JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

VOLUME XXIX.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

TELEPHONING THE MOON.

Electrician Holds That It Will Be Accom-

plished by Ether Vibration.

in England have long maintained that

it is possible to establish on the earth a

record of the electrical disturbances

that take place on the sun. An elec-

trician now holds that it is easily feasi-

ble to telephone to the moon. He bases

his belief in the possibility of this com-

munication on the well-known laws of

ether vibration. The ocean of ether

quivers to every touch. It binds the

planets together with an iron hand.

flexible yet firm, solid yet infinitely

clastic. It is the ideal medium for the

transmission of signals. When it moves,

even to an extent inconceivably small.

our sight is affected; we see. These

ether waves are eight minutes coming

to us from the sun, traveling at the

enormous velocity of one hundred and

ninety-two thousand miles a second

It is possible to produce waves moving

at this terrific speed by electrical

means, as, for instance, in the tele-

phone, which is actuated by infinitely

small pulsations. When an iron mass

is in the vicinity of these electrical vi-

brations a buzz or hum is given out.

This noise may be distinctly heard in

some systems of street lighting appa-

ratus, where the current is trans-

formed from a high to a low pressure

In accordance with this principle it is

proposed to send electrical pulsations

far out into the ether and have them

act upon any metallic mass like iron

with sufficient force to produce sound.

If the moon contains Iron, and there is

reason to believe that it does, the

striking upon it of these marvelous vi-

brations would give rise to a murmur

of sound. It is suggested that this dar-

ing experiment could be carried out by

means of a gigantic coil mounted ver-

tically with its axis in line with the

A SACRED STONE.

It Served the Oneida Indians as a Sac-

It is a well-known fact in history that

the Oneidas, one of the confederation

of the five nations, were the allies of

the English, and rendered valuable as-

sistance to the British troops in their

They were recognized, says the Utica

(N. Y.) Herald, by the various names

of Oneladds, Oneldes, Onelds, Oneya-

ders. Oneyders, Oneydes, Oneyedas.

Onneydes, Onneydoes, Onyades, Onye-

dauns and Oneidas. From time imme-

morial it has always been their enstom

to regard with great solemnity a cer-

tain huge bowlder which went with

them from one place to another when-

ever they changed their habitations.

The Oneidas were referred to by the

other Indians as the people with the

stone, and they called it onia, oinota

meaning a man who had sprung from

a stone. It was used by those red men

as a kind of sacrificial altar and in

front of it the sachems held their coun-

eil fires, celebrated the feasts of the

dead, and worked themselves into a

frenzy of excitement with their war

The stone stood on the summit of a

foothill overlooking the valley of the

Oneida creek, and there it remained

unmolested after the Oneidas joined

the federation and long after the

last bold warrior had gone to his happy

hunting ground in the unknown world

beyond this mundane sphere. The

stone was readily identified, for the

legends of the tribe made known its

history, and Dr. M. M. Bagg, the li-

brarian of the Oneida Historical soci-

ety, had it removed many years ago to

the Forest Hill cemetery, where it can

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

Why a Jackstone Maker Turned His At-

As an example of how a remunerative

specialty in hardware forced itself on

a receptive and appreciative Yankee

the following incident will be of in-

Among manufacturers, says the Iron

Age, small castings are often put in re-

volving cylinders with pickers or stars made of east iron, having usually six

points, the extremes of which are about

an inch apart. They are also familiar

to toy dealers, who sell them to chil-

dren as "jackstones." The pickers.

together with small castings, are put

into the tumbling barrels so that any

particles of sand adhering may be re-

moved and a better finish given the

castings. A large and well-known New

to other lines, manufactures screw

wrenches largely, formerly used a

peculiarly shaped malleable iron fer-

rule with irregular openings at the

two ends weighing about an ounce.

part of the contents in one of the tum

bling barrels.

