

Cambria & Streman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIX.

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

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

hundreth part of an inch.

and thirty-five miles.

part of an inch thick.

space on the rule.

cover the space of an inch-

insect.—St. Louis Republic.

to be about an inch in diameter.

The fiber of the coarsest wool is about

the five hundreth part of an inch in

Human hair varies in thickness from

the two hundred and fiftieth to the six

The thread of silk spun by the com-

mon silkworm is only the fifteen hun-

LENENHOCK and Humboldt both say

Some of the common garden spiders

spin webs so fine that thirty thousand

of them laid side and side would not

THE diatoms, single celled plants of

the seaweed family, are so small that

three thousand of them laid end to end

scarcely suffice to cover an inch of

young spiders first begin to spin

four hundred of their threads are not

equal in size to one of the full-grown

The sting of a bee, when compared

with the point of a fine needle, under a

powerful microscope, is hardly discern-

ible. The point of the needle appears

The smallest known species of hog is

the pigmy swine of Australia. They

are exactly like their larger brethren

in every particular except size, being

not larger than a good-sized house rat.

milt of a codfish, or in water in which

decaying vegetables have been infused.

animalculae to the number of ten thou-

sand can be found in every drop as

CURIOUS NOTES.

Ix parts of Ireland there is a super-

stition to the effect that a belt made of

THE great Lick telescope reveals 100,-

000,000 stars, and the astronomers de-

deepest silver mine at Carson City,

BARTHOLDI says that the gigantic

statue which he presented to the

United States is the likeness of his

According to the late Dr. Brown-

Sequard, the "clixir of life" man, a

gentle pressure of the ears will control

The highest velocity attained by a

projectile fired from a modern rapid-

fire gun is 2.887 feet per second, or

According to one of the textile trade

journals it takes 7,000,000 miles of

thread every year to "keep the people

of the United States in their clothes."

The longest wire cable ever made

was that put in use by the St. Louis

Cable Railroad company in April, 1885.

Length, 34,500 feet; weight, 89,510

RELIGION AND REFORM.

in India is more than double that of

Ground will be broken this fall for

the erection of the American Methodist

It is stated that out of the forty

thousand men employed by the rail-

roads of this country only about one

The evangelistic work conducted by

Rev. John McNeill in Africa has been

eminently successful. He addressed

An anti-eigarette crusade has been

begun in Jersey City, where about

fourteen hundred pupils of the schools

are now wearing the badge of the Anti-

THE Church Missionary society has

opened a medical mission station at

Bunnu, on the borders of Afghanistan.

a country which has been as firmly

THE Christian Herald has headed a

subscription for the relief of the Cor-

The Corean minister at Washington

has expressed his gratitude to the

TRUTH IN SHORT SENTENCES.

When you give others advice, take

Love never complains that the price

No MATTER who has the floor, self

conceit will always find a way to speak.

No MATTER how much religion we

possess, all that counts is what we live.

and honey that does not have giants

No MATTER what kind of a house

The man who makes his own god has

one that drives him with an iron whip.

election returns is one thing, and go-

ing to prayer meeting in the same kind

of weather is another. - Ram's Horn.

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS.

Reliable ornithologists declare that

swans, ravens and parrots will live two

The Algerian mountain, Dshebel

Naibo, is slowly sinking. In the time of

Casar it was 1,400 feet high; now it is

PEAT enjoys certain antiseptic quali-

ties. A dead body which was buried in

peat for over one hundred years was

The temperature of the planet Nep-

tune is believed to be about nine hun-

dred degrees below the zero of Fahren-

heit, while that of Mercury is much too

high to admit of a possibility of air-

breathing animals inhabiting it.

found in a state of good preservation.

truth builds, it always puts it on the

eans, with one thousand barrels of flour

closed to missions as Tibet.

thousand attend church regularly.

the natives through interpreters.

THE rate of growth of the Christians

something like 1,968 miles an hour.

mother, "rejuvenated and modified."

women's hair will protect the wearer

large as a wheat grain.

from all harm.

south, deep blue.

large as our own.

Nev., depth. 3,300 feet.

a severe fit of coughing.

pounds.

the population.

Cigarette league.

some of it yourself,

hundred years.

it has to pay is too much.

university at Washington.

THE microscopists say that in the

Woods, the naturalist, says that when

that a single pound of the finest spider

webs would reach around the world.

deeth part of an inch in thickness.

