EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

never wants to learn, but the

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AVOID imitations. Insist on

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Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The re-

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Pills. Being purely vegetable, their

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Liver and After-dinner pill, and every-

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"Aver's Pills are highly and univer-

sally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above

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Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and

are never without them in the house.

- Moses Gremer, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver

compt and efficient in their action."-

"I suffered from constipation which

assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two hoxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke,

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past

thirty years and consider them an invaligable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and larve always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia. James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costive-

Aper's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me letter than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a fariful trust of their merits." Samuel

Ayer's Pills,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Steel Picket Fence.

T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

ness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary liabits, I have tried

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

N. Smith, Utica, N. V.

all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and

value as a cathartic for myself and family." J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

They are an admirable

- Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridge-

get it for you.

port, Conn.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

FLY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. DUC

TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A

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DDIKITIKA MINITING atelialistic executed. We prove at all fonorable We don't do any but a Mark But Some a or puss for it.

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st Cash Prices. satisfies itself. We are pre-

emis Luce Bina HEADS. SHOWER ENGINEER, INTERIOR WEIDINGAND plans frime Notes: o the case Box o Wester, BUSINESS HEADS, AND or bury Berry Trons Eve

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"I know stand; and il at support was disa an advertise-Line E. Punkham's

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NEWER.

To the ner sees it to grow long and

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L 4 CO., Nashua, N. M. Design in Medicines,

MED AGENTS

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RAAAAAAAA he above cut shows Picket Pence with Gate. [This is not a TAYLOR & DEAN.

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### UNCLE SAM'S INDIANS.

An Official Estimate of Their Cost

Difficult and Intricate Problem That Has Never Been Attempted Before Warfare with the Redmen.

In the complete Indian census report, ust published, an interesting attempt is nade for the first time to east up in igures an aggregate of the government Apenditures on account of the red men siding within our borders since the union was established in 1789. The result of this remarkable attempt indicates in the statistics presented that the gigantic sum of one billion one hundred and five million odd dollars (\$1,105;219,327) was spent by the government up to the year 1890, either upon the Indian directly, or indirectly because of Indians. Counting in, however, the civil and military expenses for Indians since then, together with insidental expenses not recognized in the official tigures given, it is safe to say that up to June 30, 1895, a further sum d \$114,780,628 may be added to the oregoing figures, making a grand-ugregate of \$1.250,000,000 chargeable to ndinns to date.

before. The prime factors entering into the problem are: (1) The expenses of ance of our standing army in the vicinof the states for indemnity for expenses incurred in repelling Indian inpenses incurred on account of Indians.

Of course, a large amount of treasure was spent in wars with the American Indians prior to the establishment of deed, ever since the white man appeared within the present territory of he United States there has been war almost continually, beginning on the Pacific side in 1539, and on the Atlantic side soon after the year 1600. Since the founding of our government the United States army, except when engaged in the wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and during the civil war. has been used almost exclusively in the Indian service, and has been stationed largely in the Indian country or

along the frontier. In their calculation the Indian census experts omit the army expenses incident to the wars with England and Mexico, and the civil war, with its sequel of reconstruction, and safely counts two-thirds of the total expenses of the army as chargeable directly or indirectly to the Indians. The total expenses of the army from 1789 to 1890 were found to be \$4,725,521,495; but deducting \$5,514,911,007 for the foreign wars and the civil war, the remainder is \$1,210,610,489. Fully twothirds of this sum, or \$807,073,658, it is estimated, was expended for Indian wars and for army service against the

To this sum the census experts add the expenses of the Indian civil adminstration for the period between 178 and 1890, amounting to \$259,944.0 2, and \$10,000,000 more to reimburse particular dates for expenses incurred by the in Indian wars, and \$28,201,652 more for pensions to survivors or widows or Indian wars and then the total fools up to \$1,105,219,372. Counting in, a mercasted above, \$144.750.628 for soive alministration expenses and a propor tionate share of the army expense lince 1890, the grand total become \$1.250,000,000 -a billion and a quarter

