whenever you stop it, if stop | VOLUME XXIX.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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	har altresuls. The						2.26,	2.50, 3.00 and	5.50	
17	that's Erric recommended				40	63	Co. UH-F1	DEFINE DEICE.	-8.00	Fine Elemented Muslin So wearth 10a
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	We Will Nor	v Of	fer	You	Gr	eat	Bargains	in Choos	1	A full line of Horse Blankets.
3	the two Shoes							81 25 to	\$3.00	How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth?

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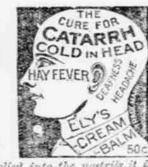
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ons, and causes it to grow long and HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is and registernate, article for toilet use. Con-taining no alcohol, it does not evap-orate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle. as do

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THE MARKETS.

F ne Floor Oil Cloth, I yard wide, - - -

PITTSBURG, March 12. WHEAT-No 1 red, 50 gloc. No c red, 57 % CORN-No Sychlowear 486000; mixed ear, 48%,47c, No. 2 yellow shelled, \$50.047c, OATS—No. I white obcoding: No. 2 do., \$50.08 timethy \$11.50 c11.75; No. 2 timethy, \$10.50 s. 11.00, mixed clover and timethy \$10.00011 or packing \$7.0007.50; No.1 feeding prairie, \$6.00 10-25, wagon hay, \$14,00 kits on BUTTER-Eigh creamery, 22838. Ohto fancy creamery, 18838. fancy country roll. fall make Highlig limberger fall make 123
1214c, Wisconsin swiss 15:5134c, Chiliswiss EGGS - Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and POULTRY-Large live chickens front per to per pair, as to size, dressed chickens 12 g the per pound, furkeys besthe per cound ducks 15050c, by turkeys, 11 512c per pound

live greek for did to per pair EAST LIBERTY Pa March 12 CATTLE-Receipts liberal this week and con-sisting mostly of common and light grades which sell somewhat lower. Few good or prime enttle on the market, which would bring strong last week's prices. We quote as follows. Prime, 45 25:15:50; good, 61:80:65:10 good. outchers, 84 20 64 55; rough fat, 88 56 64 10 fair. \$3,000,580, bulls, stage and rows, \$2,00,53,25 fresh cows and springers \$15.00 km5.00 HOGS-Recents very tight today demand is befor and the market s active and a shade higher Philadelphias. \$45594455 best mixed, \$44594450 best York ers is stota to common to fair Yorkers and

purs \$415-8430 roughs \$300-8430 SHEEP-Receipts bight today and with a fair demand, the market is about steady at 4 50; extra, \$4 30:54 40, good, \$3 50:52 00, fair \$: 5000169, common \$. 250.200, host lambs. \$5.5725.80, good tambs, 1.8125.30, common to tair lambs \$2 3004.30, veal cuives \$5.000.30; heavy and thin cuives \$2.000.00

CINCINNATI March 12 HOGS-Market active and strong at \$2,000. 4.60 receipts 1,508 head, stopments 200 head CATTLE-Market stendy at \$273005.85 re petuts, 300 head. Shirments, 300 head SHEEP AND LAMBS-Sheep market steady at \$2,000\$4.50 receipts, 250 head shipments, none Lambs market steady at \$1,00.85.25.

NEW YORK March 12 WHEAT-Spot market irregular. No I red. store and sisyator dilige affect file f i h., 600gr affect. No I northern, Tie delivered. CORN-Spot market dull. No. 2, 515gc yet-OATS-Spot market firm No 2 834c No I delivered 34%: No 3.32%. No 2 white 37c No. I white 30 9c track white 340 He CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11s12c per pound dressed weight. florings firmly held and but one car changed

quoted at \$4.50 ga.83 PITH OF THE NEWS

HOGS-Market steady, inferior to shotce

ands, prices nominally firm

curned buildings falling in Waupum, State Senator John B Gordon of Colo ends, has been

Six people were injured by walls of

onspiring to de raud the United States government Governor Stone of Mississippi has decarred himself a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed Senator George Reports were current at Constantinople that several Armenians were killed at

The Turkish soldier who killed Mr. Stupe, an American, at Constantinople, was sentenced to death. The treasury department at Washing-ton ruled that under the income tax law dividends must be returned as income The United States supreme court ordered a new trial of the case of ex-Colector oper vs. John & James Dobson of Philadelphia, involving the classification of

PARLITIC IN VALAR. Where the Fifth Commandment Is Obeyed in Letter and Smrit.