# (10)-3YH= - TO 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 FEW OF OUR PRICES

۰				Harting and the	UU									
-	\$ 3.50;	former pri	ce, \$ 5.00	n N	otice (	Our	Pr	ice	s of	a L	ry	Goo	ods.	
	7.00;	former pri	ce, 10.0	All-Wool	Henrietta.	finest.			-		-			cents.
	8,005	former pri	ice, 12:0	1) Lancaste	<ul> <li>Ginghams.</li> </ul>		+	*						eents.
	29,000:	former pri	ce 14.00	Fine Cas	uneres, in a	dl colors				100	9	221c.,	worth	40c
	10.005	former mi	e 15.00	Fine Cas	meres, in : Wool Cloth	all colors	4	20			-	30ks.,	worth	
	(9.19)	O Day or year	10 mg	Fine All-	Wool Cloth	, in all c	coiors,							
			STREET, NAME OF	' Fine Cin	sham.		-	-	-				wiith	
	56,000	former pri	25.00	of Pine Bles	ched Music	9	-		-	-		Sec. ,	worth	1186
	6:00:	former pri	inc. 19.06	Fine t'n!	deached Mu	elin.	2		-		-	fire.	worth	Sec
	7.00	Commence was	316.00	J Fine Bles	ched and U Calico,	nisleach	ed Co	tton i	Sanne	1,		70.,	worth	10c:
	4.446	reminer by	CE, 12.08	Fine Blu	· Calico.	-	100	- 1	100		40	Ge.	worth	Sec
	59,000;	former pri	ee, 15.00	A full line	of Blanket	8, -	-		ê	4	-	The to	3 54 a	pair
		:- Ol		A full line	of Horse E	llankets.								3

How Do You Like These Prices on Potters' Oil Cloth? .80 t. 1.50 F ne Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide, - - - 25c, per yard. 1.25 to 2.75 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 14 yards wide, 1.25 to 2.75 Fine Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide, .20 to 1.50, Fine Table Oil Cloth, assorted,

N A FEW LADIES' COATS TO CLOSE GUT AT \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 AND \$7.00; FORMER PRICES, \$5.00, 6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 AND \$12.00.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

the matter up to \$1.10 for the best. Fine Cyce a birds, Jersey or Cloth, from 40c, up to 1.25, the best. Fine Hats from 50c, to 1.50 for the

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G ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. DUC



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MISSING LINKS.

The name of a steamship hailing from Honolulu is Likelike-pronounced tienky leaky. A Paris newspaper is organizing a competition of self-moving wagons, to

alse place on June 1: ANALASIS proves that white corn has

about one per cent, more muscle-forming element than yellow. Durano the past thirty-five years more than one thousand varieties of postal

cards have been issued. Pitor balloons provided with selfregistering apparatus have been sent to a height of thirty thousand feet. A connstant seventeen and a half

feet in height is the boast of the Mnhas a county (Ia.) Agricultural society. A Parmer of Newton, Me., has sued he school board for the water used from his well during the last eighteen

As insurance authority states that prohibitionist policy holders average from four to five years longer than any other

The power of herculite, a new explosive, is almost beyond belief. A half-pound of it will move thirty tons

A LADY in Columbus, Mo., has brought uit against her husband as county

cer after to have the taxation on some figz propostyrechoedi. Carry exports four hundred and sixty ions and defined worth of huganation tery years. It comes mostly from the ade of eriminals, paupers and dead

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MEXICO. They Will He Like Ours, and English Will

Le Taught in Them. I have it from pretty good authority. ays a recent traveler in Mexico, that it the purpose of the Mexican governneal, within four or five years, to stablish a complete system of public saluods reaching into every corner of the republic. The teachers therefor cannot be obtained here, nor for years to come. This will make a demand for probably ten or fifteen thousand teachers. In view of this it will be seen how important it is for those who have an idea of teaching to study the Spanish language, so as to be able to avail themselves of the opportunities which will thus be opened. Kansas City has already moved in this direction by making Spanish a part of her common school course. The students of Mexico are now ahead of us on this question. They recognize that English is the rival language of the continent, and they go to colleges in the United States for the sole purpose of adding English to their literary stock in trade. Mexico is developing scholars who can hold their own with any on the continent. They are delving into every research, and are well-read and liberal-minded The literature of Mexico is now quite

Wool from Wood.

and poetry.

extensive, covering the field of history,

biography, political economy, science

The latest wonder among the textiles is a fabric woven from the fibers of wood which has been put through a special chemical process. This important method of treating wood fiber, which renders it equal to wool or cotton for all practical purposes, is of German origin, and is known as the "Mesterlich process of chemically treating wood pulp." It was introduced during the year just closed.

