per before you stop it, if stop or scalawage do otherwise. VOLUME XXIX.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ADL ARE SLAVES RESIDE "

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

#### NUMBER 13.

# G(00)-BYH-= 10 PROFITS

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 FEBRUAR OUR PRICES

• • •	OTICE SEE EN OF OUR FRICES.	
Mary Pine Suits;	Notice Our Prices on Dry Goods	
Regis Fine ends;	The form a selection to the selection of	cents.
then's lane suits;	<ul> <li>8.00; former price, 12.00 Lancaster Ginghams,</li> </ul>	cents.
Man's Enne Suids, 18 8	- 9.00; former price, 14.00 Fine Cashmeres, in all colors, 22½c., worth	
Manaffano Suits.	10.00: former not e 15.00. Fine Cashmeres, in an cotors, - 50c., worth	
Youth - Flor Stifts - the last,	9 90 9 50 9 00 and 9 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	h 60c.
Mora Plan Overcours,	5c., worth 5.00; former price, S.00 Fine Bleached Muslin, Se., worth	h Se. h 10e
that's Flor Overte ons.	The state of the s	
	- 7.00; former price, 12.00 Fine Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel, - 7c., worth	
Monte Uline Observents.	9.00; former price, 15 00 A full line of Blankets, 5 75c. to \$4 a	h Se.
We Will Now Offer	Pr You Great Bargains in Shoes. How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil C	
Mari- Disc Drass Shoes, ~	si 25 to \$3.00 How Bo Tou Like These Trices on Fotters on C	IUIII!

.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,

so t 1.50 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, I yard wide, -

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

\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 AND \$12.00. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

the tall wear from the up to \$1,00 for the lest. Fine Cver thirts, Jersey or Cluth, from 40c, up to 1,25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c, to 1,50 for the s could will all is as good as any other that in the country for 2.50. We also have a fine line of Trunks—the Cheapest and Test you ever saw. Come one

# Economy Clothing and Dry Goods House,

Next Door to Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA



has I ma I mass Shors, \* \* \* \* \*

labe- lime Dress Shoes, a



DUC ELY EROTHERS. 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. DUC



HEWING TOBACCO

the best that is made, and

ONCE tries it and saves

they and secures more

VOID imitations. Insist on

A PILLER & BROS., Louisville, Ky

INTO ADVERTISE.

action than ever before.

# 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 sed HALL'S HAIR RENEWER 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, lusrous, 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 evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle. as do

other preparations. Buckingham's Dve

WHISKERS Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, 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.



the genuine. If your hasn't it ask him to

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can seems patent in less time than those semate from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with descrip-tion. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secared. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, o-town, sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURG, March 26. WHEAT-No. 1 red, 60 sole; No. 2 red, 589 CORN-No. 2 yellow ear, 49 850e; moved ear, 470:48c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 49:50c OATS—No. I white, 36:3637c; No. 2 do., 360t 60 ger; extra No. ii white, 55 g555 gcr; mixed, 54 g

HAY—, holes timothy, \$12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, \$11.25@11.50; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50% 11.00; mixed clover and timothy, \$11.00@11.25; packing, \$7.25@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$8.50 49.00; wagon hav, \$14.000:16.00. BUTTER-Elgin creamery, 24925c; Ohio fancy creamery, 200023c; fancy country roll,

POULTRY-Large live chickens, 80% Se per Soc per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 14-4

EAST LIBERTY, Pa. March 26 CATTLE - Receipts light this week and with a good demand, the market is active and prices a full quarter higher than last week Prime, \$5.5065.75, good, \$1.85.65.15, good butchers, \$4.2564.75, rough fat, \$1.5.644.25 fur light steers, 5064.25, bulls, stags and cows, 22 00 ca 25; fresh cows and springers, \$15 uses