It has been the policy of the national government since the year 1828 to refund to the states and territories the moneys paid out by them in suppressing Indian hostilities. This liability is based on the fact that the federal government has treated the Indians either as nations or as wards of the nation. thus keeping them from control by the

several states. Speaking of the number of Indians now in the United States, as shown by the reports of special agents, and the number supposed to have lived in the past, the census editor says: "It is not probable that the present area of the United States since the white man came has contained at one time more than 500,000 Indians. High estimates were made in the early days, but the average even then was about 1,000,000. In 1890 we have \$48,255 civilized and uncivilized Indians. Through almost four centuries warlike bands have resisted and many of these Indians are still resisting progress. There are not 10 tribes out of any of the 200 or more now in the United States but that have been in revolt, and those existing as tribes are now remnants, with a few exceptions, too poor or too few to fight, or they con-

# CRICKET FIGHTING.

sider it too dangerous."

of them is killed.

caught, fed and trained carefully as a

blooded horse. There is a fixed diet for them, part of the food consisting of honey and boiled chestnuts. If they get sick they are fed with mosquitoes. Prior to fighting their weight is ascertained and duly recorded, there being a fixed regulation as to their size and weight. On the door of the house in which the

fight is to take place the record of each cricket is pasted up, and the owner of

#### HOMES OF RIVER PIRATES. Caves in the Mountain Sides Are Watched

wind-tossed water of Cornwall bay.

the lights were lost sight of at a point

about one hundred feet from the

entered one of those mercantile caves

to make ready for the year's business.

No one has ventured near the place,

although several hunters say that there

the Cornwall man. It is believed that

this cave is the main resort of river

pirates and robbers, who plunder in

the Hudson river valley, and if so

there is considerable danger attending

This site is particularly lonely and

deserted. It can be located by passen-

ing. It is about three hundred feet

west of the place where an attempt

has been made to quarry stone for

crushing, and to reach it one must run

the risk of being bitten by the most

MALAGASY COOKERY.

Great Care Taken in Preparing the Sim-

ple Food.

Cooking being an art, every race bas

a style of its own. The Malagasy, like

the gentle Hindu, knows how to pre-

pare his mess of rice, says the London

Telegraph. It is not boiled to a mash

as in England, or as our potatoes are

sometimes pulped, but, covered with a

proper sufficiency of water, is carefully

treated until the grains are swollen fit

to burst and yet remain full, intact,

soft and rather mealy. The manioc

root is an easier dish to prepare. It is

sometimes served boiled, as yams and

sweet potatoes, and again as a sort of

cold porrisige. Native coffee they un-

derstand how to make, and the aroma-

is excellent; but tea, alas! you have to

look to the brewing of that from start

to finish if you desire a drinkable cup.

Poultry and game are eaten fresh, and

the cooks have a clever and withal

cleanly trick of dipping the dead ani-

mals in boiling water, which enables

them to pluck them easily and quickly.

The preparation for trussing comes

later. There is no lack of variety at a

Malagasy table, but, all the same, you

miss the wheaten flour bread, sugar

and condiments when cloyed with rice.

fowls, manioe and eggs. The staple

fuel is bunch grass, which when dried

burns fiercely, and settles into a glow-

ing ember that gives off a deal of heat.

All the cooking is done on earthen

hearths, and the roasting, boiling and

baking in big iron pots. The grass be-

ing slightly aromatic, the odor is as

MASS FOR HOMER.

