overresisting lungs here inhale the combined effluvia and aroum that arise from the lungs, skin and not overclean or over-well aired clothes of their many admirers, all of which is not conducive to either health or to long life. It would seem reasonable to believe that a giant-be he seven or ten feet tall-who is wellformed, and who has every organ in a just proportion to his bulk, should live as long as a small man or as long as his beredity might otherwise permit; reasoning theoretically this would seem probable, but when we come to well analyze the subject and compare the actual facts we find that something or other always goes wrong and that owing to many an "if" we find that our giant dies early as a rule. Some one organ goes wrong and the great machine comes to a stop; or some organ does not keep p ce with the rest of the increase in bulk, and he goes halting and squeaky, or either an overwork or an underwork here or there and a physiological inadequacy of some sort is the result, with a general deterioration of the whole structure and with a finally premature death. In other words, there is sure to be a failing link in the physiological scheme of these abnormal things, which, by giving way, breaks the continuity of the chain of life, and that independent of any of those moral delinquencies which are but too often the cause of an early breakdown. It is simply that the whole structure would not work ab-

normally in every detail.

Terribie Record. A French journal relates an incident in which a haughty functionary received what in the vernacular of rustic America would be called a "neat comeuppance." This haughty person was a

member of the chamber of deputies, and much given to long speeches. One day he found another deputy conversing in the lobby with a man whose face seemd familiar to him, but whom he could not remember. He fancied the man must be an intruding journalist.

"Pardon me," he said to the other man, "but whom have we here?" "Allow me to introduce to you," answered the deputy. "the man who has written more falsehoods and stupidities

than any other man living." "Indeed!" said the great man. "Then my supposition was correct that he is a

"Not at all-he is the official stenographer of the chamber!"

When John C. Calhoun became vice president of the United States, and consequently president of the senate, he announced that he had not the authority to call the senators to order for words spoken in debate, as he regarded each senator as an ambassador from a sovereign state. The eccentric John Randolph, of Virginia, took advantage of Mr. Calhoun's ruling to abuse him personally. One day he began a tirade by saying: "Mr. Speaker! I mean Mr. President of the senate and would-be president of the United States, which God in this infinite mercy avert!"