HOGS-Receipts only fair, very few prime hogs on the market, demand is thir, and the market a little slow at unchanged prices: Philade, phias, \$4.974, 5.00, best mixed, \$4.8764.00; best Yorkers. \$4.80 m 1.85; common to fair Yorkers and SHEEP-Receipts fair today, and the demand is only fair on sheep, while lambs are stead at unchanged prices. Export wethers, \$5.15.9 a.25; extra, \$4.0005.05; good, \$4.2504.05; fair \$1.0003.81; common, \$1.5002.00; best lambs, \$5 mint (0); good tambs, 500 (5.5); common to speak of for the record tair lambs, \$150 (4.2); year naives, \$4.00 (4.3), see what Champlin did."

heavy and thin caives, \$1.50 g.2.50. CINCINNATI, March 26. HOGS-Market active and higher at 14 400 in: receipts, 1.40 head; shipments, 1,20 head. CATTLE—Market active and higher at 8100 u5.50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 300 head. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market firm at \$2,25-64.50; receipts, 100 head; shipments,

none. Lumbs, market firm at \$3.25 g a 60. NEW YORK, March 26. WHEAT—Spot market weaker. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 50%c; f. o. b., 62%c affoat No. 1. northern, (9) ac delivered; No. 1 hard,

CORN-Spot market easy. No. 2, 56e and nominal, elevator; steamer yellow, 50%c; OATS-Spot market weaker. No. 2, 3354e; No. 2 delivered, 345,c; No. 5, 325,c, No. No.

white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36kgc; track white, CATTLE-European cables quote American steers at 11½/a12½c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9½/a10¼c per pound. Exports today, 445 beeves, 2,331 sheep and 2,249 uarters of beef. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet but HOGS-Market steady at \$4.90.55.25 for ex-

Used a Razor White Drunk. SARATOGA, March 27.—Julius Barker of Fort Edward has murdered Richard | them hardly profitable. ribly slashed William Palmer, but the latter will probably recover. Barker used a razor and almost

decapitated Jackson. All are negroes. They got into a quarrel while drunk Charged With Treason. COPENHAGEN, March 27. - Herr Noerre moell, editor of Heindell, published at

Abenraa, in Northern Schleswig, has been arrested on the charge of treason in continually advocating the reunion of Northern Schleswig with Denmark. Christian Scientist Arrested. Los ANGELES, March 27 .- "Doctor" Richard Cook, a Christian science healer, and Jesse Samis, whose wife re-

cently died in chirdbirth as a result of

Christian science treatment, have be

AN ANGEL IN A BLIZZARD.

55c, per yard

It Was Not Snowing Too Much for the Serube to See What a Kind Man Did Two men who knew him were standing in the Grand Pacific exchange talking about George W. Champlin. who died in Hot Springs. He was one of the most generally known men on the Chicago board of trade, says the Chiengo Herald.

"He didn't belong to any church."

gid one of the men. "One night I met him on Clark street. A blizzard was on the rampage and people were run-CHEESE—Onto mild, 10 s10 ge; New York ning to get out of the cold. A ragged all make, 11 g start, timberger, full make, 13 a have stoned behind a storm door a nice boy stood behind a storm door, a pie 1999; Wesconsin swiss, 19813 gr; Omoswiss, ture of the forlorn. The boy was al-EGGS - Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and most barefooted. Champlin stopped and said to him: 'My boy, this is hard Inch: why don't you put on your Sunday suit" 'Hain't got none,' the boy replied. Champlin took him by the incks, 15 a 15c. five turkeys, 12 a 14c per pound: scruff of the neck and almost dragged him into a clothing store near by and had the boy put into a new suit, shoes, hosiery, underwear and cap. Then, handing the boy a dollar, he said to him: 'Young man, you had better run right home and get out of this cold. The mercury is twenty degrees below zero. The clerk in the store called me aside and asked: 'Who is that man' This is the third or fourth boy he has brought in here and clothed."

"You say he didn't belong to any church" asked the man who had in terren "Never went in one that I heard of."

"Well, he won't need any church certitlente in the next world. I reckon it wasn't snowing too hard the night you speak of for the recording angel to

#### FACIS FOR FARMERS.

It is the small number of good cows. arefully attended to and well fed, that yield the most profit. A STRAW rack is a nice thing to have in the barryard, if you forget its ex-

stence at feeding time. Ann any of your cows bringing you nto debt? If you don't know is it not time that you should know? How much feed can your best cow

turn into butter? She ought to have every ownce that she will eat. A CLEAN stall makes a clean cow, and a clean cow makes clean milk, and clean milk makes good butter.