The Cure Cleverly Turned the Tables on

His Jokers.

requiem mass in the nature of a cere-

mony of reparation was celebrated

lately. It was fitting that this should

take place at St. Eustache, where the

coffin of Moliere should have been

taken after his death, as that was his

parish. The artists of the Comedie

Française, the Odeon and the Opera

The day following the Moliere mass,

two young jesters fresh from the boule-

vards presented themselves gravely at

the sacristy of one of the largest

churches and asked to see the cure. He

pair, "to have a mass said for the re-

cure, without so much as the lifting of

asked one of the young men, a little

notice of his death," replied the cure,

who courteously conducted his visitors

A Good Reason for a Morning Nap.

for the undisturbed morning sleep es-

pecially for children and delicate and

nervous persons is based on a well-un-

derstood scientific theory. We are told

that the vitality of humanity is at its

lowest ebb between two and half-past

three in the morning. This being the

case, it would naturally require some

hours to restore the equilibrium. It is

very easy to see that if the cares of the

day are taken up before this is secured,

the individual would start in handi-

capped by a certain lack of force.

Where the rest continues uninterrupt-

edly until the voluntary awakening,

it stands to reason that the system is

in much better condition to perform

its allotted task. So important to the

well-being of the individual is this lit-

ed quality that we call vitality, that it

tle understood and scarcely appreciat-

is well worth while to see to it that

every condition is made as favorable as

possible. To this end, undisturbed

rest, with the best surroundings, is a

thing to which a good deal more atten-

A Bamboo Organ.

A bamboo organ has been built for

the Jesuits' church at Shanghai, and is

said to surpass organs made of metal.

As bamboo can be obtained of all dimen-

sions, from the thickness of a pen to

pieces of a foot in diameter, this natural

material costs little more than the sim-

ple labor, and the notes are beautifully

soft and pleasant to the ear.

tion should be paid. -N. Y. Ledger.

It is claimed that one of the reasons

"It is a very good idea," replied the

'And when will you say the mass?'

When you bring me the legalized

We desire," said the holder of the

were present.

an evebrow.

to the door.

gave them audience.

pose of the soul of Homer."

By order of the archbishop of Paris a

agreeable as that of a hardwood fire.

gers on the day boats as they are pass

a visitation to the locality.

poisonous snakes.

is an opening at the spot designated by

The supposition is that these men

tained therein.

water's edge.

with Awe by Longshoremen. to the Government.

The problem, says the Washington Star, is such a difficult and intricate one that it has never been attempted the wars waged between the federal government and the Indian tribes since the date mentioned and the maintenity of the resorvations: (2) the claims casions: (3) the civil and educational exand (4) the cost of pensions to the survivors or widows of soldiers serving in

Indians.

of dollars. The Indian wars under the government of the United States are stated to have numbered more than 40, and to have cost the lives of about 19,000 white men, women and children, including about 5,000 killed in individual encounters, of which history takes no note. and of 30,000 Indians, including 8,500 killed in personal encounters.

One of the Favorite Sports of Chinese The Chinese are inveterate gamblers, and never lose an opportunity to bet, no matter how trivial the cause may be. One of their great institutions is cricket fighting, the crickets being

the winner gets ten per cent. of all the bets. The cricket pit is a low tub placed on a table, and, after weighing, the combatants are put in it and tickled with straws until they rush at each other with loud chirrups and fight until one

#### WORLD'S EXPENSIVE BRIDGES. The Structure Uniting New York and Brooklyn Heads the List.

Along the west shore of the Hudson The very latest official computation river, between West Point and Esopus, puts the total cost of the Brooklyn bridge at \$17,489,855. The bridge when according to the New York World. contracted for was to cost \$10,800,000. there are several sidehill openings that are supposed to lead into big recesses At least, such was the original estimate of John A. Roabling, who in 1867 put not yet explored. Daring men have the cost of the bridge at \$7,000,000 and made the attempt to discover the interior, but have been frightened into a reof the approaches to it \$3,800,000. Ac treat by all sorts of imaginings. tually, the bridge cost \$15,000,000, which was not much of an increase At Marlborough, Highland and in the over the original figures when the diffamous Storm King mountain, at Cornwall, these rocky openings are watched ficulties of the undertaking came into by longshoremen, who have reason to account, the bridge not being opened until sixteen years after the original believe that valuable property is conestimate was made. Subsequent expenditures, which have brought the A Cornwall fisherman says he believes that one of these caves, near the total cost up to the present figure, are foot of Storm King, is the rendezvous due to the acquisition of new approaches and to improvements upon the of a gang of New York thieves, who re-

