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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

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

NUMBER 23.

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A Queer Organization of Prisoners Behind the Bars.

The Kangaroo Court and Its Various Officials—An Initiation Into the Mysteries of the Mystic Order.

The most interesting of these impromptu clubs is the one called in the Setuacular "The Kangaroo Court." Itfound almost entirely in county jails a which petty offenders and persons waiting trial are confined. During the day, writes Josiah Flynt in Harper's Magazine, the prisoners are allowed the freedom of a large, hall, and at night they lodge in cells, the locks of which are sometimes fastened and sometimes not. The hall contains tables, benches, daily papers, and in some instances stoyes and kitchen utenals. The prisoners can and do walk, imp, and play various games. After awhile these games become tiresome and "The Kangaroo Court" is formed. It consists of all the prisoners, and the efficers are elected by them. The posifions they fill are the "judgeship," the "searchership," the "spankership," and general "juryship." To illustrate the duties of these various officials, I shall give a personal experience in a county jail in New York state. It was my first encounter with "The Kangaroo Court." I had been arrested for sleeping in an empty "box car." The watchman found me and lodged me in the station house, where I spent a most gloomy night, wondering what my punishment would be. Early in the morning I was brought before "the squire," He asked me what my name might be, and 1 replied that "it might be Billy Rice." "What are you doing around here, Billy?" be queried further.

"Looking for work, your honor." "Thirty days," he thundered at me, and I was led away to the jail proper. I had three companions at the time. and after we had passed the sheriff and his clerk, who had noted down all the facts, imaginary and otherwise. that we had cared to give him about our family histories, we were ushered pell-mell into the large hall. Surrounded in a twinkling by the other our general principles and misdemeanors. This over, and a few salutations exchanged, a tall and lanky rogue cried out in a loud voice:

"The Kangru will now kleet!" There were about twenty present, and they soon planted themselves about no in a most solemn manner. Some rested on their haunches, others lounged against the walls, and still others sat quietly on the flagstones. As soon as entire quiet had been reached, the tall fellow, who, by the way, was the judge, instructed a half grown companion, whom #c nickmamed the searcher," to bring his charges against the newcomers. He approached us solemnly, and in a most conventional manner, and said:

"Prisoners-you are charged with bayin' boodle in yer pockets. What does ye plead -guilty or not guilty?" I was the first in line, and pleaded

not guilty. "Are ye willin' to be searched?" reslect the indee. "I am, your honor," I replied.

Then the searcher inspected all my pockets, the lining of my cont, the leather band inside my hat, my shoes and socks, and, finding nothing in the shape of money, declared that I was guilliess.

"You are discharged," exclaimed the indge, and the jury ratified the decision

with a grunt-A young fellow, a vagrant by profession, was the next case. He pleaded not guilty, and allowed himself to be searched. But unfortunately he had forgotten a solitary cent, which was in his vest pocket. It was quickly confiscated, and he was remanded for trial on the charge of contempt of the "Kan-"The next victim pleaded guilty to the possession of thirty-six cents, and was relieved of half. The last man. the guiltiest of all, although he pleaded proceed, was found out, and his three dollars were taken away from him in stanter. He, too, was charged with contempt of court. His case came up oon after the preliminaries were over. and he was sentenced by the judge to walk the length of the corridor one numbered and two times each day of his onfinement, besides washing all the

dishes used after dinner for a week. After all the trials were over, the contiscated money was handed to the connine turnkey, with instructions that it be invested in tobacco. Later in the day the tobacco was brought into the iail and equally divided among all the prisoners:

The next day I, with the other late arrivals, was initiated as a member of he kummroo court. It was a very simale proceeding. I had to promise that would always do my share of the neestory cleaning and washing, and also e homest and fair in judging the cases this a might come up for trial.

Since then I have had opportunities sandying other kangaroo courts, but my have all been very much like the ne I have just described. They are oth socialistic and autocratic, and a times they are very funny. But wherever they are they command the respect of jailbirds, and if a prisoner inults the court he is punished very severely. Moreover, it avails him nothing to complain to the authorities. He has too many against him, and the best thing he can do is to become one of them as soon as possible.