After you get your blood, says a swine grower, then everything depends upon your feed and care. THE long winter evenines afford the city unemployed abundant time to think about the farm as a money-mak-

ing justication. Farmers in Pennsylvania are feeding chesiants to liogs. It is said that the erep is immense and the picking of

recommends 400 pounds of superphosplinte, 400 posmels of nitrate of soda and 50 pounds of muriate of potash for the growth of potatoes.

Onite Satisfactory. The king of the Belgians went out for a walk the other day, and entered farm to ask for a glass of milk. When se had made a remark in English to his companion, he beard the hostess say to her husband in Flemish: "I wonder what that long-nosed Englishman will give us for the milk?" Whereupon the king took out a five-frane piece and gave it to the woman, saying in Flemish: "Allow me to offer you the porarrested under charges of manslaughter | trait of the long-nosed Englishman."

#### DOWN IN A CRATER.

Wonders Witnessed by a Mountain Explorer.

Indian Legends of a Famous Extinct Volcano in the West - Strange Antmals Found in the Subterranean Caverns.

Crater mountain is one of the Umatilla Indians' great spook depots from ancient time, says the Baker City Democrat. Rucks that are now white with the hoary frosts of many winters recellect hanging in the trees tightly strapped to their nursing boards, while their mothers roamed the forests in search of game for the lords of creation or wood for the tepee, and from infancy love to relate how the great spirit spoke to them with the awful voice of terrific thunder in the bowels of the earth. Many are the stories and legends of Indian lore told of Crater mountain. One of the favorite ones is told of a great war between the Shoshones and Umatillas. When the Umatillas had conquered their foes they proceeded to slaughter old and young, regardless of sex. One beautiful Shoshone maiden, seeing that death was inevitable from her pursuing foes, plunged headlong into the burning crater, and instantly the volcanie eruption ceased, much to the consternation of her pursuers, who on the following day found, on looking down the chasm of inky darkness, a resplendent light with the form of the Shoshone maiden in the midst of the apparition. They told it to their dusky warriors-and to this day Crater mountain is looked upon with reverence

from an Indian point of view. The following is from the diary of J. A. Wright: "Crater mountian is located some eleven miles from the Camp of Cornucopia, on the south side of the range whose caps are tipped with eternal snow. Many chasms and fissures have in the misty past cleft the mountains and left them in the most fantastic shapes. Vegetation ceases to grow after a certain height is reached. and close under the base of one of the great peaks is the famous extinct volcano. Ashes and lava are found in ereat profusion and in such indescribble masses that it makes the ascent one of peril and great difficulty. However, once at the top, a peek down into the blank, fathomless abyss supplies the most morbid minds with all the sensationalism necessary for a lifetime. A favorite amusement was to throw rocks down and listen to the sounds as they truck on the projecting sides of the dark chimney until the sounds died away, leaving nothing but for the mystified explorer to guess it had reached the bottom."

Many have been the stories circulated of the wonderful cavern that exlended from the sides of the great chinney. A stout cable was provided and a basket swung from a pulley. Hon. Joseph, with camera and notebook, was carefully lowered some three hundred and seventy-eight feet, when he noticed an aperture in the side of the chimney, and, by signals agreed upon, a hait was called in his lownward career, and he crawled through a cleft in the great chimney. and the work of exploration began. The first sight that met his astonished gaze was a most stupendous chamber, from whose mighty dome hung stalactites of great beauty, which were enhanced by the light of the candle, and fairly struck terror to his heart, as the flickering candle seemed to possess the power of some unseen hand that made millions of the brilliant stalactites lance in resplendent beauty. A great snowy owl blinked at the astonished

Joseph. The explorer groped his way to the far end of the chamber, where he thought he heard the sounds of falling water-nor was he mistaken, for squeezing himself through an opening he found himself in another chamber of great beauty, with a stream of hot alphur water running into the earth. The incrustation from the sulphur water had transformed the cavern into a coral-like substance and left it in such fantastic shapes. He found in the water some lively little lizards and some frogs that change color on the slightest provocation and two large rats, who eyed the explorer with a curiosity that seemed to bode no good, and he longed for his little gun.