structure which were not and could ceive and dispose of their ill-gotten stock on a strict mercantile basis. He not have been calculated upon when it remembers that about the 1st of April was opened twelve years ago. The Brooklyn bridge is the most exhe and his father saw a small boat, in pensive work of the kind in the world, which were four men, put ashore at this exceeding in cost any other bridge of point. It was an inky black night, and which authentic figures are available it was not safe for small craft in the The bridge over the Forth, in Scotland, cost \$14,000,000, the Victoria The fisherman watched the landing bridge in Canada cost \$12,000,000, the and saw the company, who were disbridge across the Volga at Caratov, in tinguished by the lanterns they carried, Russia, cost \$4,000,000. The cost of work their way up the mountain side. London bridge was \$10,000,000, of Water-About twenty minutes after the landing

> minster bridge \$2,500,000. With the enormous increase of viaduct work for railroad purposes in the United States the profession of "bridge builder" has become a very important one, steel and from work having largely superseded masonry, since by improved processes in their manufacture structural iron and steel have materially de-

loo bridge \$5,500,000, and of the West-

#### GOOD AS GOLD.

How Unused Railway Tickets May Be Re deemed at Slight Cost. Some men with valuable unused rail-

way tickets on their hands sell them to scalpers, while others go to the railway company that issued them and obtain their value in money. Most men, however, do neither, and accept the loss when the ticket is worth less than one dollar. Indeed, many men do not realize that railway companies stand ready to redeem unused tickets, even of small value, so that the companies must be richer by many thousands of dollars per year by reason of this neglect or igno-

Every railway ticket bears the name of the general passenger agent of the road issuing the same. It is a simple matter to inclose the ticket with a letter directed to the general passenger agent, asking him to refund the money paid, and explaining the reason why the ticket is left unused in the hands of the purchaser. It is courteous. to inclose a stamped envelope in which the money may be returned.

When all these things have been done, says the New York Sun, the company usually acknowledges the receipt of the ticketholder's communica tion and promises to investigate the matter. The investigation consists in the proper identification of the ticket and a little bookkeeping to set all right in the accounts. Then the purchaser receives from the company a check for the amount due, along with a letter requesting acknowledgment on the part of the recipient. That closes the transaction, and there is no material loss on

# FRENCH LOSSES IN WAR.

Six Million Men Said to Have Perished in the Wars of the Last Century. Dr. Lageneau of the French academy

of medicine has been making an estinzate of the deaths by the wars of France for the past century. He finds according to the New York Sun, that the civil wars of the end of the eight eenth century and of the republic up to and including the year 1800 cost the lives of more than 2,120,000 Frenchmen. From the year 1801 to Waterloo, when France was fighting Europe in arms. more than 3,150,000 Frenchmen were cagaged and nearly 2,000,000 perished. Under the restoration. Louis Phillipe and the second republic, when there were campaigns in Spain. Greece. and Algiers, the army included less than 215,000 men, and the loss in battle was only twenty-two per thousand. Even in the brilliant African campaigns the mean annual loss was less than 150

Next came an era of frequent and bloody wars, the war in the Crimea. the war in Italy. The war in China, the war in Mexico, and finally the war with Prussia. Out of rather less than 310,-000 French soldiers sent to the Crimea 95,615 perished. Of the 500,000 that took part in the Italian war nearly 19,000 perished. Nearly 1,000 perished in the expedition to China. The medical statistics of the French in the war of 1870 have not been published, nor have those of the Mexican undertaking. The effective strength of the French in 1870-71 was 1,400,000 men. The number lost is not positively known, but it is believed that the wars of the second empire cost 1,600,000 lives. Dr. Lagenear estimates that the small wars of the third republic have been fought at comparatively small cost of human life. He estimates the total loss for the century to have been 6,000,000 of men, mostly young.

