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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

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NUMBER 26.

# VOLUME XXIX. Elys Cream Balm

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"I could hardly stand; and salking without support was

"At last I saw an advertiserent of I voice E. Pinkham's ligitable timpound, and detiled to try it. The effect was thinishing. Since I took the fast battle my words has not tradical me, and, thanks only to too, I am may well. Every

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# SPAIN'S UNLUCKY KING.

Ominous Future for the Juvenile Monarch.

The Country Is Overburdened with Taxes and Harassed by Rebellions-Dark Spots in the Royal Family History.

The eyes of all the world have been urned upon Spain lately, both on account of the firing on the Allianca by a soanish gunboat and of the resignation of the Sagasta ministry under the most remarkable circumstances. Spain is a land of moods and tenses, and at prescat its people are engaging in both. The military, led by Field Marshal Martinez Campos, have been goaded to the point of open revolt by the tannts. deserved or otherwise of the press of Madrid. The press, with the customary candor and courage of newspapers, have decided to fight, if necessary, and have taken drastic precautions in barricading doors and in purchasing arms. A boy of nine is king of Spain under the regency of his mother, Queen Maria Christina, an amiable and estimable woman but a foreigner. The country is overburdened by takes, is harassed by rebellions, small though they may be, in Cuba and Manilla, and is threatened at home by military revoit. How long the royal house can withstand all these shocks remains to be seen. King Alfonso XIII., who will be un-

neky if superstition counts for anything, is the grandson of Isabella II., a woman with a number of pasts. Unlike the Isabella in the burlesque of "1492" she is not a "queen of great propriety," but is inclined toward ultra bohemianism. She came of good stock. Brood does not always tell; or, perhaps in this case, it told too much. She was born on October 10, 1.50, her father being Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and her mother Christina daughter of the king of the Two Sleifies, and granddaughter of Charles IV., another king of Spain. When three years old Ferdinand H. died, and Isabella was aclaimed queen under the regency of her mother. The latter had a love affair with a young dragoon, who, because of it, was created Duke de Rian- one house, but you can't rob me of my zares. After eleven years of "mar- memories by scattering them." riage" the pope bestowed a nuptia benediction upon them. Shortly afterward Isabella reached her majority, the age of thirteen, and at once validated her mother's left-handed marriage. Then Isabella concluded to follow in her mother's footsteps, and did so with such enthusiasm and energy that soon all Europe was aghast at the young girl's amours. This life lasted three years, when a family council was called, and it was decided to marry Isabella to her coasin on her father's side. Don Francisco d'Assizi. Despite vigorous objections by Queen Victoria, who objected to French predominance in Spain, the marriage took place on Isa-

bella's sixteenth birthday. Don Francisco was a physical wreek and had he been anyone but a duke he would have been considered an idiot. Naturally Isabella did not take kin. By to her husband, and bestowed her affections on Marshal Serrano. In 1851 Isabella became the mother of a son whose paternity was laid at the door of Serrano. This son afterward became Alfonso XII., the father of the present king. For thirty-five years Isabella reigned and revelled. Then came the revolution of 1868, and one night the wanton queen crossed the Pyrenees to find shelter at the court of Napoleon 111. Isabella's husband fived with the ex-queen while Alfonso, her son, went to school in Woolwich, England, In 1874 Alfonso was called to the Spanish. throne, and Isabella abdicated in his favor. The new king, who was only seventeen years old when recalled, proved a veritable Don Juan after his return to Madrid. Like his mother before him, his punishment came in the shape of an uncongental marriage with his cousin. The young queen died six months after her marriage, and Alfonso married again In the following year, his wife being Maria Christina, a daughter of Archduke Carl Ferdinand, of Austria, and a niece of the present emperor. Alfonso's excesses led to disease, and he died on November 25, 1887. On May 17 of the following year the queen gave birth to a posthumous

# child, King Alfonso XIII.

AS THE WORLD GOES ROUND. MOTTLED bricks are coming into asc for building purposes. They give a house the appearance of castile soap. Amsterdam will have next year an international exhibition of hotel arrangements and accommodations for travelers.