Curious Oak Tree in Georgia. A resident of Augusta, Ga., has an oak tree growing upon his place which is not unlike other trees of that species in general appearance. Instead of producing the regulation acorn, however, it is annually loaded with peculiar formations as unlike the natural production of such trees as one could imagine. As a general rule the cup of an acorn is as large or larger than a thunble, covering at least half of the acorn proper, but in this case the tiny receptacle is not larger than a pea, and, instend of being constructed so as to hold but a single nut or kernel, contains from three to five small ones, the number seeming to vary with the di-tance from the ground, the cups on the lower limbs being uniformly filled with three of the tiny acorns. Botanists of national repute have pondered this sylvan oddity and old settlers, noted hunters and woodmen in general have visited the wonder and left without even at tempting to name the variety of oak to which it belongs.

#### The Month Without a Moon.

A remarkable freak in moon phases was noted in the month of February, 1866, a month which has gone into astronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, but February none. A writer in a leading astronomical journal uses the following language in describing it: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world. It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England, for-how long do you think? Not until after two million and a half years from 1866,"

Spint Trudon. Saint Trudon, a Christian village on the banks of the Congo, colonized by negroes educated by missionaries, is the product of postage stamps. Over forty million used stamps were collected in Brussels, from the sales of which the money needed was obtained. The Congo state gave the land.

## A FOREIGN INDUSTRY.

We Use Millions of Split Steel Rings, But Don't Make Any.

"I've handled and sold forty thousand gross of split key rings since 1867," said the little man in an overcoat and a white sweater, "and not one of them was of American make." "Why, how is that?" asked a New

York Sun reporter. "Because there are none made in this country," replied the little man, with a smile that lifted one corner of his gray mustache. "No, sir," he continued, "the making of split steel rings is an art that we haven't got hold of yet, somehow, and I must say I often wonder at it.'

Where are they made, then?" "The best, sir, are made about fiftyseven miles outside of Paris, at a little manufacturing town whose name I can't just now recall. The next best rings are made in Sheffield, England, while rings of inferior quality, made from Swedish iron, are manufactured in Alsace. I don't know that the steel in the French rings is any better than that used by the Sheilield manufacturers, but the Frenchmen in this, as in so many things, have got the hang of making their things look well. The Sheffield rings are polished with oil and emery, and that gives them a dull steely look, while the French rings are polished by the dry process, with what they call 'eroeus powder,' a sort of coarse rouge.

"What are the extremes in size of

split rings?" the man was asked. "The smallest that I ever handled." he replied, "were three-sixteenths of an inch across. They are gilded when they reach this country and are used in cheap jewelry. The largest key rings I ever sold were two and a half inches in diameter, and those I sold to the wardens at Sing Sing. In fact, they are called pri on rings. That key ring with the two little knobs or bosses through which you slip the key, is also a French manufacture, and indeed I have never seen an American key ring except that clumsy little thing where you have to move around a small round double plate with a notch in it, and then spring out the open end of the ring through this notch. I must say," concluded the little man, musingly, "I often wonder why we don't make rings over here. Even now there's a forty-five per cent. duty on them, and they could be sold at half their present price and still bring a good profit. Why, just think, I sell over one hundred and fifty thousand rings a year. and there must be millions of them handled every year in this country."

#### MACHINE-MADE SPEECHES.

Turned Out with Marvelous Rapidity by a Recent English Invention. There is no doubt that both the typewriting machine and the phonograph are very ingenious and useful inventions, but the chief difficulty with them, says the New York Times, is that they cannot be made to act automatically. It is in order to fill this want that a distinguished inventor, whose name is for the present withheld, has invented an automatic writer. and, judging from the private exhibition of the machine which was recently given in London to a committee of members of the Royal society, it bids fair to prove the greatest invention of this or any age.