25c. per vard.

The moral and social law of Japan is: Thou shalt love thy father and mother with all the heart, mind and strength." The Japanese wife loves her own parcuts more than she does her hasband, and a Japanese husband loves his wife with an affection far weaker than that which he bestows on his own father and mother. Mr. Hearn, in "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," quotes this conversation, in a schoolroom, between the English teacher and a Japanese

"Teacher, I have been told that if a European and his father and his wife w re all to fall into the sea together. and that he only could swim, he would try to save his wife first. Would he?". "Probably," replied the teacher.

"But why?" "Une reason is that Europeans consider it a man's duty to help the weaker first especially women and children." "And does a liuropean love his wife more than his father and mother?"

"Not always, but generally, perhaps, "Why, teacher, according to our ideas,

that is very immoral." A lad of sixteen wrote a composition

on "European and Japanese Customs," in which he gave expression to his ideas about the relation of husband and wife as held in Europe. "What we think is very strange is that in Europe every wife loves her

husband more than her parents. In Nippon there is no wife who more loves not her parents than her husband. And Europeans walk out in the road with their wives, which we utterly refuse to, except at the festival of linchiman. "The Japanese woman is treated by man as a servant, while the European woman is respected as a master. I think these customs are both bad. We

think it is very much trouble to treat European ludies, and we do not know why the ladies are so much respected by Excepenns.

l'amous for Its Canoes.

Tilghman's island, a part of Talbot county, Md., and connected with the mainland by a bridge, is famous in the Chesapeake region for its canoes. The island is about three square miles in area, and is densely populated by a harry race of eastern shore men, who sain their living in the waters of the lay. When ice or the laws of Maryand interfere with their ordinary pursuits, the Tilghman's islanders build canoes, and do it admirably well. The true Chesapeake canoe is still a dugout. Sometimes two or three logs are hollowed for the purpose and joined toretirer. The result is a remarkably stanch boat, good in all waters, and almost indestructible.

The Dublin Brogue.

Frances Power Cobbe, in her "Life," ns of the Dubin brogue in which Irish Protestent clergymen, educated at Trinity college, used to preach fifty years ago. One. concluding a sermon on the "Fear of Death," exclaimed: "Me brethren, the doying Christian lepps into the arruns of death, and makes his hollow jaws ring with eternal hallelujahs!" There was a chapter in the Acts which Miss Cobbe dreaded to hear read by a certain eleggeman, so difficult was it to help laughing when told of "Pertheans and Mades, and the dwellers in Mesopotemia and the part of Libya about Cyraine, streengers of Roum, Jews, Proselytes, Crates and Arabians."

DRINK FROM CACTUS.

Tizwin, the Favorite of the Apache Indians.

The Grand Annual Carouse of the Arizona Tribes at Which the Redmen "Filt Up" and Have a Great Time.

The giant cactus, or Sahuarah, is peculiar to Arizona. It is a weigh uncouth specimen of vegetation, and is, as its name implies, a giant—the most overgrown member of a numerous and prolific family. Contrary to the general rule with unique productions in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, there is no immediate danger of this curious plant becoming extinct, for there are portions of Arizona where its lofty fluted columns, standing in open order, dot the landscape as far as the eye can see, covering the desolate plains and foothills like an immense

army of skirmishers. To the native Indian, says the Kansas City Journal, the Sahuarah (pronounced sali-wali-rah) is a valuable and useful plant, standing in much the same relation to him as the cocoanut palm to the South Sea islanders: It supplies him shelter, food, drink, and many other necessaries. It is almost animal-like in its construction, having a framework or skeleton clothed with soft, fleshy matter which, in its tarn, is proteeted by a tough epidermis. This skin being watertight, preserves moisture in the interior, which would otherwise quickly evaporate under the rays of the torrid sun, leaving it to dry up and die. So important is the service of this skin to the life of the plant that it is itself protected from abrasion by a formidable array of bristling thorns. which guard the surface at every point. It is thus that even in the midst of the most barren and thirsty deserts. where there is sometimes no rainfall for months, the Sahuarah is able to preserve for its own use sufficient water to live upon.