Some of these ferrules chanced to be a

When the barrel was opened the at-

tendant noticed what to him seemed

almost incredible, that the picker with

all its prongs was inside the ferrule,

the openings of which were compara-

tively small. The observant mechanic

logically concluded that as it had got-

The phenomenon was brought to the

attention of parties who decided to

apply the idea in a puzzle, and the re-

sult has been that the original manu-

facturers are now making the two part.

under contract in ton lots, while the

first order is said to have netted a profit

to the promoters of seventeen hundred

dollars. This is known on the streets

Course of the Missouri.

gineer and draughtsman of Ourswa In-

has had the happy thought to plot the

course of the Missouri in 1804, as laid

down in the manuscript journals of

Lewis and Clark, at least for the Iowa

portion of the river. A few blue print:

The plotting possesses an extraordinary

interest and no small hydrographic

value, inasmuch as it includes the

United States survey of 1852 and the

county survey of April, 1894, and thus

exhibits the changes in the stream at

two intervals of approximately forty

five years. The antics of this mighty

river in alluvial soil are almost incred-

ible, one who should attempt to follow

literally in the track of Lewis and

Clark in their ascent of the Missouri

would have frequently to convert his

pirogue into a "prairie schooner." The

tendency of the river on the whole at

this particular point has been to

straighten inself, and Iowa has been

the gainer of the operation at the ex-

pense of Nebraska.

of this map are in private circulation

Michael Vincent, a professional en-

as the Trilby puzzle.

ten in it could be gotten out again.

England concern, which, in addition

yet be seen.

Both Edison in America and Preece

NUMBER 32.

reads that

CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and

at ONCE tries it, and saves

money and secures more

satisfaction than ever before.

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having the genuine. If your

dealer hasn't it ask him to

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Constipation

sults of neglect may be serious. Avoid

all harsh and drastic purgatives, the

tendency of which is to weaken the

PiHs. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always

Liver and After-dinner pill, and every-

" Ayer's Pills are highly and univer-

sally spaken of by the people about here, I make daily use of them in my practice." - Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridge-

all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family." J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver

troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them

N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

rempt and efficient in their action."-

"I suffered from constipation which

assumed such an obstinate form that I leared it would cause a stoppage of the lowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills efected a complete cure."—D. Burke,

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past

thirty years and consider them as in-valuable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles,

and have always found them a prompt cire for dyspaysia."— James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costive-

ness, which seems mevitable with per-

Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glid to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a

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factorial trust of their merits." - S. T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

are never without them in the house.

- Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"Lean recommend Aver's Pills above

where emissed by the profession.

Bort, Conn.

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They are an admirable

get it for you.

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law, and humcisco, Fr la was born. The in Six Fire - n. Result: Liver since Laurelli rifoctors. the same of the sa I for by stand; and much support was

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A PRIMITIVE RACE.

The North American Indians and Civilization.

lithough the Aborigines Have Been Educated Somewhat, They Still Retain Their Wild and Barbarous Instincts.

There has always been a good deal of discussion whether the North Amercan Indian could be civilized. It was dmitted that he could be "converted;" it was demonstrated, in individual cases. that he could be educated. But could he be civilized? In our observation, the process of civilization is a very slow one in a race. It must pass through a number of long stages of development, and the process cannot be hastened by artificial means. In our day, writes Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine, we have seen a number of races brought into sudden contact with civilization shrivel and shrink away before it to the point of disappearance. The physical development seemed to be arrested, and the moral nature to be set from a savage non-moral condition into an immoral condition. We have, in our day, a belief in the omnipotent power of education, of the beneficent effect of the hot-house system applied to barbarians, or semi-barbarians. When we come in contact with a race like that in the Sandwich Islands, or in Tahiti, or the Africans, we fancy that all we need to do is to teach them our knowledge in order to put them at once in the line of civilized peoples. It seems to'us that by this forcing process we can cut short the slow natural phases of development. And we are surprised when the race thus being operated on does not respond to our treatment, but fades away under it, and, in fact, finds civilization fatal to its life.