PHILADELPHIA'S council recently passed a boulevard ordinance which will east the city \$15,000,000 for improving and extending the boulevards of the city. Wooden pipes are used by the water-

works of Denver. They range from thirty to forty-eight inches in diameter and are made of Texas pine staves, banded with iron.

THE preliminary plans for the great southern exposition to be held in Baltimore in 1897, contemplate lifteen buildings to cost about \$1,600,000. A total expenditure of \$5,000,000 aside from pri-

vate investment is promised. A KNIFE is being brought out in England which has a nickel-plated handle. On this handle is stamped in remarkably prain letters the rates for letter and parcel postage, book and foreign postage, money orders, with also the rates for telegrams.

Mr. Vaux's Lawn Roller. The late Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, was a believer in progress and had little reverence for antiques as such -his hat to the contrary notwithstanding. A relative told recently how Mr. Vaux received a well-preserved section of one of the pillars of the Pantheon at Rome. It was sent to him by a friend who had some trouble in securing it, and considered it an interesting relic. He expected, on his return to America, to find the broken column standing upon the lawn of the Vanx residence, perhaps covered with ivy and looking down the ages rather scornfully at the degenerate civilization of the nineteenth century. He was horrified to hear, however, that

Mr. Vaux, not being in need of a

broken pillar just then, had turned it

into a lawn roller. It did duty in that

capacity for a long time, and is still in

possession of the family.

#### SENTIMENT IN FLATS.

Tender Associations About Places in

Which the City Nomad Locates.

"This moving about every year de stroys the sentiment of life," an old gentleman was overheard to say to a conneer one on a suburban train one day during the migrating period, reports the Chicago Times-Herald. "I've lived in the same house over on Michigan avenue ever since the fire of '71, and we managed to save a good many things from the old home to make the new one homelike. There is no one left now but myself and a daughter. Ten years ago, when she was married, my son-in-law could not buy a house, and they proposed to go into an apartment. I said no, they could come and live in the old home. Now every nook and corner of the place is dear to them. They were married there, and came back from their honeymoon to sit before the same grate fire where they had sat together in the days of their courtship. Their children have all been born in one room, and one has died and been carried out the front door,"

"Birth, marriage and death," answered the younger man. "One of our Cambridge philosophers has said that a house was not a home until these three things had happened in it, until the walls were saturated with joy and grief. Yes, that should make the place dear to your family. But I think you are mistaken about this moving from one house to another killing the sentiment for home. Most people love some locality for its associations. We have moved several times for material reasons, but there are places in which we have lived that my wife and I cannot pass without tender memories.

"There is a parlor in a downtown hotel where I proposed to her, a rustic seat in Lincoln park where she accepted me. We often go to sit on it now. There is a certain flat in a long row of them, whose windows seem to shine especially for us when we pass it at night, for there our child was born. And there is another from which a beloved brother was borne to his last home. The little parlor of the cottege in which we live now has been made glad by the marriage of a young girl friend of my wife's. It would be sweeter if all these things happened in

#### A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

How Two Warriors in the Interior of Africa Settled Their Love Affairs. Even in the interior of South Africa fealousy will induce men to fight. If two Matabele warriors offer the same number of cows to the father of a belle for her possession, arms are resorted to to decide the superiority of one or the other, and one of the combatants is usually killed in the contest. One of Mai, von Wissmann's officers accidentalby witnessed such a duel and described t as follows:

"Toward sundown while resting near an immense bowlder of the Ingogo brift' we were suddenly disturbed from sleep by yelling and a noise of clashing arms. Looking up I saw three Zulus jumping around and belaboring each other with thin sticks. Lasked my servant Tom what was the matter: He replied this was a duel for a woman. Upon sign of the umpire, who watched the fray, motionless, the sticks were changed for clubs, and another set-towith this formidable weapon followed. Suddenly another sign was given, the clubs were thrown away and both ran in different directions. About thirty yards from the former position both turned and lifted the assagais, throwing them at each other. One of the Zulus had approached our hiding place, behind the bowlder, so that I could almost touch him. Just as he lifted his spear for a second throw his adversary's assagai hit him in the breast. Without a sound he collapsed. The other - the victor - returned to the kraal to fetch the woman, now his."