The heart of the plant, which consists of a soft white pith, is surrounded with a genuine skeleton, formed of long, slender strips of soft though tough and stringy wood, standing in a circle and reaching from end to end of the shaft, each strip parallel to the vals by cross fibers. These make excellent ready made fishpoles, and the Indians also use them for making their huts, or "wickiups," and frequently construct the entire building with them. The fruit is about the size and shape of a rather small hen egg, and is attached without stem directly to the blunt end of the shaft and the various limbs. When ripe, the green hull. which has by this time assumed a scarlet line, splits open in four lobes, like the calvx of a tulip, disclosing to view an upright, pulpy mass, with the consistency of a fig. and, like the latter. filled with innumerable black seeds. This is delicious when eaten fresh, and also when dried and prepared by the squares as a preserve resembling fig-

But the fruit is chiefly valued by the dusky untives for its use in the manufacture of the Indian intoxicant, tizwin, which is made by fermentation. and by means of which every year at the ripening each tribe indulges in a grand annual carouse. It is during these "tizwin drunks," as they are called by the whites, that most of the raids and outrages have occurred in past years. As soon as the irnin ripen the squaws, taking the children with them, sally forth to the harvest, tramping miles over mountain and plain, and gather it into large, peculiar-shaped askets, which they carry balanced on their heads:

When, after numerous journeys back and forth, a sufficient quantity has been gathered, the juice is pressed out by treading the fruit in wide, shallow in dasts, and collected into large earthon jars (ollas), where a modieum of water is added. These are then stored in a dark room of even temperature where a small fire is kept constantly barning until a white froth appearing on the surface indicates that fermentation has commenced. It has then attained the requisite intoxicating power, and the welcome news is passed from mouth to mouth and from village to village, while everyone hastens to the "tizwin camp," and proceeds without further ceremony to intoxicate himself as expediti a ly as can be accomplished. Meanwhile the squaws and children, who are never allowed to join in the revelry, accomize to get their fun out of the affair as spectators. They climb on top of the low roofs of the "wicklups," and there, perched securely out of horm's way, they view with shouts of laughter or howls of woe, as the case may be, the drunken orgies of their lords.

In truth, it is an interesting sight, but should be viewed by white men only under the protection of a strong military escort, for the Apache is but a dovil at best, and when tilled with wifewater" the father of evil himself is a polite and benevolent gentleman in comparison. Staggering about with uplifted knives, or rushing madly to and fro on horseback, discharging their firearms, and giving vent to their feelings in blood-enrdling yells, they continue the celebration night and day until the supply of tizwin is exhausted. and by this time their passions, naturally fierce and brutal, becoming inslamed to the highest degree, bloodshed is sure to follow. It is seldom indeed that this annual festival passes without the settlement of some long-standing feud or difference by swift knife or murderous war club.

The custom of holding these tizwin reunions is common to all the tribes of Arizona, whether warlike Apache or friendly Pima or Papago. Among the latter, when the killing point is reached, they content themselves with a victim or two from among their own number. by when the Apaches' revels arrive at this point, unless the troops on the reservation are numerous enough to hold them well in check, a raid among the white settlers and a long list of outrages is sure to follow.

-Among the Hawaiian prisoners last year, 2,503 were Hawaiians, 286 English; American, 599; German, 98; French, 16; Portuguese, 212; Chinese, 1,063; Japanese, 267; South Sea islanders, 33.

-Della-"Mamma, why are these always called June apples?" Mamma-"Well, dear, because they ripen in July."-Inter Ocean.

NAPOLEON'S DESPONDENCY.

Bad News from His Home Made Him Talk of Spicide. The agreeable and studious life at Valence was soon ended, writes Profe Sloane in Century. Early in August, 1787, a little rebellion, known as the "Two-cent Revolt," broke out in Lyons over an attempt to reassert an ancient feudal right concerning the sale of wine which had long been in abeyance. The neighboring garrisons were ordered to furnish their respective quotas for its suppression. Bonaparte's company was sent among others, but the disturbance was already quelled when he arrived, and the month he spent at Lyons was so agreeable that, as he wrote his uncle