We go upon the assumption that every race is capable of as high a civilization as we have attained, and that it is only a question of means and timethat is, that nature has no failures in its plan, and is not satisfied, in many instances, with a very limited development. The careful and intimate study of the hairy Ainoo, on the Japanese island of Yezo, made recently by Mr A. H. Savage Landor—the grandson of Walter Savage Landor-throws some light upon this subject. The Aircon were once supposed to be the aboriginal Japanese, for they overran the islands; but they are a distinct and, so far as we know, a unique race. They are wholly savages, but gentle savages, like the more amiable of the wild animals, and as filthy in their habits as animals usually are not. They are deally near the conception of our supposititious ancestors, whose habits were chiefly arboreal. They are covered with hair like monkeys; but they are distinctly human, and not monkeys They have no social organization, no laws, no religion, though many of the superstitions which are common in civilized communities, a meager vocabulary, and no written language. They show susceptibility to kindness, and form attachments as animals do. Here is no case of degeneration. They have never been civilized; they have never been in any higher intellectual or moral condition than they are now and they never can be civilized. The are in process of slow extinction in contact with the Japanese. There is much evidence to show that here is a race a near primeval conditions as any we have found, who ages ago advanced to a certain stage and there stopped. The advance that they have made is that they wear clothes in the winter weather, that they dwell in huts, that certain communities adhere together, that they intermarry in the community, and that there is a certain sketchy outline of family life. If one could say that they live without crime it would be because they live without law. The monkey has the advantage of them in having a tail and a mischievous and malignant disposition. But hairy and savage as the Ainoo is, he is just as far from a monkey as is a Frenchman or a senator of the United States. Even to the capacity of being insane, he is distinctly a human being, and yet apparently the end of a chain of development, incapable of ever going a step further. He seems to have been preceded in Yezo by a race of pit dwellers, savages who lived in pits excavated in the ground, in the bottom of which

tion to Africa we probably doom all the tribes. We shall get their lands, and we shall try to speedily educate them out of existence.

fires were built, and which were prob-

ably roofed over in inclement weather.

These would seem to be a lower order

of beings than cave dwellers. Have

we, in them, another race that was only

capable of a certain degree of develop-

ment; and must these perish, without

handing anything on or contributing

anything to the progress of the human

race? We never can tell. They may have

been cut off in their experiment by too

early a contact with a higher grade of

development. It is possible that the

North American Indian would have

grown into civilization in time, if he

had not been prematurely discovered.

and confronted with our withering in

fluence. It is possible that Africa.

which has so many distinct types

might have evolved something worth

in long eyeles of time. But we shall

never know. In applying our civiliza

A "solar day" is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, and other causes. An "astronomical day" commences at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-four hours. A "civil day" commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour, and then again from the first hour of the day till the twelfth at night. The nautical day" used by ship captains explorers and some few others is counted as a "civil day," only that the reckoning is begun at noon, as with the 'astronomical day."

An Urgent Landlady.

An aged lady complained to a London magistrate that because she was a little behind with her rent her landlady followed her to church and asked for it there. The landlady come into the pew alongside her, and when she was joining in the responses was constantly whispering to her about the rent. When it came to the response: "Incline our hearts," the landlady would add: "To pay our rent." The magistrate said it was very annoying, but there

was nothing illegal in it.

A RABBIT PARLIAMENT. The Prolific Animal Baffles Law and

A rabbit parliament was held in Australia. This was not a convention of the animals, but a great gathering of

gentlemen who are engaged in their extermination For four days, says the Philadelphia Record, representatives from every part of the colony held high debate over the animal's performances. But acts of parliament seem vain in this matter and science itself bankrupt. The New South Wales government at one period had more than three thousand men employed in killing rabbits. It has erected fifteen thousand miles of rabbit-proof fencing. It once offered twenty-five thousand pounds sterling for a specific against rabbits, and though it received two thousand schemes, the too prolific bunny has

triumphed over them all, and at the

present moment the land department

of New South Wales has one million

acres of abandoned land, thrown up in consequence of the reckless march of the rabbit. The rabbit parliament seems to have failed to produce any clear and strik ing results. A score of "infallible specifies, ranging from ferrets to tank slaughter, had their advocates, but about these doleful experience made the delegates shake their heads. If the rabbit could be turned into a profitable export the question would be solved, but this seems out of the question. The policy favored by the conference is that of 'grid-ironing' the colony with rabbit-proof fences, gransferring the duty of suppressing the rabbit from the state to private land-owners, and giving the land-owner every possible help in carrying on the campaign against his furry and four-legged

WILD GOOSE AND GOSLINGS.