# CELTIC CIVILITY.

It Is Manifested in the Most Ordinary The gift of the Irish peasant for making expressive and humorous

phrases is not by any means a fiction of literature. The use of "pat" phrases is natural to him. A clerical traveler in Cavan not long ago asked a peasant how far it was to a certain village and was answered:

"What! Only two miles?" said the traveler, who had before traversed the distance and found it a long road.

"Well, your raverence," answered the peasant, "it is two miles shtrong and rich, so to spake!" A somewhat similar story is told by one of Lord Zetiand's party, who were

making inquiries into the condition of a distressed district. They were crossing a lake; a gate was blowing and waves were dashing over the boat. The gentleman referred to had been assured that an Irish peasant, if treated well, will always agree with what is said to him rather than appear disagreeable. It struck the gentleman that here was a good chance to put the assertion

to the proof. "There is very little wind, Pat," he said to one of the boatmen. The answer came through the howling of the elements: "Very little, indade, yer honor, but fwhat there is is meighty shtrong!"

The Japanese are a very polite people, but they sometimes like to play a joke, in a roundabout oriental way, apon the men of the west. In the days of the Second empire, Baron Gros was sent to Japan to demand the opening of certain ports to French commerce. Among the rest he named to the Japanese ministers a certain city. The Japanese functionaries smiled so broadly when he preferred the request that the French ambassador asked them to tell him what gave them so much amusement; but instead of answering the Japanese ministers said:

"We will open the port in question, my lord, if France in her turn will open a certain port to us." "What port is that?" asked the

"The port of Liverpool." "But, your excellencies" (laughing),

'Liverpool is not a French port, but an English one." "Yes," answered the Japanese, "and the port you named is not in Japan, but in Korea."

The French ambassador was compelled to admit that the joke was against him.

#### A CLUB FOR JILTED MEN. Members Pledged to Wage a Loveless

War on the Fair Sex. I accepted an invitation the other day to dine with a friend at a club that he assured me was unlike, in some respects, any other club in the world, says a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. We went to Twenty-ninth street and entered a building that was not materially different in appearance from a thousand other houses in town that are used as residences by the well to do. The menu cards and the servants' buttons were marked by a neat monogram of the letters "J. C." My companion settled himself in an easy chair, and proceeded to explain.

"This club," he said, "owes existence to the whim of a very rich man who has hardly turned thirty years. He was engaged. The lady was wealthy, well connected and moved in the same social circles that he did. He was rich enough to satisfy any reasonable woman. Moreover, his character was beyoud reproach.

"Perhaps he was a little cold in his wooing. I don't know. He did not know what defeat meant. Perhaps he unconsciously took it for granted that any woman must find him all sufficient, and that it would be unnecessary, even unbecoming, to ply the ordinary lover's arts that are generally believed to be to fetching with the fair sex. At all events, the young lady one day gave him to plainly understand that he wouldn't do. She returned his presents-I don't suppose he had ever written her a love letter, so she couldn't return any burning literature-and told him to apply elsewhere for a wife. Considerably stunned, he could only exclaim: "Jilted! jilted!" He bought this house at first simply with the idea of living in it, but one day he chanced across a friend who had had a similar experience with the fair sex, and, after comparing notes, they decided to live together to pursue the same line of campaign in society; that is, to make themselves as interesting as possible to women, but never on any provocation to marry. Before long they heard of another acquaintance whose engagement had been broken by the lady, and they took him in. So, little by little, the affair has grown to its present proportions, a small, but se-

"And the initials J. C. mean, the-" "Jilted club, exactly. Every member must have been jilted, and every member is supposed to enter society freely and play for hearts-to take them, but never to surrender his own. In the event of his getting entangled and entering upon a new engagement his membership lapses at once."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL.

It Contains Remarkable Communications -A Specimen.