AROUND THE GLOBE. The Hindoos have no word for friend, because they use the word brother instead.

of arsenic in the feed of their horses to make them look sleek. A NUMBER of London streets are more

At stratay coach men sprinkle a pinch

popular on one side than on the other. and the rates of rent differ proportion-The Japanese are fond of bathing

In the city of Tokio there are eight hungred public bathhouses in which a person can take a bath. Several sacrificial knives have been recovered from the Mexican pyramids

They are pieces of thint, fashioned into the shape of a butcherknife. There are one hundred and five bu reans or branch post effices in Paris, all

of which, with one exception, are equipped with pneumatic tubes. In the mountains of Sweden, Norway and Lapland all vegetation would be utterly destroyed by the Norway rats

were it not for the white foxes, that make special game of the rodents. In 1702 an act was passed forbidding King William III, to quit his domin ions without obtaining leave from the representatives of the country, and this necessity arose from his frequent visits to Holland.

USES FOR A HAIRPIN.

INSTEAD of a bit of wire, it will mend broken bievele. INSTEAD of a book, it buttons boots gloves, and such like.

INSTEAD of a needle and thread, it will fasten together a ripped seam. INSTEAD of muchage, it fastens to gether the woman reporter's sheets of

mous paper.

INSTEAD of a corkscrew, it will open a bottle; instead of a paper knife, it will cut open magazine leaves. Instead of a candlestick, it does good service straightened out, with one end

jabbed into a candle, the other into the mantel It will pick a trunk lock, tish a wedding ring out of a washbowl waste pipe, jab a pickle at the bottom of the bottle, untie shoestrings, dig dimes from between the slats on a street car floor, prick a blister, drive off mashers. intimidate bad dogs, fasten unlocked

windows and open oven doors. - Chicago

Enterprising tradesmen, in the distribution of their circulars, are not backward in utilizing the lists of distinguished persons which are printed in the newspapers from time to time, says the New York Times. Not infrequently do they get hold of the names of men who long since passed over to that undiscovered country," and cirulars and prospectuses are mailed to the dead as well as to the living. It would seem that a name once enrolled on a tradesman's mailing list is never

erased. Circular letters addressed to "Samuel J. Tilden" are still occasionally left at the Gramercy park mansion, and mail matter addressed to W. H. Vanderbilt reaches the Grand Central station every now and then. Many elubmen have recently received from a shirtmaker what purports to be an autograph letter, saying: "I am anxious to have you for a customer, and I want to make you a sample shirt free of charge. Of course I cannot do this for every one, but for you it will afford me great pleasure to do so."

Their Lofty Homes. Protected Against Floods Warned by the

THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

Interesting Theory to Account for

Destruction of Their People, the Survivors May Have Chosen the Cliffs for Safety.

Important explorations, which are all

the time going on in Colorado, Arizona

and New Mexico, in connection with the remarkable structures known as "cliff dwellings," have not yet resulted in any discoveries concerning the reason why they were built and inhabited. These cliff dwellings, says the New York Herald, are found in very large numbers in the rock bluffs that wall in the principal canyons of the territory where the Colorado, Mancos and other rivers make their way toward the sea. The most important of these situations, is the Mesa Verde, a plateau extending through southwestern Colorado and New Mexico, and rising to a height of from one thousand to two thousand feet from its base, which is, again, seven thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea level. It was very well described four or five years ago by Dr. W. R. Birdsall in a scientific publication. The area investigated for cliff dwellings is about three hundred square

This mesa, or tableland, is covered with scrub oak and cedars, and broken by perpendicular canyons, so that it looks as though the ground had been split into innumerable fissures. In certain spots the overhanging rock, which seems to run in layers, has made galleries, varying between a few feet n extent and as much as a thousand feet in length and fifty in width. On these narrow ledges the cliff dwellers. like swallows, fastened their stone houses, and the question is often asked: "Why did they build so high?"

The only answer that science vouchsafes is the simple one that "they built where they found caverns in which to build," That this answer is insufficient is shown by the fact that the base of these canyons has, from time to time, afforded cave accommodations for different races, while more than a thousand square miles, not far from this very locality, but on the lower lands, show signs of occupancy at, some time by hundreds of cities and towns, predistoric and forgotten. The answer given is, therefore, not sufficient to

satisfy the mind. And certainly it must have taken some powerful motive to induce the prehistoric races to climb so high for a dwelling place, when this could have been obtained at the expense of so much less trouble and danger, by planting them simply where tens and hundreds of thousands did at some time, two or three thousand feet lower down. Evidently the reason for their not doing so was that they lived and builded at a period far anterior to that of ces autres, and when the existing conditions, must have been widely different. At present these localities are unfit for the use of man or beast on account of the complete absence of fresh water-except whatever rain and melted snow may be caught in hollows worn in the rocks.