The Mother Bird Carries Her Young to Her Bill. I had to make a trip from our claim on the Columbia to Spokane falls. It was much nearer to go through the mountains on a cayuse than around by Davenport on the stage, says a writer in Forest and Stream. I started quite early one morning and was along up the Spokane river when, as I came over a small rocky point, I noticed a very large bird soar down from a tree and carry something in its mouth. At first I thought it was an eagle, but as soon as I climbed a little higher I could see it was an old gray goose, and that it had deposited its burden in the water,

where I could see several small ones swimming around. I stopped, got off from my cayuse and watched the performance. I had waited but a few moments when one of the geese rose out of the water and flew straight to a cottonwood tree, alighted on a limb near a big nest, then took a few steps toward the nest, and reaching over into the nest took a young gosling out and sailed down to her companions. When she let the youngster touch the water it cut all kinds of

She again returned to the nest and got another, which was the last. After watching them for quite awhile I mounted my cavuse and rode on. When I came into plain view of the family the old ones fluttered away and the youngsters disappeared. There were seven little ones, as near as I could count. I have watched the wood duck carry her young from a tree, but this was the only time I ever saw a goose make the

WEATHER AND HEALTH. Weakly Persons Most Susceptible to Cir-

matic Changes. You know the weather affects your health, but have you ever satisfied your self as to how it does it? By observing the barometer for a few months and comparing your feelings with its readings you will discover that they fluctuate in harmony. Then, says the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette, just a little plain thinking will make it clear. When the barometer is low the atmosphere is light and the air pressure on the body is considerably lessened. When this pressure is removed the blood is forced to the surface and distends the vessels. Weak or diseased parts are congested, sensitive nerves submitted to unusual pressure and a sense of fullness, a sort of stuffy feeling, pervades the whole body. The blood does not flow freely on account of loss of nerve tone, the brain becomes

sible for all this, but it explains how it all happens. Healthy, vigorous persons are not affected by the changing pressure and moisture of the atmosphere like those who are diseased or have weak spots. They have sufficient vital energy to resist the tendency to convestion of the small blood vessels and of the mucous membranes to throw off more moisture than the atmosphere will absorb. It is for this reason that children and young people in good health do not suffer to any extent from atmospheric changes.

sluggish and mental acuteness is im-

paired. The barometer is not respon-

THE RAILROADS.

THE North British Railway company is building a station at Edinburgh at a

cost of \$1,200,000. THE pay rolls show that the Big Four has in all departments 10,500 men. Of this number 7,500 are connected with the transportation department.

ORDERS have been received at Tacoma. Wash., to distribute \$4,000 among the 50 Northern Pacific brakemen and engineers who served as deputy marshals during the strike last year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CHILDS, of Min nesota, has rendered an opinion on the taxation of railroad lands, holding that the state is under no contract with the railroad companies and that the roads can be taxed on their gross earning and their lands at the same time.

MONT BLANC is threatened, like the Yung Frau, with an interior railroad. A Swiss engineer proposes to run a tunnel 7,400 meters long into the monarch of mountains, starting at St. Gervais. and then to build a vertical shaft 2,800 meters high to the top. His estimate is that it can be done in ten years for 9 000 000 francs.

THE Southern railway has decided to put down double tracks all the way to the gates of the Atlanta exposition, and will run as many trains to the exposition as the demand warrants. The ears used for this traffic will be similar to those used by the Illinois Central during the world's fair.

ALL PRIZE WINNERS.

The Joy of a Japanese Mother at a Baby Show on a Pacific Steamship.

Dr. A. Nelson Beach, surgeon of the steamship China, when last here told the story of the most remarkable baby show and of the most remarkable prize winning family that has yet been put on record, says the San Francisco Ex-The China on the last trip to the orient took on board at Honolulu four hundred and ten Japanese, all homeward bound after having worked out their contracts on the Hawaiian islands. Many of the Japanese had their wives

and children with them, and there were eighty-three babies under four years-fifty-three girls and thirty boys. The eighty-three almond-eyed youngsters furnished amusement for the cabin passengers for a time. When there is no view save the broad horizon eightythree Japanese babies are great attractions. Somebody suggested a baby show. The mothers had never heard of a baby show, but the eagle of an American dollar is a great interpreter, and the Japanese commissioner of immigration to the Hawaiian islands, who was a passenger on the steamer. aroused the maternal pride of the little mothers in the steerage. By contribution of the cabin passengers a purse was made up and prizes were offered for the three handsomest girls and the

three finest boys under four years. The eighty-three little Japs in gorgeous kimonos were placed on exhibition one afternoon, and then the judges awarded the prizes.

After the prizes were awarded a startling discovery was made. The little girls who took first and second prizes were sisters, and the little boys who took first and second prizes were brothers. But when the passengers found that the prize-winning little boys and the prize-winning little girls were brothers and sisters, all children of the same parents, there was astonishment unbounded, and the passengers made up a purse of five dollars for the mother of the prize-winning family, in addition to the prize money bestowed on the children.