# BAD CHIMMIE FADDEN.

He Misbehaves Himself on Board a New York "L" Car. A small boy earrying a big cage, with a parrot in it, got aboard a Third avenue "L" train at Fourteenth street the other day and took a seat next to a

benevolent-looking man wearing a white tie, says the New York World. The boy set the cage down in front of him and, as the train started, the parrot began to mutter in most unintelligible fashion. The benevolent-look ing man glanced up from his paper and 'Nice parrot, isn't he?"

·Yep.

"Is he yours?" "Nop; m' unele's " "What's his name?" "Chimmie Fadden."

"Can be talk?"

"O' course; hello, Chimmie!" bending over the cage. "What t'ell! what t'ell! what t'ell!" screamed the bird, without an instant's

The benevolent-looking man got red in the face, and a girl across the car giggled. Other passengers laughed. also. The owner of the white tie got behind his newspaper, while the small boy looked innocently out the window.

# AN M. P.'S INFATUATION.

A DOMESTIC DIFFERENCE.

The general impression among Jim Percival's friends was that he might have done a good deal better for himself than he did in his matrimonial venture.

An M. P., with a safe seat and decided abilities, young, good-looking, well connected, but having only a limited income, he was just the man who should have married money, and this is exactly what he had not done. He met his wife in Paris during a holiday trip. She was a pretty, vivacious Irish woman, lady-like and attractive, but she had no fortune, and was of no particular family. The M. P.'s friends shook their heads over the match, and all felt convinced that before long he would find out what a mistake be had made.

There could be no doubt that under the circumstances his marriage was an imprudent one. With his eight hundred pounds a year Percival had subsisted comfortably enough as a bachelor, but as a married M. P. he found that his income went simply no way at all. To cut himself off from so ciety and to live with his wife in econom ical seclusion was, of course, out of the question. It would have made him un popular with his constituents, as well as with certain influential friends in town, to whose good offices he looked for securing some post in the government when his party came back to power. And as he had no profession. but had launched himself for good or ill upon a parliamentary career, it would have been madness in him to prejudice his chances of political preferment.

The natural consequence followed. Percival got into debt. He consoled himself first of all for outrunning the constable by the consideration that his party must soon return to power, and then he should be able to recoup his present expenditure. But the radicals remained "in" session after session: the looked-for general election came no nearer, and Percival began to feel very lugulations indeed. He already owed nearly one thousand pounds -a crushing liability to a man with

a small income and no capital; indeed, he did not attempt to disguise from himself that unless something very unexpected turned up he must soon be hopelessly insolvent. His wife had long been urging immediate and rigid retrenchment, but each time she mentioned it Percival shook his head. The house was in committee on a bill which was being fought tooth and

nail by the opposition, and urgent whips had been issued to the members of both parties to be as frequently as possible in their places. But there were many dreary intervals of debate. when no big division was imminent. and during those intervals Percival did not always remain in the precincts of the house. He might no doubt have spent them.

at home or in escorting his wife to one or other of the numerous social functions which, for his sake, she so religiously attended. But in his worried state of mind the dullness of a domestic evening, or the yet deadlier boredom of a political conversazione, was uninviting. He preferred to forget his troubles in more enlivening scenes. Within a mile of the Palace of Westminister there is, as all the world knows, a famous theater of varieties. It is under unexceptionable manage ment; it puts forward the strongest and most enterprising programme of the kind in London. One evening during a particularly drowsy debate a fellow M. P. had suggested to Percival that they should run across to the X and see the Rainbow danseuse. Percival had complied. After that night