Winding around the bluff or sheer wall by narrow ledges, the explorer at length comes upon a great cliff, towering upward, beneath which, on the ledges below, rise the rains of a cliff town. Then it is seen that the dwellings present an appearance of infinite variety. There are little corners of the rock which evidently formed the houses of the lower classes; others there are complete structures of stone taken from the cliffs above and around, and fashioned into substantial buildings, made to adapt themselves to the shape of the caves and to the limitations of space. In some instances the ruins of these buildings indicate towers, or communal houses, of large extent. They are all built of blocks of sandstone, broken or cut into regular forms, laid in an adobe cement, and the crevices between filled in with stone chips. Where curves in the gallery existed the walls were also

curved, or angled, to utilize the space. Anyone who will take the trouble to read and collate the existing writings concerning the traditions of the extreme western and Pacific coast Indians, will find that the tribes all agree in the possession of traditions concerning a great deluge which, at some long past period, covered all their territory, and from which but few escaped Such traditions extend from Oregon to Mexico. Of course, in such a case, those only would escape who reached the highest lands. The idea that those who are responsible for the construction of the cliff dwellings were the ones who escaped from the great American flood is certainly not without probable reason on its side, though writers on the subject generally give it a wide berth, being unwilling to accept the conclusion which must necessarily follow the adoption of so startling an event as an actual fact of prehistoric

The King of Belgium.

A tall, slim, rigid-faced man, of austere manner, is the king of Belgium. His forehead is broad, his features keen, his beard full and heavily streaked with gray. King Leopold is seventy years old, and a simple-lived. quiet potentate, who divides his spare time between studying scientific problems and outwalking his courtiers. He eats or drinks sparingly, sleeps on a camp bed, rises abnormally early, loves England, and hates any form of entertainment, especially theaters. He is, however, a ravenous reader, and is posted up to date, not only on matters of political importance, but with the court gossip of the day. Personally, he cannot be said to be popular with his subjects, but he is not a bad sort, as kings go, and a zealous adversary of capital punishment. "Never," he declared, before his accession, "shall a drop of blood flow during my reign."

Big British Salmon. The largest salmon caught in British waters during the last twenty-five years, according to Mr. H. Ffuenell, was one caught in the Tay which weighed seventy-one pounds. There are plenty of instances of fish between fifty and sixty pounds, and a few above sixty. In Youell's "British Fishes" is the statement that a salmon weighing eighty-three pounds was for sale in London in 1821. It seems to be a fact that British salmon do not run as big as formerly.

RETARDING PHYSICAL DECAY. MINUTE WONDERS OF NATURE. How Life Could Be Prolonged to Nearly Twice Its Usual Length.

Without eating and drinking there is no life; but we may select certain kinds of food containing a minimum amount of the elements which cause the ossific blockages in the system. An English physician, Dr. C. F. De Lacy Evans, who made many researches in regard to our food, comes to the conclusion that more fruit should be eaten, especially apples, grapes and bananas, they being rich in nutritious elements. Being de ficient in nitrogen, they are best for elderly people, as they keep the blood in a better condition than flesh.

Flourens, in his well-known work on "Human Longevity," cites the case of the Italian centenarian Cornaro, whose recipe for health and long life was extreme moderation in all things. Flourens himself insists that a century is the normal life, but the fifty years beyond, and even two hundred years, are human possibilities under advantageous conditions. Hufeland also believed in two hundred years as an extreme limit. Sir James Crichton Browne, M. D., concedes, in a late address, that Flourens was right. Duration of growth gives the length of life. Hufeland held that the human body grows till the age of twenty-five, and that eight times the growth period was the utmost limit of man. But if twenty years be taken as the time of growth, even five times that will give us a century. According to Flourens and Cuvier, man is of the frugivorous or fruit and nut-eating class of animals, like the gorillas and other apes and monkeys. Man has not teeth like the lions and carnivorous beasts, neither has he teeth like the cows and herbivorous ones. Intestmes in the man are seven or eight times the length of the body; the lion's are but three times the length of his body. Herbivorous animals, like the cow, have intestines forty-eight times the length of