Bangor's Relief Method. A novel and effective plan for the relief of the suffering poor of Bangor. Me., has been put in operation by the relief committee of that city this win-

ter. Paper bags were distributed among the householders, accompanied by a printed slip, saying: "Please put in this bag any contribution you may wish to make, however small, and return to -- ." The result was very satisfactory. Many people in moderate ircumstances had before refrained from giving because of the smallness of their contributions, but this method opened a way for the mite of each one to reach the proper channel for the relief of the poor. The paper bags were eturned, containing groceries, provisions that were not immediately perishable, clothing and money. The small individual gift in the aggregate became a mighty collection of food and cloth-

ing for the relief of distress.

TEN DAYS IN A TREE.

With Nothing But Chinese Medicines and a Pair of Boots to Eat.

A Chinese miner, who, with a companion, was lost in the snow amid the rugged mountains of Plumas county has been found, nearer dead than alive. For ten days, says the Oroville Mereary, he lived in a hollow tree, with nothing to eat but some Chinese medicine and scraps of leather cut from his boots. When rescued by a party of white miners his feet, from which be had cut the boots for food, were terri bly frozen, and he was so weak he could hardly move. The searchers could find no trace of his companion, who is certain to have perished.

There was a large number of Chinese mining at Brown's Hill, and February 25 two of the number left the camp to go to La Porte a distance of sixteen uiles, to procure some Chinese medicine, for the use of the members of the camp. Then the weather was good, and the two Chinese proceeded safely over the snow to La Porte, procured the medicine, stayed over night and started back the next morning. During their trip back on the 26th a snowstorm came up and the Chinese became bewildered and hopelessly lost in the rough, mountainous country. They each had different ideas as to which direction to take, and finally quarreled and separated. One of them had not gone far before he found a hollor tree, wherein he was somewhat shelt. A from the storm. He had matches with him and built a small fire, and, crouching over that, he lived for ten days. When their ompanions did not return to Brown's Hill the Chinese became alarmed and went to La Porte, where they ascertained that they had been there and started back. Then the white men about Cascade and Lumpkin were notified and search parties went out.

The other day John Kitrick, while searching with a companion for the lost man, noticed smoke down in a canyon. He went down there, and in a tree found the poor Chinese nearly dead. Leaving him there, Mr. Kitrick went for help, and the unfortunate man was

taken to the settlement on a sled. His experience during those ten days had been fearful. As the names of hunger came upon him he took off his boots, parelied them over the fire, and ate nd drank the medicine. When he found his boots were all gone and his feet frozen and he was so weak he could not stand, he had given up all hope. So grateful was he that when camp was reached he gave his rescuers. fifty dollars in gold dust, all that he had. He will recover.

THE MALARIA MICROBE. An individual Organism of Independent

Growth. An eminent Italian scientist, who is an acknowledged authority on malaria and its causes, tells us that no matter how saturated with moisture soil may be, it is not of necessity unhealthy. The malarial microbe is not a production of the soil, neither is it the cause or effect of decaying vegetable matter. It is an independent organism, and has as rough an individual growth and development as sheep and eattle. It must be present in the soil in order to bring about those conditions known as malarial. It is an established fact that this microbe exists, as it has been cultivated and carefully observed. For its perfect growth and increase, a tempersture of about sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit is necessary, and there must be a certain amount of humidity in the soil as well as free atmospheric action. Perfectly dry soil, or even that which is only slightly damp, will not present a favorable breeding-ground for malarial germs, and they either perish altogether or remain dormant until moisture puts the earth into more favorable conditions. The favorite and predisposing situations for malaria, then, are low places where there is stagnant water. The colony once well established, the broiling sun of summer and the continuous and steamy moisture cause these small but mighty creatures to multiply with amazing rapidity, and the atmosphere becomes literally charged with them. To remain in these localities is to inhale and absorb them by the million. There is one saving possibility in the situation, and that is the cultivation and drainage of the soil. Malaria will not flourish on a thick sod, therefore a liberal sowing of grass and a reasonably thorough system of drainways and ditches are the safest remedies for this evil. Tree-planting is useless; even the encalyptus has no preventive or counteractive quality whatever. To sum up the whole ease, a good hay crop is the best auti-malarial agent that can be applied to low ground; for where grass roots form a thick mat, there is little or no atmospheric action on the soil, and, consequently, no microbes of this much-dreaded sort.