President Cleveland's daily mail fre-

quently contains some of the most remarkable communications that were probably ever indited, and if he acted upon the suggestions of one-third of them congress would be continued in session the year round, and the tariff bill constantly undergoing revision. The greater part of the queer letters, says the Columbus Dispatch, are from fanatics, who urge all sorts of remedial legislation to correct what they believe to be existing evils of government or the distress that has been brought about through the inaction of congress. The strangest of all letters was received a few days ago from a farmer living in one of the western states, who asks for an immediate session of congress to prevent a strike which he believes imminent among his laborers. This farmer says that a year ago he wrote to J. Sterling Morton. secretary of agriculture, for some rare varieties of seed, and also requested that two "gondolas" be forwarded, as he believed that there was a field for profitably raising what he termed that valuable variety of animal in his locality. The seed, he avers, was sent, and two strange looking birds, which have since produced a large flock that promises to steadily increase. The "gondolas," he says, are troublesome animals, and early in their career it became necessary to employ two laborers. at a cost of two dollars per day each, to care for them. As the number angmented additional help was required. until now the farmer has to call to his issistance quite a force of men to care for them. These men, with those employed around his farm, have threatened to strike, and the farmer asks that the president call congress in session to remodel this tariff law so that American labor may compete with cheap European workingmen. The "gondolas." the farmer asserts, have been at the bottom of all the trouble.

# THE CROP OF NOVELS.

Works of Fiction Form the Majority of Manuscripts Sent to Publishers. Novels form the largest part of the

book manuscripts received by publishing houses, says the Philadelphia Times. Out of 100 manuscripts received during a recent fortnight by a prominent publishing firm 62 were novels. In another case 51 out of 100 manuscripts submitted during three weeks were novels. This same publisher told me that sometimes the percentage of novels would reach 75 per cent. This tendency for novel writing is undoubtedly due to the fact that the greatest "hits" in the literary world are made with novels, and this stimulates the average writer to work in this field.

Of all these novels it is plain to be seen from the figures given in the preceding paragraph that scores must be written before one is accepted. And even if a writer has a novel accepted the percentage of success is decidedly against him. During this investigation process I selected fifteen recently published novels issued by six different houses and I learned that the entire number printed of these lifteen was 41,000 copies, or 2,700 copies of each. And in this fifteen 9,000 copies were printed of one novel-really the only successful novel of the lot. It is safe to say that of these fifteen novels the average sale of each will not reach 1,000 copies. But giving that number to each, the novel selling at \$1, the author would receive less than \$100 for his manuscript, deducting for mutilated copies and those sent to the newspapers, etc. I know case after case where authors did not receive \$50, all told, as a return for a novel, and sometimes very much less than that.

# THE JAPANESE FACE.

Prominent Men of Japan Who Resemble Americans.

Photographs of Noted State and Army Leaders That Might Pass for Those of Distinguished Men of the

The typical face of the Japanese race has become familiar in this country within a year through the pictures printed in the papers. At first it may have made rather an unfavorable impression upon the physiognomists and observers in general, but as people have become better acquainted with it through the study of its peculiarities it must have grown in favor. It differs from the face of other Asiatic races; it is obviously distinct from the Chinese. the Tartar, the Hindoo, the Malay and the Persian face. It bears a nearer resemblance to the Corean face than to any other in Asia. But in facial outlines, as in mental characteristics, the Japanese are more like the European races than are any other Asiatic people. Prof. Griffis, of Tokio, says that there are two marked varieties of feature in Japan which are strikingly portrayed in their own pictures. These are the broad, flat face of the lowest class and the oval face, with full nose, of the higher. Prof. Griffis has been further led to believe that the Japanese, whose origin has been lost in antiquity, are a mixture of two separate races, the one of which had extended southward from Siberia, hairy and broad featured, while the other, which approached from the southwest, had the Hindustani physiognomy and smooth skin. To this day the natives of the chief island, Nippon, regard those of the

The face of the mikado, as printed from its complexion, resembles that of many Americans who may be seen in the streets of New York any day. At first plance it seems to have sullen expression, but when closely studied it gives an idea of intellectual ity, thoughtfulness, steadfastness, cau-It is eminently indicative of the man's his traits, as known to the world. Any physiognomist, after thoroughly exfull of intelligence, kindly, and might

Princeton.