"If there had been more in the famiy they would have had the rest of the the award of four prizes to four children of the same family, the oldest of the children four years of age, was sufficient glory for the mother, who was the proudest parent I ever saw. The awards were fairly made, and none of the judges knew that the children were brothers and sisters."

WOMEN IN OFFICE. The New England Girl and the Widow

Are the Ones Who Remain. In the offices in Washington the

principal rival of the widow is the New England young woman, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, There are Massachusetts girls who taught school twenty and thirty years ago who got into the departments and are there yet. In the first place, the New England girl has been educated to the idea of making her own living and to regard marriage as very improbable. She is, first of all, a scholar, and a scholar of natural capacity and breadth of character. She can do anything any man can do except, possibly, climb a tree. But she can climb a civil service examination, which is infinitely of more importance to the government and to herself. She may be a widow, but she gets there, and she stays to a ripe old age. In fact, there is no record of any widow or New England girl dying or getting married from a government office. Any one of them would

New England girl and the widow stick to a salary and leave romance to cal-As the civil service record shows that about one woman out of every sixth clerk is called for by bureau officials. nothing but superior adaptability and staying powers will account for the steady increase of women in all the departments. Perhaps the permanent removal of the subordinate places under the government from the politcal influences which once controlled them has done more for every class of employes who can rely upon their own merits than anything else has done.

scout the idea of leaving a salary of

\$1,000 or \$1,200 or \$1,600 or \$1,800 a year

to do housework for some man who

can't earn as much himself. So the

Prima Donna and Ciergyman In the "Life of Karl von Gerok," a man distinguished as a poet and as a

minister of the Gospel, an incident is given which illustrates not only his kindly spirit but his quick wit: He was one day walking in Stuttgart. carrying an umbrella. At the same time the prima donna of the Stuttgart opera troupe was tripping along the

sidewalk, without that protection against the weather. Suddenly rain began to fall, and Herr von Gerok offered the lady the shelter of his ambrella. Though entire strangers to each other, they had a pleasant chat. After awhile the reverend gentleman

"May I venture to ask your name?" "It is plain to see that you never go to the opera," answered the lady; "everybody knows that i am the leading singer at the Court theater. Now it is my turn to ask to whom I am indebted for the protection of an umbrella." "Your question clearly proves that you never go to church," was the reply,

for all religious people know that I am the chief pastor of this town." Beggary Preferable to Slavery. Henry Fisher, the earliest licensed

pilot in Delaware, was a man of substance when the war for independence broke out, and besides serving as a major in the continental army he freely gave his wealth to aid the cause. When about to part with his savings he was interrupted by his wife, who said, according to tradition: "Henry

Fisher, will you make beggars of your

children?" and the pilot's answer was:

"Better be beggars than slaves."

In a Fish's Stomach. An extraordinary discovery was made in the stomach of a fish of the ling species at Liverpool wholesale market the other day. The fish weighed fifteen pounds, and in its stomach were two smooth cobblestones weighing over five pounds, which had evidently been used as sinkers for a deep sea fishing line. The fish, so far as could be seen, did not appear to have suffered from the presence of such a weight in its stom-

STUPID SUPERSTITION.

Still Rife in Rural Districts of England and in Spanish Towns.

In Somersetshire the peasants have no doubt as to the play of maleficent influences, says the Academy. The pig that falls ill and dies was "overlooked. A murrain "afflicts a farmer's cattle. and off he goes to the "white witch. that is, to the old witch finder, to learn who has "overlooked his things," and o ascertain the best antidote, "because they there farriers can't do no good. A child pines away with some mysterious, wasting sickness, which the Tipperary peasants, as shown in the recent falsely called "witch burning" use, believe to be, the work of fairies in substituting a "changeling," but which the Somerset woman refers to the action of a witch who has east a fatal glance upon the victim.