Mirrors That Are Transparent. A great many devices are known for the purpose of enabling people in a house to see what is going on in the street without opening their windows.

A new invention of this nature is reported from Halberstadt, Germany, being a plan for so silvering glass that it reflects the image when looked at from one side, but when looked at from the other is as transparent as ordinary window glass. If this is glazed in a dwelling-room window anyone inside can see all the life of the street, while any passer-by looking in at the window will see but a mirror and nothing more. This avoids, therefore, the annoyance sometimes encountered in glazing either clear window glass or ground glass, in combining the special advantages of both. One object would be that many people might stop to adjust their personal appearance at such mirrors. An innovation on reverse lines is that recently made in one of the Vanderbilt ball rooms, where the windows by day become large mirrors by night through mechanical arrange

ments, and thus add simply but wonderfully to the brilliance of the scene. A Pretty Peser ption. "Take," said Henry Norman, "the light from the eyes of a sister of mercy at her gracious task, the smile of a maiden looking over the seas for her lover, and the heart of an unspoiled hild, and materialize them into a winome and healthy little body, crowned with a mass of jet black hair and dressed in bright, rustling silks, you would have the typical Japanese woman." A somewhat enthusiastic estimate, borne out by others.

ON THE ISLE OF PAIMUS. A Visit Among Happy People Who Dwell

in Primeval Simplicity. Situated in the Ægean sea, south of Smyrna, and less than twenty-five miles from the mainland of Asia Minor, Patmos is ten miles long, five wide, and less than thirty in circumference. A narrow isthmus divides the island into almost equal parts north and south, with Port Scala on the east and Port Merika on the west, Here stood the ancient city, and here St. John landed, writes Bishop Newman in the New York Christian Advocate. The coast is deeply indented. The cliffs rise as if out of the sea. The valleys are deep and solemn. The mountain peaks attain an altitude of one thousand feet, from which we had a view of the islands and islets, of bay and sea, of vale and summits whose magnificence is beyond the limits of language. Here and there the palm and the olive, the fig and the mulberry, the express and the oak, the almond and the pine, adorn the island and give industry to the people. Five thousand people dwell there in peace, industrious and quiet. Order reigns, and one policeman is the guardian of life and property. Patmos is one of the "forunate isles." No Turk has trodden its soil; no mosque shadows its landscape. The small government tax of twenty-five hundred dollars is annually carried by a deputy to the pasha of Rhodes. It has never had piracy nor slavery nor the plague. The air is

clear and heavenly. The people are

Greek Christians, gentle, intelligent and happy. As we passed through the streets they came to the door and saluted us with genuine hospitality. From the early dawn till our arrival, the bold, massive, southwestern cliffs of Patmos, like some huge cyclopean wall rising from the sea, appeared to view, and against this dark background a solitary sail was seen, white in the morning light, moving slowly in the light breeze toward some neighboring island. The approach was enchanting; hour after hour in the stillness of the dawn we drew nearer and nearer; the illusion of nearness was fascinating, yet deceptive. The winds and the waves had indented the rock-bound shore and carved out many a grotto which resounded to the voice of the deep. Now Mount Elias was distinctly seen, a thousand feet from sea leve crowned with a white temple to the prophet, and anon the white city appeared on the distant hills which cluster around the "Monastery of St. John the Divine." As it was near the Greek Easter, a month later than the Latin, an ancient custom was observed, and the exterior of each dwelling was

whitened in memory of the great event. Soon we entered the quiet harbor of La Scala, land-locked, describing two thirds of a circle wherein ships were at anchor. The lower town, the village of Scala, the principal port, is on the east side of the isthmus, on the shores of a quiet little bay, wherein one-third of the people live, mostly merchants, who deal in figs, grapes and other fruits. The upper town is on a lofty hill, half an hour's ride up a steep road paved with huge round stones, hard to the foot of man and beast. Our arrival excited the little village. Men, women and children looked upon us wonderingly. Crowds

followed us, gave us flowers and welcomed us to their homes. At the gate of the monastery the monks received us in a formal and gracious manner, and we were guests in the "Monastery of St. John the Divine," on the "isle that is called Patmos."