The typical Japanese face, as drawn and colored by native artists, bears less of a resemblance to the American or European face than when it is photographed, for the methods of Japanese art are peculiar. The real style and spirit of the face are best brought out by the camera. It is a face that must be studied very closely and very long and very often by anyone who would get a proper compre hension of it, or who would seek to gain an insight into Japanese character by means of it, or who would attempt to interpret the history of Japan by the distinctive physiognomy of its peculiar

#### WHY DON'T IT WOBBLE? Since Cotumbus.

land of the Pilgrims and Puritans.

considerably disturbed, and that we shall shortly feel a pronounced wob-

England, but perhaps the outlook is not so desperate as at first glimpse. White mountains, Bar Harbor, Newport and a thousand other New England summer resorts must in a very great degree restore the weight which existed before there were quarries in New England.

computed that there were in the western hemisphere, when Columbus set foot on it, not more than 1,000,000 human beings. There are now, at a very low esti-

mate, 101,000,000. These 100,000,000 of additional persons have increased the weight of the western hemisphere some 5,000,000 of tons, in the roundest of numbers. Surely there is an opportunity for a wobble in this state of affairs, and we ought to be conscious of it by this

tell us why we don't wobble. Nothing is more dreadful, says the Buffalo Courier, than this uncertainty when and where the commotion will begin. Probably only those who are

will keep their feet.

#### JAPAN'S EMPRESS

United States. lesser island. Yeso, who are called Ainos, as of inferior quality. The face here spoken of as typical of the natives

from Tokio portraits of him, says the New York Sun, is one which, apart tiousness, energy and level-headedness. character, as illustrated during his long and successful reign. All the features of it are well formed, and the bearing of the head is in accord with amining the emperor's face and head. would very surely pronounce a most favorable judgment upon them. The face of his wife, the empress, is oval, be taken for that of a fine-looking American or European woman, in so far as form and expression are concerned, yet not, perhaps, as regards complexion, though it is a truth that many Japanese women of rank, who

of Japan is that of the well-born Nip-

ponese, a people who probably owe

their origin to a cross between the

primitive Ainos and the later comers

rarely go out of the house, are fair com-The premier, Prince Ito, the great diplomatist, would pass here for a Colorado senator or a North Dakota speculator in town lots. Gen. Yamagata looks not unlike the late Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist, Marshal Oyama bears some resemblance to Grover Cleveland. Viscount Mutse would be fine looking for a white man. Vice Admiral Ito's double may be seen upon every block on Broadway any time afternoon. Dr. Depew, the Bowery 'peach," would smile if he saw one of the Japanese portraits in the Sun's collection of them, and Thomas C. Platt would smile if he saw another. The faces of a group of young Japs in a photograph belonging to the Sun look like those of any group of young Americans at Yale, or Harvard, or

# The Earth's Balance Must Have Changed

A New England scientist says there's going to be the dickens to pay if the rest of the United States continues to cart away granite and marble from the "It is not unlikely," says he, "that the equilibrium of the earth is already

Of course, if there is to be a wobble anywhere we would prefer it in New The summer rush of people to the

And there is another thing. It is

If there has been no wobble an explanation should be demanded. Some man of science should rise to

holding to the ear straps at the time

One of the Cleverest and Most Progressive Women of ther Land.

The empress of Japan is a clever woman according to the Japanese standard. That she is amiable goes without saying; she is deeply imbued with western ideas with regard to the status of woman, and the influence she has exercised in the state as well as the domestic circle has been worthy a woman born and reared among the most liberal ideas of the occident, says a writer in the Pall Mail Magazine. Her readers and teachers have found their seed falling into good will. She began at once to interest herself in silk culture, lacemaking and embroidery. Competent women were selected to instruct her majesty in the art of silk weaving and care of the worms, etc. Luce schools are under her patrounge, and she has never failed to encourage any industry and education among women. She is most benevolent, giving to charity with a free hand. It is said that she gives so liberally of her private allowagee that were it not for the cure of the chancellor of the exchequer she would be a bankeupt before the end of the first week of the quarter. The peereses school is especially under her fostering care, as well as several of the hospital in Tokio. She is particularly fond of children, and often goes into the chil dren's wards with her arms full of gifts for the little ones Each autumn there is held a fancy fair or basar for the purpose of raising money for the public charities, and her majesty makes a point of spending one afternoon there uving liberally; and, if one did not know that she was the empress, there would be no outward sign to discover her identity. She wore a tailor suit of dark blue, a scalskin clouk and blue bonnet, with feathers and aigreties when I saw her, and was fair to look upon. The entire surview of the palace and of the emperor's table is European, silver, porcelain and glass being marked with the imperial crest of the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemam, and

#### woven in the white napery and traced on the delicate porcelain surface. COMPASSES OLD AND NEW.

the kiri mon of the Poulownia imperi-

alis appearing on the decorative design

The Way of Muking a Good One at a Very Triffing Paperse The motion of a small craft in rough water causes the common compass card to jump about so much as to be perfectly useless to steer by, while a fluid compass remains steady and reliable under all circumstances and conditions.