he went to see her pretty regularly. Just before the dance the stage was darkened; behind loomed a background of murky clouds, gloomy as the sky before an impending thunderstorm then a brilliant blaze of sunlight burst upon the shadowed scene, and whirling wildly in its dazzling rays appeared the famous Kainbow danseuse What a sight that was! How dexterously she managed her mass of gorgeous draperies, which floated all about her, and swirled and spun like a revolving wheel. At times nothing but the flashing hoes of these robes was visible, at other times a lovely face, crowned with golden yellow locks. stood out among them, radiant, spiritual, superb- and then, while this entrancing apparition smiled and the audience e apped and shouted, rumblings of thunder rolled upon the air; clouds overcast the sunlight; and, amid their gathering gloom, the Rain-

bow goddess faded slowly from the If it had ended with his merely admiring this ravishing beauty from a distance, all might have been well. But such infatuation as Percival's was not satisfied to confine itself within those modest limits. A strong desire came over him to make her personal acquaintance. He ought, of course, to have withstood it. It should have been perfectly obvious to him that, in giving way to his desire, he was volun-

"Just so," said the manager, rather coldly. "Well, Mr. Percival, I will communicate your wish to the young lady, and will then let you know her port her family, and has no desire for a circle of male admirers. However, as I said, I will tell her that you wish

The following night when he ought to have been in his place in the nouse listening to the ministerial leader's his mind to follow his goddess home, and so find out her private address.

## tray and similar Notices. Resolutions or proceedings of any corpora-tion or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or indi-vidual interest must be paid for as advertisments.

"Oo said I 'ad a charmin' fare" retorted the man, suspiciously. Then he added: "If that's your sort, young feller, you may save yourself the trouble of doin' the civil to me. For she's a thoroughly good young 'ooman, I can tell yer, and won't stand no fol-

don'tyou forget it.

I column, I year ...

lowers foolin' around not she!" Percival affected to laugh and strolled away. In a few minutes he saw the girl hurry out and get into her cab. Then be jumped into his ownhaving instructed the driver to follow the other vehicle and keep it carefully in sight.

charming fare," said Percival care-

When they had driven about a mile his cab stopped. The M. P. got out. He saw the young lady alighting from her cab about a hundred yards ahead. She turned and walked rapidly away. With a beating heart and trembling steps, he followed her, keeping an interval of seventy or eighty yards between them.

She had not alighted at her own door, but at the end of a street of private houses, down which she was now walking. Percival realized with a certain thrill of uneasiness that it was P street, the street in which his own house was situated. But something worse was in store. The young lady stopped, appeared to be carefully serutinizing the numbers, then, after some evident hesitation, she walked straight up to the door of Percival's house and rang the bell. A minute later she was admitted.

All at once the truth flashed upon the unhappy M. P. There could, of course, be no doubt upon the subject. This young lady, annoyed and frightened by his persistent attentions, and seeing that silent disdain had no effeet in stopping them, had taken the ready and effective method of reporting him to his wife!

Percival leaned against some from railings, near which he stood and wiped his clammy forehead with his handkerchief. His dismay was altogether beyond words. If he had been on bad terms with his wife, it them -if she had not been perfectly fond and trusting toward him be could have stood the thing better. But as it was he felt like a man who had suddenly received a knock-down blow. His knees were trembling violentle: a sense of sickness, of faintness, stole over him; in the face of this fearful exposure his infatuation for the danseuse seemed to die; for the first time he seemed to realize what an abject idiot he had been.

It was a long time before he could make up his mind how to act. His patrolled the street for more than halan hour before he had decided and a bad half bour he found it. Then he took a sudden resolution. He would go in and make a clean breast of the whole affair to his wife. That, after all, was the most honest and, probably, the most prudent course. She might, or she might not believe him: but he would tell her all the truth. express his sincere penitence, and throw himself upon her mercy.

He nerved himself to the effort. He went in. He entered the drawingroom. His wife was now alone. She looked up at him with a cold, altered expression, that made him wince. But he persevered. He spoke. He told her all. She averted her face, and heard his confession to the end in ominous

"And so, Jim, my make-up, my golden wig, and my wedding draperies to say nothing of the shifting lights and the shadows thrown upon one, baffled even your penetration, eh, sir?" Jim was staring at his pretty wife, who had now risen and stood before him, smiling archly, in evident enjoyment of his obvious relief and astonish-

"And you fell in love with my makeup. For that is what it comes to, doesn't it, Jim?"