TEMPERED WITH ELECTRICITY.

Italian Invention of Interest to Wine Makers and Wine Drinkers. Italian wine merchants have reason to congratulate themselves on the introduction of the electrical process for the aging of wines, in the wine-produc ing provinces of Italy. The process, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is said to render possible extraordinary modifications in the bouquet and body of the vintage, and the suggestion has been made that it might be employed with advantage in the correction of faults frequently apparent in California wines, arising from the richness of the soil on which the grapes have been grown.

But the tempering of wine is only one of many uses to which electricity is now put in the wine-producing in dustry. In an establishment in Al geria, where the Arab labor was uncertain and unsatisfactory, a generating plant has been erected for doing the whole work. The plant consists of a compound dynamo and a steam engine. The current from the dynamo is utilized for lighting purposes, and for the operation of seven electric motors, ranging from two to ten effective horse-power. One motor drives a one ton crane, which lifts boxes of grapes from the ground floor to the beating room; three motors operate the beaters and presses; and the remaining three are coupled direct to the centrifugal pumps, which keep the must moving in the tuns.

The work of the electric motors extremely variable, and consequently there is much fluctuation in the load of the generating dynamo. All trouble, however, in the lighting circuits is obviated by a perfect system of regula-

Old-Time Weather Prophet. What is supposed to be the oldest European book on meteorology, Reyman's "Weather Booklet" (Wetterbucchlein), published at Augsburg in 1505, has recently been reprinted, and it shows that in this science, as in nearly all others, the beginnings of our knowledge came from the east. Reyman's rules for foretelling the weather are highly commended for their good sense. They were derived from the Arabs, who taught us chemistry, astronomy, mathematics and any other things, for which we have ceased to be grateful to them.

THE CHURCHES.

OUT in Walton, Kan., a church festival was postponed on account of a dance. It is stated that there are 103 Baptist churches in Ohio which have no Sunday schools.

THE Hon. Leander J. Monks of the Indiana supreme court is a member of the Epworth league.

A Long sermon entirely in blank verse was the Christmas surprise Rev. W. O. Lowe, of Sacramento, sprang on his unsuspecting flock.

ON AN OYSTER BOAT.

Trim Little Vessels That Are Seen on Chesapeake Bay.

How the Bivalves Are Dragged from Their Sait Water Beds - Tools and Methods of Work of the Oystermen-Selling the Catch.

These vessels are usually manned by four or five men and a cook. A good supply of food is always taken on board before leaving port, but should this run short there are plenty of the choicest oysters to be had for the opening.

In Chesapeake bay, says the Washington Post, the oyster is indigenous, and there and in its tributaries are where the "beds" are located. To these the "sea farmer," or oysterman, goes, loads up his boat with "seed," and, sailing to his "grounds," throws off his cargo of young oysters. Infant oysters so treated are called "layovers."

Standing on the deck of each oyster boat is a tall machine, consisting of two iron uprights with a reel mounted between them, at the end of which is a crank and a system of cogs and ratchets. This is the "winder." Coiled around the winder is an iron chain, to which is attached the "dredge." The dredge is made o can iron rod and a bagshaped web of interwoven iron rings. and a row of teeth fastened to the tooth bar is near the lower end. At the side of the boat are long iron rollers, over which the enain and dredge rolls, dredge catches and "chocks." Such is the tackle used for the planting, trans-

planting, and catching of the oyster. The spawn of the oyster is deposited during the summer and adheres to some object in the water. An old shoe, a bottle, a lost anchor, or the cast-off shell of a crab is as good as anything for the young oyster to cling to until he has the nerve to let go and paddle his own canoe. In about two weeks it is apparent to the eye that these objects have become covered with enterprising young oysters. A single oyster shell will hold hundreds of them. In a year they are as large as a nickel, and in three years they will be marketable.

A great many oystermen raise their own seed. It is done by using the oyster shells which have been opened at the restaurants and bringing them to their beds, where they are thrown overboard. This is done usually between July and August. The spawn adhering to these shells soon forms thrifty young oysters.