In appearance the machine is said to be not wholly unlike a typewriting machine. It, however, is provided with a sort of hopper, in which are placed blocks of type metal, each one of which is provided with a complete word, instead of a single letter. When this hopper is filled and the small electric engine which furnishes the motive power of the machine is set in action it instantly begins to print. Of course, what is printed depends in a good degree upon the selection of words which are placed in the hopper, but it is understood the machine can be used for almost unv sort of composition. At the exhibition already mentioned

the hopper was filled with a supply of words relating to the English political situation, and in ten minutes after the engine had been started the machine had printed two-full columns, each of about the length of an ordinary column of a newspaper. When these were read they were instantly recognized to be a speech on home rule in the general style of Mr. Gladstone. The hopper was next filled with a choice selection of the very finest words in the language, and the machine thereupon printed what was at once perceived to be an essay after the manner of Mr. Ruskin on political economy. More words were added and three pages of what any critic would have unhesitatingly accepted as a passage from a new novel by Mr. Meredith delighted the committee. The last experiment was made with the hopper filled with words taken from the Slang Dictionary and the result was a story in dialect which was held to be superior to almost any dialect story hitherto pub-

New Terror for French Convicts. Life in the French penal colony at New Caledonia has been pictured as so agreeable, both by reason of the elimate as well as the leniency with which convicts have been treated, that transportation seems to have lost most of its terrors. Criminals do not conceal their preference for a long sentence in the beautiful Pacific island to a much shorter term with hard labor in one of the penitentiaries at home, and when perpetrating a misdeed have sought as a rule to render their offense as serious as possible, so as to entail transportation if captured. It is with a view of putting an end to this sentiment that the French government has now decided to stop sending convicts to New Caledonia, and is making arrangements to deport them instead to Gaboon, the fever-stricken and most pestilential of all districts of French Congoland in Africa.

Mutton in the Southwest. In the meat shops of towns in New Mexico and Arizona the visitor from the east is apt to notice that the dressed carcasses of sheep have a tuft of wool still attached to the head and tail. This is left by the butcher to assure the customer that it is mutton and not goat flesh they are buying, for in these territories many flocks of goats are reared and pastured by the small Mexican ranchmen to be killed for food for the poorer natives. Roast or stewed kid, with Chili pepper sauce, is an esteemed dinner dish at the tables of many well-to-do American and Spanish-American citizens.

## A RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Dangerous Career with the Jimmy and Dark Lantern.

He Encountered a Burglar Alarm System of Astonishing Effectiveness in Western Connecticut-Thrilling Experience of a House Breaker.

"One night late I went into a house in a village in western Connecticut. entering by a cellar window, as I usually did when I was late, so as not closely, he discovered that little radito disturb the folks. I looked around the cellar and located the stairs and of sand to each hole, and that the sand started up. About three-quarters of the way up they made a sharp turn to the left. I had my jimmy in my right hand and my lamp in my left, so as to be all ready, expecting to set my lamp

down on the top step and gently pry the door open; and I was going along comfortably enough when just as I was stepping up at the turn a rope stretched across caught me under the chin and toppled me over downstairs. There was only the stone wall of the cellar on one side and no rail on the other, so there was nothing to grab to. and I just tumbled down. As I bumped along something scattered along down with me, whang-banging down the steps over me and under me and around me, chasing me all the way down, and when I finally got to the cellar bottom that thing was lying across my chest. It was the coal shovel, which had evidently been stood up against the rope, and which I had jarred loose," said the retired burglar to a New York Sun