There are several fluid compasses in the market at a reasonable neise, whileh can be depended upon in an emergency. generally alcohol, to grand against freezing, and is simply a development of a primitive company used by the daring seams n of the tweight century. The old-fashioned instrument, says a writer in Outing, consisted of an iron needle, one end of which was stuck into a piece of cork. The other and was well rubbed with a load-stone, and when the cork fleated in an eartherware bowl of water, the end so treated pointed to the magnetic north. In spite of the meager knowledge of these early navigators concerning variation and deviation, they generally managed to make a sufficiently good land-fall. It may not be generallly known that a sewing needle rubbed on a magnet and carefully propped buto a vessel of water will float and point to the north.

# MERCHANTS AND CRAFT GUILDS

A Sort of Trades Union That Existed in

the Twelfth Century. During the twelfth century merchant guilds arose in all the towns of importance in England, and in the next centure a further development of town life took piace in the theod craft guilds These associations were composed of the actisans engaged in a certala industry in a particular town. By the growth of population, it is evident that when the merchant guilds had attained their first century, there would be a considerable mumber of persons durilling in the town who would not be eligible to membership of the guild either as landholders or as the heirs of guildsmen Many of these would be skilled in some pursuit or callings and naturally they would adopt the best means of seems ng their rights and protecting their incrests by taking common action against the rest of the community.

The earliest craft guilds were those of the weavers and fullers of woolen doth, says a writer in the Westminster Review. The guild of bakers is nearly as old, and that of the leather dressers, or corvesars, dates from about the same period. At first there was a strumple between the morehant guids and the craft guilds, as the one body naturally trove to retain its mossouls of the government of the town and the other endenvored to share in its municipal privileges. But the circumstances of he time were such as to onick y unite the two bodies in a comion resistance to the tyranny of he sovereign power, or of the great endal lords. In turn, the monarch ound it good policy to foster the towns. with the object of developing their wealth, and savel acquiring a some of revenue for himself, as well as of bringng into existence a factor to counter balance the overgrown power of the

# NEWSY PICK-UPS.

THERE are 19,212 Lutheran deaconesses in Europe, an increase of 2,000 since 1891.

Figures is good now in Buffalo's water pipes. Recently an employe of the water department while flushing out a street hydrant collected, a string of good-sized perch and piles.

THE Maine Sons of the Revolution have just admitted to membership in their order the descendant of a Passaunquoddy Indian chief who fought for America in the days of irds.

The pressure of natural gas in a well at Apollo, Pa., during a cold spell forced a stream of water to a height of sixty feet. It spread in the form of an umbrella and froze, making a beautiful snow picture.

Two nextones weight of the miraculous water from St. Winifred's well is sent daily in scaled cans from Holywell to different parts of England, to America, and the British colonies. A large new hall is being prepared for this which is a white marble statue of the saint.

#### HYPHENATED NAMES.

tion or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.

Book and Job Frinting of all kinds neatly and executously executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

Business Items, first insertion, bec, per line Administrator's and Executor's Notices \$2.50

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the Uaw-

Inches, i year .....

l column, l year ...

Auditor's Notices

d linches | year | column | months | column | months | column | year | column | year | column | d months

Use of the Hyphen Is Usually a Piece of Senseless Snobbery.