When inshore oysters are taken into deep water it is called transplanting. After they have been about a month in deep water they are gathered for the market. Sometimes strong winds so cover these transplanted oysters with sand and mud that the dredgers cannot reach them. Some oysters are marketable in a year, while others require from two to five years. When the oyster boat arrives at the

"grounds" the anchor is east and the dredge thrown overboard. A rope is always attached to the dredge to prevent its loss in case its chain breaks. Then the anchor is "shipped," sail set. and the boat sails over the grounds. dragging the dredge behind. When she is "brought to" the cranks turn and the rattling chain brings slowly to the surface the dredge and its catch. It is hauled aboard over the roller, and its contents, consisting of crabs, crawfish, young sharks, fish, seaweed and oysters, are dumped on the deck. The fish are thrown back in the water, but if "borers," "conks," or starfish are found they are killed, for they destroy the oyster. The dredge is dumped overboard again and the boat sails back over the same ground, and so

sails from daylight until dark. Before the dredge was invented a wide rake, with curved teeth and a long handle, was let down into the beds, and by hand the oysters were hauled on deck. This was called "tonguing." There is as wide difference between a "tonguing iron" and a "dredge" as there is between a hand scythe and a two-horse reaper.

From heaps of oysters on the deck the best are separated from the "plants," undergrown oysters and 'trash." For this purpose the culler uses as slender hammer called a "culling iron," that is round at one end and flat at the other. With this he hauls the oysters towards him and knocks the clusters of oysters apart and sorts them into piles called "cullings," "selects" and "extras." The "plants," under-grown, and empty shells are thrown back, as they help keep the "ground

above the nind." The night is always welcome to the oysterman, for his work is hard, though accompanied by much novelty. The coming up of the dredge is always attractive, for its gatherings are never

NOT DEGENERATING. Mankind in No Danger of Becoming a

CRace of Dwarfs. It appears from the results of scientific measurements recently made in France that the average stature of man is neither increasing nor decreasing. The skeletons of the men who inhabited France at a period when Europe was the home of lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, hyenas and reindeer are of very nearly the same size as those of the French people of to-day. Yet, says Youth's Companion, the

surroundings amid which these early men lived were remarkably different from those enjoyed by their successors. Their best abodes were caves, and to hold possession of them they had to wage warfare upon such fierce beasts as the saber-toothed tiger and the cave bear. Without our modern weapons it

would seem that they should have possessed superior bodily powers, but there is no evidence that they did. They had human cunning, however, which always prevails over brute strength. Later came the ancestors of the

Gauls and Franks, and they seem to have slightly exceeded the cave men in stature, and also to have been a trifle taller than their modern descendants. One interesting fact shown by the measurements is that there has been a perceptible gain in the stature of women as compared with that of men

since the days of the tiger fighters in

France. Taken as a whole, this evidence shows that there is no danger that mankind will become a race of dwarfs. and no likelihood of their developing into giants.

FORTY-SIX MARRIAGES A DAY.

A Novel Breton Custom with Many Picturesque and Mirchful Features. The peasants of Brittany and their quaint dress and customs have long furnished rich material for the artists and writers who flock thither in summer. It is in the winter, however, when the painters and frivolous Parisians have flitted homeward, that a unique ceremony takes place in the picture sque commune of Plongastel. Since time immemorial, says the New York World, it has been the custom there not to marry during Advent, and so early in January each year there is s day set apart for the wholesale wedding of those who have succeeded in

arranging their affairs of the heart

during the holy season. The number

of couples united on these occasions is

generally above a score, but the record

was broken this year when forty-six were married in a single day. There is no better example of the proverbial thriftiness of the Breons than this custom. The families of the young people com-bine and secure from the innkeepers a considerable abatement in the cost of the catables and drinkables which are consumed in large quantities after the ceremony. A great number of people from neighboring towns are al ways present at this annual knot tying which is made exceedingly attractive by the picturesque costumes of the participants. The maidens wear white caps from which stream long, bright solored ribbons. Their dresses are rimmed with gold fringe or yellow. satin, and they wear light green or greenish yellow aprons. About the waist is bound a gold-fringed sash of due silk. The men wear short trousers of brown cloth, round jackets of various shades of blue, worsted belts of