Often she gives up not only hope, but all effort to save the child, the consequent neglect, of course, hastens the expected result and then it is: "Oh! I know'd very well he wouldn't never get no better. "Tidn' no good for to strive vor to go agin'it." This is no fancy, no isolated case, but here in the last decade of the nineteenth century one of the commonest of everyday

While in England the belief is mostly onfined to rural districts in more backward countries, as Spain and Italy, it flourishes in the large towns. In Nades the appearance of a person having the ill-repute of a jettatore is the signal for a general stampede, and Mr. Elworthy amusingly relates the fright which he unwittingly gave a secondhand bookseller in Venice when asking about a copy of Valletto's "Cicalata sul Fascino," On hearing the last words of the title "the man actually turned and boited into his inner room. eaving the customer in full possession of his entire stock." Pio Nono was be ieved to have the jettatore and the faithful, when seeking his blessing, protectively pointed two fingers at him.

TREES AND HEALTH.

Wooded Countries Are Comparatively Free from Discuses.

It has been noted that the first seters in heavily-wooded sections of the country have generally been healthy. despite their many privations. The reason for this is, says Hall's Journal of Health; that trees and plants of all kinds possess the power of absorbing poisoned air from decaying vegetation. esides which the emanations from evergreens and the smoke from burning resinous woods are noted for the relief they give to those suffering from pulmonary diseases. New, heavily-wooded countries, as

dready noted, are the most healthy or settlers, and they continue so for many years, as only a small portion of the forest can be cleared away each veer. After the forest is removed and unlight is admitted the soil fills rapity with vegetable mold, which decomposes more rapidly than it can be absorbed by the scant vegetation, and as a result the atmosphere is rendered impure and malaria becomes a common complaint. In view of these facts, people are beginning to understand the value of trees as disease-absorbing and realth-giving agents. Naturally this eads to the question as to what trees are best for protection against disease. On Long Island and in New Jersey there are localities surrounded and semmed in with pitch pones which are famed for their curative qualities in onsumption, and the pines are thus indicated as valuable surroundings in ulmonary complaints. It would seem easonable to suppose that trees having the largest leaves and the most of them would be the best for this purpose, as such trees would undoubtedly have the most absorbing power. We have seen the encalyptus tree mentioned as of special value as a purifier of the at-

A TERRIBLE GUN. New Cannon That Can Destroy a Ship

Maxim the gunmaker, and Dr. Schupphaus, the gunpowder expert. have invented a new cannon and for pedo powder which will knock all mod rn war vessels to pieces like eggshells

This big gun will throw a huge cannon ball full of explosives ten miles, and when it strikes it will smash into kindling wood everything within hundreds

In fact, this new terror doesn't even have to hit a warship to do this. If the shot lands in the water near by it will sink the ship and stun every body on board from the force of the ex-

The discovery is called "the Maxim schupphaus system of throwing aerial torpedoes from guns by means of a special powder which starts the proectile with a low pressure and in reases its velocity by keeping the pressures well up throughout the wholength of the gun." Patents on the system have been taken out in the nited States and European countries The special powder employed is al-

most pure gun-cotton, compounded with such a small per cent of nitroglycerine as to possess none of the dis dvantages of nitroglycerine powders. and preserved from decomposition through a slight admixture of area. It is perfectly safe to handle, and can be beaten with a heavy hammer on an anvil without exploding.

Use for Condemned Cannon Some time ago the Lebanon (Pa.

Bolt and Nut company received two ear loads of cannon from the United States. It was the purpose to break them up and use the metal for mercan tile purposes. Since then the firm has received inquiries from all over the state from grand army posts, asking the privilege of buying the guns for decoration purposes. The demand from this source created considerable surprise, and the firm has decided to let the grand army people have them rather than melt up the metal.

Startling Announcement.

An English literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt press ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half hour after dinner. The printer's boy, however, was late in bringing them, and the gentlemen had already rejoined the ladies in the drawing-room, when the company was electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing: "The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr.

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PHILOSOPHY FOR SMOKERS. A Man Known by His Cigars and the Way

He Smokes Them.

executed at the lowest prices. And

As a test of character tobacco is useful. A man may be known by the cigars he keeps as well as by the way he smokes them. No man of refined taste will snoke a bad cigar. The philosophic smoker takes his comfort in a leisurely way, amid proper surroundings, and is able to shut himself out from the world and all its petty annoyances as he follows the curling wreath into the dreamland of reverie. The man who allows his eigar to go out a great many times and relights it in successive spasms of fidgetiness may usually be set down as an incoherent character, quite prone to get off his trolley, so to speak, and certainly lacking in tenacity of purpose. The man who fumbles his eigar a good deal and manages to get the wrapper unraveled and the fire all on one side may be dismissed as a hervous person, with a proclivity for uncomfortableness, says the Baltimore Sun. Men who chew their eigars, leaving their teeth prints on them, and do this for a long time before tighting them, are quite likely to be stern, determined men, full of grit and resolution. Gen. Grant used to handle a eigar in that way, and Bismarck is