So, judging man by his teeth, his stomach and his intestines, he is naturally and primitively frugivorous, and was not intended to eat flesh. Fruit is aperient, and apples act on the liver, and are good brain food also, as they contain much phosphoric acid. As to the effect of certain climates, perhaps too much stress has been laid upon that. We find that Thomas Parr. who lived in England, died in his one hundred and fifty-third year, and was dissected by the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Dr. William Harvey (who expressed no doubt of his age), was never out of his native country. Accounts of men who have lived to extreme age in Ecuador and Mexico indicate possibilities. A climate that allows much outdoor living is the best for health. More depends on food than on any climate. Exereise, fresh air to live in and to sleep in, daily bathing and freedom from medieine are the important things. In July, 1895, the Courier-Journal, of Louisville published a long account of James Me-Mullin, who died in Carlisle county. Ky., at one hundred and seventeen years of age. When Buffon, Hureland, Flourens, and men of that class, who had studied the subject, believed in the possibility of one hundred and fifty or two hundred years of life, the subject is not to be laughed at.

# GLEANED FROM THE RAILS.

The French government proposes to impose fines upon railway companies for trains that start after the time mentioned in the time tables.

George W. Walsh, of Nevada, Mo., claims to be one of the oldest railroad men in the United States. He began his railroad career at Schenectady, N. Y., in July, 1842. Gelivora, which is the northern-

most railroad station of the world, received five hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of ore from the iron mines in Sweden last year. Edison says there is practically no

imit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad. He thinks the greatest speed will come when electricity is obtained direct from coal.

INDUSTRIAL AND STATISTICAL.

STATISTICS show that divorced men remarry to a greater extent than divorced women. GERMANY's output of pig iron last

year was 5,559,322 tons, an increase of over 600,000 tons, or more than 12 per cent., over 1893. It appears from available statistics

that the birth of undersized children is of more frequent occurrence than that of boys and girls who are abnormally developed.

FIVE MILLION cans of tomatoes were put up in this country last year. And yet there are people living in this country who can remember when tomatoes were not eaten. They were called love apples, and raised for ornament.

### DON'T BELIEVE THAT this world was made for your

special benefit. THAT the person who chews gum in public is a lady. THAT your baby boy is really the brightest child ever born.

That the troubles you worry over are half as serious as you think them. THAT our professions will help us much if our lives do not come up to

THAT your granddaughter will smile at your finery as you do at your grandmother's. THAT it really is so much harder to say the pleasant thing than the disagreeable.

QUEER OBSERVATIONS. OBSERVING barbers declare that men

with heavy beards are most apt to be bald. EAGLES always drive away their oung as soon as the latter are able to

fly well. AT Heazig, Hungary, on October 11, 1894, four perfect rainbows were seenthree smaller ones inside the main or primary bow.

J. W. Jones, of Robertson, Ky., has found a nearl on which is the perfect outline of a man's hand. Seen through a microscope even the veins appear. It s valued by experts at \$150.

Sweets in Tobacco.

Molasses, licorice, fig juice, glycerine and some other substances are used to give sweetness to chewing tobacco, while in some brands salt is also employed and various aromatic essences are used for their flavor.

Advertising Rates.

	The large and reliable openiation of the Cambria Fureman community it to the invorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:  1 inch, 3 times
r year in advance. NUMBER 16.	Business items, first insertion, ic., per line subsequent insertions, ic. per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50 Auditor's Notices. 2.50 Stray and similar Notices. 2.50 Ear Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of lumited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and excelosing executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

PICKINGS FROM EUROPE.

The people of Great Britain consume less tobacco per head than those of any other civilized country, only twenty-

three onnees to the inhabitant. THE German reichstag has voted to appropriate 4,000,000 marks for the Kniser Wilhelm memorial. The second installment of the fund has been ordered

THE Belgian government has decided to propose to the chamber of deputies to annex the Congo Free State to Belgium. Premier De Burlet says the

The pores of the skin are so fine that powers will not object. it is estimated that there are thousands PRESIDENT FAURE is still reaching of them to every square inch of surout for popularity in France. He has just paid a bill of \$20,000 for a quarter MISS HENRIETTA RHODES says that of a bottle of wine supplied to every there is silk enough in a single cocoon soldier in the army with which to drink to extend a distance of five hundred

his health. A MONUMENT to King Ludwig II. of The very finest of sheep's wool is Bavaria was erected some months ago three times the diameter of the coarsest at Murnau, but not paid for. The comspider's webs, or only fifteen hundredth mittee in charge sent the bill for the deficit, 4,000 marks, to the prince regent,

who paid it. At Berne recently a husband and wife, both Russians, took their degrees of doctor of philosophy at the same time. They were examined in adjoining rooms, the examining professors

going from one to the other. In a Hungarian village recently a farmer tried to shoot his tenth wife and her father. He explained that the previous nine wives had all consented to be divorced when he asked them. but that this one had annoyed him by refusing, owing to the injudicious ad-

LITTLE SMILES.

vice of her father.