The religious ceremony is preceeded by the civil one at the Mairie, or town ball. At this, in order to conform with the French law, it is necessary to read to each ccuple that lengthy portion, of the code which relates to marriage. The strain upon the voice of M. Nicole, the mayor, was so great at the last occasion that he was compelled to devote two entire foreneous to the forty-six

the same color, green vests and black

hats ornamented with white and blue

After the ceremony at the church the newly wedded pairs, observing an ancient custom, proceed in a body to a shrine of great antiquity outside the village, after which they scatter among the wine shops of the town, where feasts have been prepared for them and their mests. This year the accommoda tions were insufficient, and many ate in tents. The fetes which follow the weddings last a week and are marked by a vast consumption of food and drink, the singing of Breton songs, and general mirth and joility.

For generations none of the inhabitants has ever married outside of Plougastel, for he or she who seeks a mate in the world beyond the narrow bounds of the commune is cond anned to perpetual and complete ostracism.

YOUTH RENEWED. What the Magic of Modern Science Has-

Accomplished At a recent meeting of a medical as sociation in Philadelphia one of the speakers drew attention to the significant facts that the average length of life is increasing and that the period of activity, in which the best work accomplished, with both men and women is extending. The advance of sanitary and hygienic science, says the Baltimore American, has offered fair prospect to the average man and woman for increase of days, and modern invention, by Jessening the wear and tear entailed by the discomforts of former generations, has still further prevented the waste of vitality and nervous energy. Life is also lengthened in another way, by the fact that time is minimized, and that travel and all necessary communication now take up a marvelously short space of modern life, leaving so much more time to devote to other objects that the practical effect is to add more days to one's ac-

With this increase of life and this extension of activity a man is far younger to-day than his ancestors were at a given age. The magic of modern times has literally performed that impossible miracle of olden times and egends-the renewal of couth. The wearing drudgery of labor has been vastly lightened on the one hand. while broader interests on the other seep the modern brain from the rusting process of age narrow lives and restricted ideas formerly brought on it. at a time when that brain is now in its Yet we hear all about us complaints

that the rush and wear of modern life is harrying men into premature graves at increasing rate. It is sadly true that the great virtue of temperance, of moderation in all things, has not been issigned its due importance in this rast scientific development. It is in spite of the advantages of the times, not because of them, that this longer life is not the lot of more. We appreciate the stores of vitality laid up by them for us, but will not resist the temptation to be intemperate in its use. The youth and strength of the brain and body are drawn upon too frequently. We will not be content to live within our vast means of vitality, but draw recklessly upon the fund, antil nature refuses to honor our drafts, and we find ourselves bankrupt. The business man of to-day puts into his career of comparatively few years the energy, the thought, the vigor, that former's spread over the enterprise of centuries. We speculate with our vital onergies, and sometime we stake all on a

He Dreaded a Repetition

single throw. But if we do not make a

safe investment of youth and health, it

is not for lack of the opportunities of

the times.

A minister in Glasgow was atmoyed by people talking and giggling. He pansed, looked at the disturbers, and said: "Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me: 'Sir, you made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in church, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot."

Advert sing Rates.

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don'tyou torget it. CLOSE QUARTERS.

The Thrilling Adventure of a Panther Hunter. Col. Barras, in "India and Tiger Hunting," says that during a pause in panther hunting, he and his companions were about to take luncheon on

the borders of an impenetrable covert

where the animal lay. He adds: The "tiflin-basket" stood just on the other side of my friend Sandford. I stretched across him to reach it with my right hand, and had just grasped the handle when a succession of short, savage roars broke upon our ears, mingled with the wild shouts of the untives, who were evidently being chased by that ferocious brute.