"By Jove!" he exclaimed with emphasis, "that explains it. It was your eyes that did it, little girl. They drew me to the theater night after night to worship you. I could not resist their spell. I could not explain it to myself. Yet I felt there was something half familiar in their magnetic influence upon me. To think I never guessed. By Jove! I was a duffer. I ought to have known that no such other eyes were to be found in all England!"

"Or in all America, either?" ques tioned the Rainbow dansense, playfully. Jim's explanation was, unconiously, the most diplomatic that he could have devised. Those incomparable eyes beamed upon him with tenderness and loving humor. "But, I say," asked Jim, an idea

striking him, "these social functions which you have been attending so assiduously for the past few months have they been simple blinds to dupe your unsuspicious husband-ch, Jen-"Not at all, sir. I went to them all.

only ten minutes or so, I was able to go there as well. Besides," she added, with the slightest tinge of playful reproach in her tone, "you have not been at home enough lately to miss me very much, have you, Jim?" "By Jove!" he cried, "I'll turn over a

new leaf in that respect to-night." He went up, placed his arm round is wife, and kissed her fondly. She eaned her head upon his shoulder and held up a pink slip of paper to his "There! Dear old Jim!" she exclaimed.

Mr. Y- has paid me-what do you think? Fifty pounds a week. That is a check for ten weeks' salary, At this rate your Rainbow goddess will soon dance you clear out of debtwon't she, Jim?"

#### And she soon did -- London Truth EPIGRAMS OF LINCOLN.

We cannot escape history. LET none falter who thinks he is Come what will, I will keep my faith

with friend and foe. ALL that I am, all that I hope to be I owe to my angel mother.

THERE is no grievance that object of redress by mob law. This country, with its institutions, selongs to the people who inhabit it. I AUTHORIZE no bargains for the presi-

dency, and will be bound by none. For thirty years I have been a temperance man, and I am too old to No MAN is good enough to govern an-

other without that other's consent.

### A BOTTOMLESS PIT.

Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and

exectiously executed at the lowest prices. And

Business items, first insertion, icc. per line

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The large and rel anie circulation of the Caw-BRIA FRIEMAN commends it to the favorable

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Exploration of a Peculiar Cave Formation in France.

Among the most remarkable of nature's wonders the subterranean pit at Jean Nouveau, near Vaucluse, France, which reaches a depth of five hundred and forty feet, while nowhere more than twelve feet wide, has only recenty been explored. The French Society of Speleology (cave study) erected a derrick at the mosth of the pit which begins with a funnel fifteen feet wide at the top and narrows down to three feet at a death of about twenty feet. From here down the crevice in the rock, for such it is, extends vertically, getting wider as it extends deeper, un til at a depth of about four hundred and seventy-five feet it is twelve-feet wide. At this point the shaft opens into a roomy cave in which just beneath the opening of the vertical pit a thick layer of clay, containing remains of bones, both human and animal, was found. The explorers found no evidence that the place had ever been visited by man, but tradition has it that criminals were thrown into the "bottomless pit," as it was popularly called in the neighborhood, and the remains in the cave just beneath the shaft tend to

corroborate this belief. The descent made into the shaft was exceedingly difficult: it established the fact that there must be a further cave far below the one now known, but the crevice through which it is accessible is choked up with debris and bowlders so that it will be a very difficult matter to penetrate further into the cave than has been done. The deepest point reached in this crevice is five hundred. and ninety-three feet underground. Great quantities of water rush through the shaft at every time there is a storm still no trace of water was found in the cave explored, which proves that some other subterranean exit must exist.