Ir figures never lie, then woman's shoulders are higher than her head -

Galveston News. Wicks-"They say old Hardup has ost his grip." Bicks "What a lucky old chap. I wish I could lose mine. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Simpson, Sr.-"Donn' yo' sass me, nigger!" Mr. Simpson, Jr.—"I ain't er sassin yo." Mr. Simpson, Sr. Wal, den, doan look ez if yo' wor!"-

not want her to pet him. He would have a woman-whom he dislikes do it. -Atchison Globe. OLD OFFENDER-"Wat yer arrestin" me fer? I hain't done nothin' fer a

Unless a man loves a woman he does

LAKE MAGGIORE, Switzerland, has year." Officer- That's the time ve hit waters of three different colors. On it right; the charge is going to be vathe east, brick-red; north, pure green; grancy." Kate Field. Visitor-"This must be a remarkably healthy locality. I never saw so many

old people in as small a town before." clare that each is probably a sun as The Local Pessimist—"Yas, they keep a-livin' on because this here place ain't The deepest gold mine in the world one no decent man wants to be found is at Eureka, Cal.; depth, 2,290 feet; dead in "-Indianapolis Sentinel.

SHE sighed. She had been looking into the mirror, but still she sighed. "Yes," she admitted, "I have reached the age when I must expect to stand up in a crowded car. I can neither get a eat on account of my youthful beauty nor by reason of my helpless old age." Indianapolis Journal.

CHANGED HIS ROOM.

The Landford Didn't Want His House Chopped to Pieces. Peter Cartwright, the famous west-

ern preacher, was a man of action. On one occasion he went to a large hotel where he was unknown, and asked for a r.m. He was dusty and travel the ined, and none too prepossessing in appearance, and the boy led him up three flights of stairs and through several crooked passageways, till he reached the small apartment which had been assigned to the preacher. Peter Cartwright looked about him and then said to the boy:

"And how am I to find my way out of this place, I should like to know?" Ring the bell, sir," responded the lad. "Just ring the bell and somebody will come and show you the way down-"Humph!" said the preacher. "I

know these bells; the more you ring them the more nobody comes! Send the landlord to me. The boy departed, and presently the

proprietor of the hotel came bustling apstairs to know what was the matter, Have you a hatchet in the house?" lemanded Peter Cartwright. "A hatchet!" echoed his host. "Why.

certainly, sir, we have one, but what do you want of it?" "I propose to blaze my way out of this place," replied the preacher. That's what they do out where I came from, if they get lost in the woods; and

if there should be a fire here, or for any reason I should want to get out in hurry, that's what I propose to do!" The landlord looked at his guest's resolute face, and without another word seized the preacher's bag and led the way down two flights of stairs to a room which was quickly and easily reached from the hotel entrance.

"All right," said Peter Cartwright, when he had surveyed his new quarters and "got his bearings;" "all right! No matter about the hatchet." Youth's Companion.

Things Learned in the Morgue. The old keeper of the morgue in this

sity, who has seen hundreds of unknown bodies exhibited for identification, has arrived at some interesting conclusions, says the Philadelphia Rec-THERE is no land flowing with milk ord. If the face of the dead person is perfectly composed and natural, of ourse, intimate friends or relatives recognize them immediately. But, he says, if the face is distorted through pain or disfigured by injuries, a casual aequaintance can identify the body much easier than the closest relation. Gorxo out on a wet night to hear He explains this by saying that people who have known a person well for a ong time lose sight of the features and see rather the personality reflected in the lines of the face. A casual acmaintance notes the features, and can recognize them when seen again, even if consideably distorted.

> American Wit. Lord D., a proverbial hater of America and Americans, was dining in Paris. Next to him at a table sat a noted Newport belle. The conversation had drifted to a discussion of American topies, and Lord D. expressed his usual hatred of all things on this side of the water. Finally he made the assertion but he saw no good manners anywhere in America. This angered the Newport girl, but she replied with apparent meoncern: "What poor letters of introduction you must have had, my lord!" There was no more unpleasant talk about Americans that evening.

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