Fesch, he left the city with regret "to

follow his destiny." His regiment had

been ordered northward to Donay in

Flanders, and there he rejoined it about

the middle of October. The short time he spent under the inclement skies of that frontier fortress was a dreary one. Bad news came from home. Joseph had some time before turned his eyes towards. Tuscany for a possible career. In order to test his chances of success at court, he had made application for an empty decoration. The answer to his request had been a gracious permission to prove his Tuscan nationality, which was, of course, equivalent to a repulse. Utterly without success in finding occupation in Corsica, an d'hopeless as to France, he was now about to make a final desperate effort, and, decorated or not, to go in person to Florence and to seek employment of any kind which offered. Lucien, the archdeacon, was seriously ill, and Gen. Marbeuf, the last influential friend of the family, was dead. Louis had been promised a scholarship in one of the royal artillery schools; deprived of his patron, he would probably

lose the appointment. Finally, the pecuniary affairs of Mme de Buonaparte were again entangled, and now appeared hopeless. She had for some time received a state bounty for planting mulberry trees, as France was introducing silk culture into the island. The inspectors had condemned the year's work, and were withholding the allowance. Her letter put an end for a time to all study, his torical or political. Napoleon immediately applied, as his mother requested, for leave of absence, that he might instantly set out to her relief. His request was refused. He could obtain no leave until January.

Despondent and anxious, he moved. grew miserable, and contracted a slight malarial fever, which for the next six or seven years never entirely relaxed its hold on him. The pages of his journal for the ensuing weeks show how dispirited he was, and contain, among other things, a long, wild, pessimistic rhapsody, in which there is talk of suicide. The plaint is of the deceneracy among men, of the destruction of primitive simplicity in Corsica by the French occupation, of his own isolation, and of his yearning to see his friends once more. Life is no longer worth while; his country gone, a patriot has naught to live for specially when he has no pleasure and all is pain-when the character of those about him is to his own as moonlight to sunlight. If there were but a single life in his way. he would bury the avenging blade of his country and her violated laws in the bosom of the tyrant. Some of his complaining was even less coherent than this. It is absurd to take the morbid outpouring seriously, except in so far as it goes to prove that its writer was a victim of the sentimental covism into which the psychological studies of the eighteenth century had degenerated, and to suggest that possibly if he had not been Napoleon he might

GIBRALTAR AND ITS DEFENSE. Possibilities in the Event of Attack by a Hostile Force.

have been a Werther.

Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be be thrown 9,176 yards-about five and one-third miles says a writer in Temple Bar. It is therefore absolutely clear that if all the fleet were temporarily absent, either on some special mission or depressed by a storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastward of Europa point might with impunity send shot and shell into the outlying parts of the foctress and cause much destruction of life and property. On the other hand, the governor of the fortress would not be idle, and the experiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that the cannon in fortresses if they strike a ship of war with their projectiles, even at long range, may do considerable mischief; while, on the other hand, many shot and shell may strike a fort and only do trifling damage. It is practically impossible to throw shot or shell over the high part of the rock, near Spain, and the cannon enseenced in the unique rock galleries, with their royal artillery gun detachments, would be absolutely safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occupied by a hostile foe, comparatively little damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibroltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the plain on the Spanish side into the galleries, dummics being placed to represent the neeessary gun detachments. A regiment several hundred strong was accordingly placed in position and supplied with ball eartridges. The range, however, was unknown, and the fire being directed upward, it was fully an hour before any of the dummies were hit, after the expenditure of much ammunition. In actual warfare, of course, the British ride sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb-proof barracks and hospitals are potent factors against the horrors of bombardment, and there is little doubt that there is ample room at Gibraltar for some amendment, on

Gold in the Ocean. That gold should exist in the ocean is

an induction that Dr. Henry Wurtz claims to have presented in 1866, and in 1872 the discovery was announced by E. Sonstadt. A careful computation with the best data obtainable, on the basis of 0.9 grain of gold per ton of sen water, about the proportion assigned. by Sonstadt, shows that the great ocean should contain gold to the amount of over \$80,000,000,000,000,000. The getting of some of this by electrolysis, Dr. Wurtz now predicts, will be one of the problems of the future.

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RATS ON THE RAMPAGE. They Invade a Farmer's Premises and

Make a Great Fight. The village of President, an old-time petroleum center, is in the Oil creek of Pennsylvania. There is where the Karnses, once a famous family of oil operators, had their home, and some of them live there and thereabout vet. One of these is Henry Karns. The other day, early in the morning, he heard his pig, which had reached the proper condition for killing, squealing in such an agonizing way in the penthat he knew something was wrong with it. Karns' first thought was bear, for now and then, even at this late date, bears venture from the distant woods to the sleepy towns in that part of the valley and try their skill on pigs and sheep. So Karns took his gun and hurried to the pig pen. But instead of bears rats were the impudent invaders of the pig pen and hungry assailants of the pig.