But the worst thing of all was that my lamp was broke. I lost my jimmy on the way down, but I hung to my the glass was broke and the slide was jammed around in front and I could | manner until the smooth beach was not turn it. I felt around till I found my jimmy, and then I waited to see if I'd woke anybody up. I didn't hear sions. It was evidently its method of anybody and so I started again, and extracting particles of food from the this time I felt my way up the stairs carefully to the door. I found it unlittle bit of a scraping on the other side, and the next instant the dreadfulest racket that anybody ever heard, the falling of a dishpan that must have been hanging on the other side on the door knob or key, and at the same time what I imagine must have been the potato-masher-I don't know, because I didn't look for it-dropped from the

top of the door upon my head. "This door to the cellar opened from a little square ball or entry way that had, as I learned by feeling, a door to the left, to the kitchen, I suppose, and one to the right. I guessed, into the front hall. I waited again, but no sound from upstairs, so I turned to the right and opened that door and stumbled the first thing over a chair close by in the nall and almost broke my shins. I felt along and found a row of chairs standing close together from that door clean to the front door. sat down in one of them and nursed my shin and waited. Still no sound. and I tried again and got along all right this time and turned off to the left and into the parlor and back from that into the dining-room, for a wonder without falling over anything, and I began to feel encouraged. But in the dining-room there was nothing but plated spoons and forks, which, of course. I could tell by the touch just as well as though I'd had an electric light. If they had any silver they had

it carried upstairs, as some people do at night. "I turned back into the hall and groped my way through the rows of chairs to the foot of the stairs. To make sure of the first step in the dark I stepped high and stepped into a pan of water on the bottom step. That made me mad, but it didn't make any noise, and I stepped out of it and started on up. At about the third step my leg struck a string that was strung across these stairs, and set a bell a ringing that was hanging on it; and kicking that string started down on me from above, loosened I suppose by another string tied to the one I had kicked, a shower of tin pie plates, and I had got my legs tangled up in some way in the string across the stairs, and as I struggled to get free the bell kept on ringing and the pic plates rattling, and presently I fell over a wash boiler that had been set on the stairs a step or two up and brought

that down on me. "As I floundered around in this tinware and strings and bells and things I heard children's voices upstairs, and a minute later I heard steps in the hall above, and I could see in the blackness up there the white of a nightgown at the head of the stairs. Then something came slamming against the banisters, hitting me as it rattled down and finally landed with a great bang on the floer among the chairs in the hall. The minute he threw it, whoever he was, he ran, and I began to think it was about time for me to go, too. I had freed myself from the belleord by this time and I got down the stairs and into the hall again, and there this time I stepped on a baseball bat -that was what had come banging down at me from above—that rolled out from under me and upset me once more among those chairs.

"I got up and opened the front door -it wasn't locked-and got out on the piazza. Before I had got to the top front step I heard a horn blowing from an upstairs window on the side of the house, and an instant later a shot from a revolver and a big bell ringing. There was a late moon just rising and a little light now, and as I went away I looked back and saw three children all in white, all leaning out of one window on the second story. "I didn't wait to inquire about it,

but it was just as simple as rolling off | go to Delmonice's for a fifty-dollar dina log. The children's parents had had to go away somewhere over night, sickness or something, and had left the children alone. The young folks had forgot to lock the doors, but there really wasn't any necessity of locking em, with such a burglar alarm system

-Her Choice.-"Won't you come for a row, auntie?" "No, thank you, dear; awkward pura is very good for young people, but I prefer to remain on terra cotta."-Pick-Me-Up.

- Many a man might make a better Christian of himself if he would consider the church as composed of membership of which he is a sample.

# Vidual interest must be paid for an advertisments. Hook and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and exectiously executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou forget it. A PILL-MAKING CRAB.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the Caw-

ubsequent insertions, Sc. per line
Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50
Auditor's Notices. 2.50
Stray and similar Notices. 2.00
Feesolutions or proceedings of any corpora-

The Queer Habits of an Interesting Little

Creature. Mr. Collingwood, in his "Rambles of a Naturalist," gives an entertaining account of these tiny creatures, which are mostly of about the size of a pea, though a few are as large as filberts. He found them abundant on the shores of the Malay peninsula, his attention being first called to them by seeing the beach, after the going down of the tide, covered with loose powdery sand and holes of various sizes. Looking more ating paths converged among the litter itself was in minute balls.