said to do likewise. As an index of generosity or meanness of soul, the cigar is quite trustworthy. The generous man, if he smokes at all, is sure to indulge himself and his friends, when they call on him, with a good eigar. The man who, with abundant means to smoke the best, deliberately buys the worst eigars, and pretends to enjoy them, is capable of almost any conceivable meanness. Per contra, the man who can find solace and refreshment from a cigar of good quality, or a pipe filled with choice tobacco, and who is always ready to open his heart wide and let his tongue wag the most merrily when he takes his friend into the hospitalities of a metual smoke talk, is pretty sure to be one whose instincts and impulses are in the main honest, genial and right.

THE SECRET OF GLAMIS

The Hidden Chamber in the Ancient Cas-

In a certain drawing-room the other afternoon we were talking of some well-known superstitions, and among others of that secret room in the castle of Glamis, which Sir Walter Scott tells us is known only to the earl of Strathmore, his heir apparent, and one other person to whom the earl may hoose to confide. One of our party told us, says a writer in the Chicago fribune, an annusing story concerning this secret chamber of Glamis. Once, when stopping at the castle in autumn. a curious and indiscreet visitor took advantage of the host's absence to sugrest a plan by which the whereabouts if the hidden chamber should be re-

The castle was full, and it was proposed that each guest should hasten to his or her room and hang his or her pillow out of the window while one visitor was told to mark off such window as displayed no white signal. In the middle of carrying out this pretty plan the master of the castle returned unexpectedly, and great was his wrath at this unseemly curiosity. Never had the owner of Glamis appeared in so towering a passion. The display of emper is hardly to be wondered at, for he Glamis seczet is regarded with an extraordinary seriousness by the Strathmore family, and when imparted to the heir has been known to fill him with a gloom hard to dispel.

A MONKEY'S REVENGE.

The Animal's Resentment of Another Monkey's Tricks.

In the Central park monkey house, New York, the ring-tailed monkey and the chimpanzee one day recently had no end of a row. Some woman visitor had given the ring-tailed monkey a hatpin. It interested him very much. He ried its point on himself and it hurt. He thought it might interest the thoughtful chimpanzee. Creeping up behind his simian friend, he jubbed it into the animal's back and left it hanging there.

Then the visitors saw the most animated controversy it has ever been their lot to see. The gentle-spirited chimpanzee took hold of the ring-tailed monkey's tail and wound it three times around his right hand. Then he jerked the monkey into the air and began to swing him around his head. About very second whirl the monkey's head struck the iron bars of the cage. The ittle fellow screeched with all his might, but the chimpanzee was relentess. He merely changed his method of torture. He stopped his whirling tactics, sat himself quietly down, and, daring his foot on the monkey's back, ay back with all his might in an effort o pull out his victim's tail. Failing in this he took hold of the monkey's ear, umped up in the swing and, swinging is high as he could, let the poor fellow drop with a thud. This satisfied the thoughtful chimpanzee. VIRGINIA'S SWELLING TOAD.

A Queer Batrachian That Strongly Resembles a Fish. The wonder of the genus batrachia

and the greatest natural history oddity

to be found along the Atlantic coast of the United States is the swelling toad. a semi-aquatic creature known to naturalists as bufomachalatus. It is occasionally met with from New York eigy to Jacksonville, Fla., but is most co.amon along the coasts of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. When in its natural state the "swell toad" is about the size of a large bullfrog, but looks more like a fish than it does like either a frog or a toad. He is about six inches in length and has the curious faculty of being able to swell to the size of a Yale football, in which state his legs, tail and head are searcely visible. Irritation appears to be the chief factor in causing these curious creatures to lahale air until they swell almost to bursting. The bellies of both the males and females are nearly pure white and are covered with spines which give that portion of their anatomy the appearance of a well-rip-ned "jimpson" burr. Persons who understand the "swell toad," and know what an irritable little rascal he is, catch him and rub the spine; on his belly until he swells up until he is utterly helpless. Another curious point about the

creature is that as long as he is kept on

his back he is unable to expel the air

so as to reduce the swelling.