#### USES FOR OLD RAILS. A Great Amount of Barbed-Wire Fencing

Is Made of Them. In speaking of the use of old rails recently, says the Railway Reviewer, an stated the life of a rail on the Pennsylvania lines west is about eleven years and on the Pennsylvania railroad only nine years. The difference is perhaps due to heavier traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad. The friction of constantly passing trains wears on the rail until it must be replaced by a new one. The company pays twenty-four dollars a ton-now twenty-two dollars and the rails used on that line average eighty-five pounds to the yard. When it has passed its useful stage the rail is

The old rails that are taken out from time to time are gathered up every month and sold to junk and scrap dealers at twelve dollars a ton. It can readily be seen that the company pays only twelve dollars for the use of rails per ton. The price received from the scrap man is a good figure, when it is known that the rails, when sold, are of no use to the company. Rails that are not much worn are sold to factories along the road at eighteen dollars per ton, where they are used for sidings and answer the purpose quite as well as new rails. There are many uses to which the old rail is put. A great amount of barb-wire fencing is made of railroad iron and very often the rails are used as foundations for large buildings. There are not many people who know that the Masonie temple in Chicago rests on a foundation of steel rails, layer upon layer, six feet deep.

#### A CANINE CURIOSITY. Rover," a Big Newfoundland Tramp

Dog of Put-in-Bay. There is a Newfoundland dog at Putin-Bay that is certainly a curiosity. His name is Rover and he is known at every house and hostelry on the island. Years ago he was named by Mr. Jay Cooke, the millionaire banker and owner of Gibraltar, the eliff-girt little island that nestles in the bosom of Put-in-Bay, hardly yet separated from its parent mother by a narrow line of shoals. Mr. Cooke had no use for Rover and gave him away when he was quite young to a family on the island of the name of Roelling. In the course of time, says the Buffalo Commercial, the Roelfing family moved away and Rover, who had grown into fine proportions, was left alone without a master. Several times attempts were made to domicile the brute, but they were of no avail. He either would not forget his old master or else had determined to be true to his name and lead a roving life. At any rate, for the past three or four years Rover has been the tramp dog of the island, without any home. Everybody likes him, and there is not a child

Her Conundrum.

that does not save him a piece of ment

or crust of bread. He makes the rounds

It is often hard to determine hit from "good wit" in the case of children, and some of their flashes of precocity seem not to be unconscious, but rather the fragment of some remembered knowledge. A little maid of five, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles. and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction, and, after some thought asked: "What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?" The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles' nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried: "Nothing!" "But why?" asked the others, in a breath, Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the demure reply.

# COMMERCIAL POINTERS.

California evaporated pears are ex-

ENGLAND imports \$3,000,000 worth of potatoes every year.

SULPHATE of zinc is used to render molasses pure amber color. AMERICANS used 66,096,058 pounds of oleomargarine last year.

It is estimated that the annual sales of German toys in England amount to It is calculated that over \$14,000,000

Exports of Irish wool were prohibited A SANDUSKY (0.) grocer sells eggs by the peck.

£2,000,000. is annually spent in tobacco and pipes in the United Kingdom.

tarily thrusting himself into the path But he gave way, nevertheless. He went farther. He actually addressed one or two letters to the young lady. To his great chagrin she sent him no reply. At last, in desperation, he procured an introduction to the manager of the X., and besought that gentle-

man's aid in his foolish and culpable project

will be favorable, for a number of oth er gentlemen have desired introduc to be introduced."

Percival had a cab waiting for him

strolled up and accosted the driver.

drawn up opposite the stage door. He

reply. I cannot hold out hopes that it tion to her, and have all been refused. You see, she is a simple, modest girl, who is merely using her talent to sup-

statement, he was hovering near the stage door of the X. He had made up at the corner. He noticed another cab

"You're a lucky man to have such a

from house to house, and always seeks the kitchen door first. He is round, fat and sleek, and lives on the fat of the land and is the common property of But as my 'turn' at the theater lasted