The instant I approached a peculiar twinkling in the sand was visible. which required a quick eye to recognize as the simultaneous and rapid retreat of a multitude of tiny crabs into their holes, not a single one remaining

Kneeling down and remaining motionless for a few minutes, 1 noticed a slight evanescent appearance, like a flash or a bursting bubble, which the eve could scarcely follow. This was produced by one or more of the crabs coming to the surface and instantly darting down again, alarmed by my proximity. It was only b, waiting like a statue that I could induce them to come out and set to work.

Coming cautiously to the mouth of the hole, the crab waited to reconnoiter, and if satisfied that no enemy was near, it would venture about is own length from its lurking place; then rapidly taking up particles of sand in its claws, it deposited them in a groove beneath the thorax.

As it did so a little ball of sand was rapidly projected as through its mouth. lamp; but now the light was out and This it seized with one claw and deposited on one side, proceeding in this covered with little pellets, or pills, corresponding in size to its own dimen-

I made many attempts to catch one locked and I had got it open about an | before I succeeded. At last I caught inch, I should think, when I heard a two specimens, which immediately curled themselves up and feigned death. I put one of them on the what it would do. At first it did not attempt to move; but after a little, by a twisting and wriggling movement, it rapidly sunk into the sand and disap-

The other one I put int a hole which aiready contained a crab; but no visible result followed. I then attempted to dig it up again, but in vain. I dug up many holes; but though I soon arrived at the soft, wet sand underneath, never succeeded in procuring a pill-making erab by digging it out.

#### TAKE TIME FOR HOME LIFE. The Mistake That the Intensely-Busy

American All Too Often Makes. There are no busier people in the world than Americans. The rush and ntensity of our business life excites the constant wonder of foreigners acenstomed to more leisurely methods. says the New York Press. It is a question if American men do not work too hard and too fast no, merely for their own good, but for the highest good of their families. In their carnest desire to win material benefits for their wives and children they frequently toil with such unwearying industry that eating and sleeping come to seem to them like impertinences, and they are hardly more than transient visitors in their

households. In the old Greek and Roman religions the father of the family was the priest of the family. A profound significance underlies this ancient conception. It is but an embodiment of the eternal truth that the highest moral responsibilities devolve upon a man in his character of husband and father. That the married man of to-day often finds himself unable to spend any coniderable portion of his waking hours with his own family is owing largely to the stress of business life and to the ambitions fostered in a country whose citizens are welcome to the highest positions in the land if they can win them. But this constant struggle for material welfare should not be permitted to increase so far that the "things that are more excellent" are forgotten

or ignored. Sometimes a child dies, and then the busy father may realize that it was inleed a little stranger who came to him and went away again. He had watched the growth of his business with intense interest and he knew every aspect of it; but he had not had time to watch the growth of a child's mind and character. The American wife and mother can change in a great measure this order of things by holding up true ideals of what constitutes success in life and of what makes a home worthy of the name; for the husband in a great majority of cases is guided by the wife. and will bring back to her what she gives to him. If life to her means nothing but money and social success she pinds her husband to a wheel that will gradually crush the best that is in him. But if it means a moral development whose source of power is a sympathetic and ennobling home life she will take care that her husband has time to live.

#### A Great Feed.

Several miners, who had been in the mining districts of Colorado for years, were discussing what they, would do if they were to become rich or strike it lucky. "Well," said one 'I know what I'll do. I'll go to New York as straight as the cars will take me, and when I get there I'll make a bee line for Delmonico's and I'll get the biggest dinner money can buy. I don't care if it costs me fifty dollars or more. I'll have it." "Now, what do you think you would order if you were to ner?" "Well, I dunno, but I guess I'd have some ham and eggs-yes. I'd have

#### some ham and eggs." New England's Rocky Coast.

The annual report of S. I. Kimball, the general superintendent of the lifesaving service, shows that of the 594 marine disasters which occurred during the year ending June 30, 1894, along the 10,000 miles of seaconst of this country and along the great lakes, 110 happened along the rocky coast of New England. Of the sixty-eight lives lost thirty-two went to satisfy the rapacity of the waves lapping the same New England coast. Thirty of the thirtytwo deaths occurred in the wrecks of the ship Jasen and the bark Belmont on Cape Cod.