The stye was simply alive with rats. The pig was prostrate on the floor of the pen, and literally covered with this horde of rats, which were squealing, fighting among themselves for vantage ground on the fat porker, and gnashing and gnawing at the pig's flesh, from his head to his rump. To fire his gun into the swarming rats would be the endangering of the pig, and thinking that a prompt and vigorous attack on the rats would put them to flight, he clubbed his gun and began mauling right and left with it. The pig had plainly made a desperate fight against its assailants, for scores of rats lay dead about the pen. The moment Karns pitched into the rats those in the outer ranks turned on him. They came at him in such force that he was unable to fight them off, and after a brief attempt to hold his ground he turned and fled. Hastening back to the house he drew the buckshot from his gun and louded it with fine shot. Returning to the pen, he gave the great body of rats, shooting along the side of the pig so as not to injure it, the charge of both barrels. Many of them were swept down before it, but their places were quickly taken by others. Karns fired five times. The rats that were left still held their

The shots had attracted the attention of the neighbors, who ran to the place to see what was going on. This arrival the survivors retreated, scampering away in all directions. The pig was dead. The flesh had been stripped from it clear to the bone in many places. Its eyes had been plucked out, and its heart half eaten in two. A half-bashel basketful of dead rats were taken from the pen. Where the rodents came from so suddenly in such great numbers is not known. None of them has been seen since.

NOTHING LIKE PRINTER'S INK.

How It Once Induced James Gordon Bennett to Raise a Pressman's Salary. James Gordon Bennett is very erratic in his movements. He "drops in" upon his branch offices in Paris or London without any notice being sent of his coming, and delights to surprise the clerks by overhauling their books and examining their accounts. On one of these occasions, says the Utica Observer, one of the pressmen, a man who had worked for the elder Bennett, and was an excellent workman, though guilty of an occasional lapse from sobriety, had a bad black eye and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if Mr. Bennett noticed it. Acting on a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and rubbed a daub of ink on the side of his face completely concealing the discoloration of the skin.

to leave he turned suddenly, and, pointing to the besmirched pressman. he said: "Mr. Hays, what is that man's name?" The culprit quaked in his shoes until

Presently Mr. Bennett came into the

press room, and with the superintend-

ent, John Hays, went carefully through,

criticising every detail, and looking

sharply at each employe. When about

Mr. Bennett said, slowly: "I want you to give that man three dollars per week more wages; he is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."

THE FIRST POLICE SIGNAL. Crude Device Tried in Yonkers to Aid

in Apprehending Boodlums. Thirty-five years ago Capt. Mangan chief of the police force at Yonkers, for his own convenience rigged up an elecric contrivance, out of which grew the daborate and comprehensive system of police signals and communication between station-houses at present in use. Although the perfection of the veteran captain's suggestion has yielded a great manufacturing firm a fortune, not a dollar of it ever came into the hands of the real inventor, says the St. Louis

Post-Dispatch. In the early days of the war a rough gang of men and boys frequently took possession of the Hudson River railroad depot and committed lawless acts. The police station was located in the town. quite a distance from the depot, and before a messenger could summon assistance the law-breakers would have disappeared. Capt. Mangan thought the matter over and induced the depot agent and telegraph operator to run a wire from the station to the police office. At the police end a bell and a dial were arranged. The latter had painted on its face two or three short messages, such as "send an officer." "trouble here; send a full force," etc. The indicator on the dial was made to move by a series of short jerks, caused by key taps, to the desired point on the dial. A practical electrician saw this crude apparatus at work one day. Six months later patents were taken out on the apparatus now in use all over the country, which consists of a box with a dial face upon which are indicated a number of routine questions and answers and the letters of the alphabet, by which any message may be spelled out, a crank being used at one end, the indicator showing at the other.

Thought It Would Keep.

Here is an anecdote about a young woman who was making her first essay at housekeeping. A friend had sent her by mail a recipe for some new kind of bread, giving her directions to take a certain portion of the dough at a time and make it into the requisite form for baking. This seemed explicit enough, but what was the surprise of the friend to receive a telegram from the young housekeeper to this effect: "What shall I do with the rest of the dough? Please answer."

GRIZZLIES OF IDAHO.

A Tacit Agreement with Men in the Early Days Not to Molest Each Other.

"Speaking of grizzly bears," said Judge Henry I. Warren to a New York Sun man, "we didn't look on these animals as particularly dangerous in Idaho when I was the United States district attorney of that territory. If a man attacked one at close quarters he sometimes got killed, but at a little distance not much more attention was paid to bears than if they had been so many hogs or cattle. Between ruman beings and the bears there seemed to be at that time a tacit agreement to let one another alone.