At this time I felt that my hat would probably do more for me than my gun; so I crushed it down on my head, seized the gun and faced the enemy. The panther came at me with lightning

Owing to the beast's tremendous speed, I could see nothing but a shadowy form with two large, round bright eyes fixed upon me with an unmeaning

stare, as it literally flow toward me. I raised my gun, and fired with all the care. I could exercise at such short notice; but I missed, and the panther bounded light as a feather, with its arms around my shoulders. Thus we stood for a few seconds, and 1 distincty felt the animal snuffing for my

Mechanically I turned my head so as to keep the thick-wadded cape of my belimet in front of the creature's muzzier but I could hear and feel plainly the rapid yet cautious efforts it was making to find an opening, so as to tear the great vessels that lie in the neck. I had no weapon but my gun, which was useless while the animal was closey embracing me; so I stood perfectly still, well knowing that Sandford would liberate me if it was possible to

As may be supposed, the panther did not spend much time in investigating the nature of a wadded hat-cover, and before my friend could fire the beast pounced upon my left elbow, taking a piece out, and then buried its long, sharp fangs in the joint till they met. At the same time I was hurled to the earth with such violence that I knew not how I got there, or what had become of my gun.

panther on top of me, and could feel ny elbow joint a abbling in anciout, as the beast ground its jaws, with a movement imperceptible to the bystanders, but which felt to me as if I were being riolently shaken all over. In a few seconds the lond and welcome sound of Sandford's ritle struck upon my ear, and I sat up. I was free, and the panther had gone. He had bounded away, shot. through the body, into a thicket, where he was afterward killed by a spear-

IN THE YEAR 1,000,000. The Last Man on Earth Will Be Smaller

Than a Fly-The surface of the earth is slowly but arely diminishing, says the scientists. All the landed portion will be submerged and the last man will be

drowned The ice is gradually accumulating at the north pole and slowly melting away at the south. Eventually the earth's center of gravity will suddenly change, and the last man will be crushed by the rush of movables that will quickly

glide over its surface. There is a retarding medium in space causing a gradual loss in velocity in all of the planets. The earth, when her revolutions finally cease, will be drawn nearer and nearer to the sun until the last man will be literally roasted off the face of the earth.

Beginning with the year 2000 A. D. humanity will commence to retrograde, and by the end of the year 1,000,000 man will be no larger and have no more intelligence than a plant louse. In that event there will be no "last man," remarks the St. Louis Republic. The sun's fires will gradually burn

out and the temperature cool; in conse-

quence the earth's glacial zones will

enlarge, driving shivering humanity

toward the equator. At last the habit-

able space will lessen to nothing and overcrowded humanity will be frozen in a heap. YEARS DID WELL FOR HIM.

He Bought the Boat That Brought Him Here Penniless. An interesting anecdote is told of the Inte Capt. Theodore Julius, whose death occurred recently. Some time ago, says the Philadelphia Record, Capt. Julius went over to a shipyard in Camden to take a look at the old packet ship Tonawanda, which was being converted into a coal barge. The captain took a particular interest in the old ship because of his having served as mate aboard her in the early '60s. While he stood watching the old vessel a total stranger approached him and asked: "Isn't your name Julius". The captain replied in the affirmative. "You were a mate on that ship in the summer of 18d19" "Yes," said the captain. "You don't remember me," continued the stranger, that I remember you very well. I was a steerage passenger on the Tonawanda. at that time, being on my way to this country. I've been pretty prosperous and I've just bought the old sleip and am going to make a coal barge of her. Strange, isn't it, that I should come to own the ship that brought me practically penniless to this country?" The captain agreed with him that it was very strange.

- Nickel -killskrik

Five cents was the value which a Texas farmer once placed upon a minister's prayer. The story is told in the Epworth Era of Rev. H. S. Thrall, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Texas. In company with a number of itinerants who were on their way to conference. Thrall stopped to spend the night with an old farmer. It was the custom then to settle the bill at night so that they might rise about three o'clock in the morning and ride a good way before breakfast, and lie by in the heat of the day. Dr. Thrall, acting as spokesman. of the party, said to the old farmer after supper: "We are a company of Methodist preachers going to conference. If you will get the family together we will have prayers with you." After prayers one by one settled his his bill. Dr. Thrall's turn came, and he asked for his bill. The old farmer replied: "Well, pa'son, I charged the rest twenty-five cents, but bein' as you prayed for us so good, I won't charge you but twenty cents." The brethren had the laugh on Dr. Thrall.

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