Hyphenated names in Europe may be divided into two categories-namely: those wherein the hyphen is a mere piece of snobbery and affectation, and those wherein it is consequent upon a legal obligation. The latter are in the minority and are borne almost invariably by legatees and their descendants, who have inherited property, usually real estate, contingent mean their tacking the name of the testator on to their own. Or else they are men who have married beiresses and been accepted as husbands for the latter on the condition that they should append the family name of their wives to their

over patronymic People in the other category who use the hyphen merely with the object of creating the impression that they are of more ancient lineage than is really the case invariably prefix, instead of appending, the additional name. And t is this that enables one to distinguish the "bona-fide double-barrel." as Lord Randolph Churchill used to call them, from those who are not. For you have only to ask Mr. Ponsonly-Jones for the name of his paternal grandfather in order to find out that the old gentleman was a simple Jones. devoid of the aristocratic Ponsonly; whereas in the case of surnames adopted in deference to testamentary abspositions one will invariably find on inquiry that the paternal grandfather and ancestors here the first of the two

The persons who make use of hyphenated names without being compelled to do so are usually the owners of natronymies exernelatingly plebeian. who hope, vainly it is true, to redeem the commonplace character of their name by prefixing thereto one calunlated they trust, to ereste the impression that they are connected with some of the great houses of the nobility. Thus it is quite common to find Montmorency - Smiths. Plantagenet-Robinsons, and Vere de Vere-Browns.

#### TWO VIEWS REGARDING A CENT. Bank President Thought It Worth Bunt-

ing For, the Bookkeeper Didn't. The president of one of Wall street's wealthiest banks finished dictating a private telegram to his stenographer and, taking out some change to pay for the message, dropped a penny on the

"Johnson," he said, "just find that Johnson searched diligently, but the

coin refused to be found. "If you can't find it never mind. Get that telegram off and send Robert

Robert, one of the bank's messengers, came in, and was told to find the cent. He got under the desk and removing the thick fur rug, made a search after the missing coin without

"Well," exclaimed the president, testily. "get a light."

A candle was brought, and after a third attempt the penny was discovered and was handed to the president, who dropped it into his pocket without a word. Just then a customer came in "Ah, good morning, Mr. Jones," said

the president. "Will I renew your fifty-thousand-dollar loan at the same rate and time as before?" "Why, certainly, sire certainly. The

money market, I understand, is easier The next morning the head bookkeeper of the bank sauntered jauntily down to the correspondence department, took a cent from his pocket. tossed it to the mail clerk's desk and

asked for a penny stamp. The coin

twirled a merry dance on the desk,

then rolled off, plunged into the wastepaper basket, and was lost to view. "Confound it," exclaimed the bookkeeper, after poking among the papers a few times, "I can't bother with such a small thing as that." Producing an-

other penny he got his stamp and walked off. It may be added that the president's salary is well up in the thousands, and he is a very wealthy man besides. The bookkeeper has a salary of twen-

# ty-five hundred dodars, N. Y. Sun.

Moscow, Russia.

RATTLE OF THE CARS. Times engines, made by the J. T. Case Engine company of New Britain, Conn., have recently been shipped to

hour are often made by the Philadelphia & Reading and Central New Jersey engines. THE New York Central has some smolting cars equipped with corduroy

covered seats and green cambric cur-

Springs of over eighty-four miles an

tains to the windows. The German emperor's imperial train cost \$705,000, and took three years to construct. There are altogether twelve cars, including two nursery carriages. The reception saloon contains several pieces of statuery, and each of the

sleeping cars is fitted with a bath. But few persons are aware of the fast schedule made by the limited mail train over the Pennsylvania & Vandalia westward. The train leaves l'ittsburgh only 'ten minutes ahead of train No. 7, which is considered fast, and arrives in St. Louis six hours and fifty-

two minutes ahead of it. A LIVE-STOCK train of twenty-four cars was hauled over the Peoria A. Eastern from Bloomington, Bl. to Indianapolis; recently, in 6 hours and 15 minutes, distance, 166 miles, and making the run it passed ten trains on side tracks. The average speed of the train when running was fully 30 miles an hour. Three years ago 12 miles an hour for a stock or freight train was considered fast.

Not Proud of His Work. Napoleon was a great soldier, but he could not spell. His handwriting was also so bad as to give rise to the rumor to conceal the fact that he, the master of Europe, could not master French

orthography. In the early days of the empire a man of modest aspect presented himself before the emperor.

"Who are you?" asked the emperor.

"Sire, I had the honor at Brienne for fifteen months to give writing lessons to your unjesty. "You turned out a nice pupil!" said

the emperor, with vivacity. "I conyear's pilgrims, over the entrance to gratulate you on your success. Nevertheless, he conferred a pension upon 1 his old master.