"One of my hardest horseback trips led me through a wild region where I often saw bears. At one point the trail crossed an open valley, dotted with scattering big trees and clumps of underbrush, and on the further side wound up a steep mountain side through thick oak and pine woods. Coming down into that valley one day I saw, a little way off on my right, five bears, two very large ones and three smaller ones, constituting possibly a family party. They were running about here and there nosing the ground, turning over stones and knocking to pieces rotten logs, hunting for mice and grubs. They apparently paid no attention to me as I rode past, one hundred and fifty yards away. My horse looked a little wild and fidgeted some at the sight of them, but I

kept him in the trail without difficulty. "At another time a bear gave me considerable of a scare. I had just crossed this same valley and was just beginning to ascend the wooded heights beyond it. I had dismounted, and was leading my horse up the steep hillside when a bear broke out of the bushes a little behind me and came for me furiously, showing her teeth and growling. I stood still, expecting to be torn to pieces the next moment, from the determined way in which she came-it was a she bear-but she stopped just short of seizing me and turned to dash in the same way at my horse, and at that I dropped the bridle and made up the trail as fast as I could go. My horse, instead of turning back to run for life in the clear open ground

of the valley, when she charged at him, made a detour up the hill and came sack on the trail behind me. The bear looking mighty ugly with her frothing mouth and bristling hair, kept up her demonstrations, directing them principally at my horse. You know how a horse, when thoroughly frightened, will seek the company and protection of humanity, and so, do all I could to drive him away, my beast all the time kept right behind me with his nose at. my shoulder, trembling with fear, but refusing to leave me, as the bear kept. making dashes at us out of the bushes sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other.

"I didn't know then what I have learned from the habits of the animals since, that the bear was running a bluff on us and did not mean so much to harm us as to seare us away. She undoubtedly had cubs concealed close by in the bushes and resorted to a common trick of the female bear to drive away intruders. Probably if I had stood my ground she would have tackled me and in that case it would have been all up with me. She followed us one hundred yards or so and then, seeming satisfied that she had got us fairly on the run, fell back into the bushes and watched us out of sight."

TWO BIG POKER HANDS.

Upon Which Two Mississippians Bet Everything They Owned-

"It takes something very good to beat it, I tell you," said one of Atlanta's most prominent lawyers the other day. He had reference to three aces and two kings, says the Constitution. "Yes, sir," he resumed, blowing a great curl of fragrant tobacco smoke high in the air and looking after it longingly, as though there were a lot of money going up in it. "Yes, sir, ittakes something good to beat a full house of this variety, but I once heard of the strangest game of poker that ever was played, I know. It was in the old days and there were two wealthy old Mississippi planters in the game. One of them caught just what I have described, three beautiful little aces and two of the knightliest kings in the deck. He was dead in it and sent the bets up right lively, indeed, After the others had fallen out except the other rich old planter the man with the full house became more enthusiastic and sent the bet higher and higher. They put up everything they had, borrowed all they could get around the board, and, being hotheaded old southerners, still held out against each other. Their plantations were deeded on condition of the bet and the deeds scaled in envelopes with everything else they had on the face of the earth, and they went home to sleep over it and decide the next day what should be done. Neither of them was willing to call and neither would drop. out. So the envelopes were intrusted to the county clerk for safekeeping until the bet should be determined some way or other. Neither of the men ever called as long as they lived, and when both of them were dead and the will of the last one of them was to be probated, it was found that in the envelope of the one there was, together with his deeds, a straight flush, and in the hand of the other the three aces and a pair of kings. The sons of the two men made the changes in ownership of the lands as indicated by the value of the hands held by their fathers in that memorable game.

Recognized a Fellow-Craftsman. Commercial travelers, sometimes

called "drummers," have acquired a reputation, perhaps undeserved, for largeness of statement. Thus we read in the Washington Star that a commercial traveler of the more flashy type had just finished a startling story. when the listener, a new acquaintance, remarked:

"That reminds me of one of Munchausen's yarns." "Munchausen?" answered the drum-

mer: "who is he?" "Why, don't you know about him? He is the most colossal example of mendacity that civilization has pro-

A moment of silence followed, broken by the commercial traveler.

"Excuse me," he said, "would you mind telling me what house he travels