ser Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.—

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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VOLUME XXIX.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.

you seen Iali?"

ally caves cut in the solid rock beyond

the dak. I had become attached to

the child, whose marvelous beauty had

charmed, and whose weird ways mysti-

fied me. But I had never been alone

with her, knowing that any accident

happening to Iali while in my keeping

would result seriously for me-perhaps

cost me my life. The coolies were fly-

ing hither and thither, making the air

ring with their loud wails. Such agi-

tation on the part of these vagabonds

roused me to a realization of the child's

danger. Suddenly I turned my eyes

and thoughts in the direction of the ra-

vine where the tiger trap lay. I re-

called vividly the child's interest in the

"jungle god" who was to be captured

in the deep pit; and, knowing the lit-

tle creature's absolute fearlessness,

thought that, acting upon some child-

ish impulse, she might have strayed

down the narrow path to the pit.

Meanwhile the wailing about me in-

The distance to that tiger pit seemed

to be doubled, and the time that elapsed

before reaching it everlasting. The

crackling of the leaves and twigs on the

moss beneath my feet added to my trep-

idations. Almost before I realized it

I had reached the big trap and then

halted short, thrilled by the sound of

something human. I looked up.

Through the deepening mists and in-

tervening boughs I saw the little child

figure of Iali creeping out upon the

withered branches over the pit. For

the instant I had no power to move, nor

dared I speak, lest, overcome with sud-

den fright, the frail little one might lose.

her foothold. Suddenly a new horror

disclosed itself. What were those two

glaring, cold, yet fiery points just be-

yond the pit, burning their way through

the shadows? My God! It was the

tiger. He was lying flat on the ground,

conchant, paws extended, quivering,

In moments like these one's reason-

ing powers become superhuman. I

saw that in all probability either Iali

or I was to be sacrificed; which one de-

pended entirely upon the caprice of the

wild beast. I had heard that the calm,

steady, fearless stare of a human is more

terrifying to wild animals than guns

that kill. On the instant I resolved to

practice it; it was my only expedient.

So I stared at those two coldly bright

and glowing points of light like a mad-

man, without a quiver, without a doubt.

on the dead branches over the mouth of

the pit, and then-oh, horrors!-with a

weak cry poor little Iali had lost her

foothold and slipped slowly through the

yielding boughs into the cave beneath.

For a moment all was silent. Then I

heard her childish prattle. The soft

sand had broken Iali's fall and saved her

life, while I was brought face to face

with the most awful problem of my life.

For what seemed hours I stood like a

pillar of stone, the sweat pouring down

my neck, my tongue hot and parched.

One show of fear would, I knew, be fatal.

The "jungle gods" are keen, like

demons, measuring strength with man.

How long could I keep up this madden-

ing strain?-how long force upon the

king beast this illusion of my superior

Suddenly 1 saw the little figure waver

ready for the fatal spring.

NUMBER 48.

ferocity of nameless fear.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOL

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF

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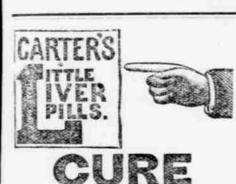
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re a Van Dusen ve, Moshannon Coal Co.

J.C. DaRBY. "rothomotary's Office, Nov. 4, 1895.





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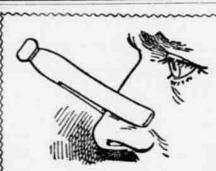
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Ebensburg July 21, 1882

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IN A TIGER TRAP.

BY CHARLES EDWARD BARNES.

The royal Malay tiger is no gentleman. If he were, the following would

never have been told. Punda-Tsang was an innkeeper. He was sole proprietor of the Ballawari-Dak, which is a very big name for a very small native hotel about sixty miles north of Penang, and on the high road to the hunting steppes of the Bukit, or hill country. The quaint little hospice clung to the mountain side like a wallow's nest, high over the junglebedded Sungei, whose foaming, crashing torrents came down from the upper mountains like an endless charge of white cavalry to the sea. Punda was a good sort of a Malay, which means a bad sort of anything else. That is, he would plunder only on the securest principles, and never quarrel with a bigger man nor a better armed one than he. In this he differed from other Malays, who would plunder and knife upon no principle or provocaion whatever, if they thought there was a ten-anna piece in the job.

But a deeper reading of this prosperous boniface of the jungles revealed the fact that he was capable of love-yes, even a tender, human affection; and that little Iali, his five-year-old daughter, was the object of a worship in his heart even more fervent than that which he bestowed upon the five homemade clay gods before which, in a dark corner of the dak, he burned a vast deal of ill-smelling punk. The second year of Tsang's married life had hardly begun when his beautiful wife was bitten by a yellow viper while gathering healing herbs down in the valley. When they found the poor creature she was dying-with a little newborn babe in her arms. This calamity the bereaved husband regarded as a direct visitation of the clay gods in the corner; only the day before he had robbed a Kling hunter of his rifle, leaving the poor fellow to make his way unarmed down to the sea, where he ran upon a pair of half-starved kukangs, a vicious species of Malay chimpanezee, in fleeing from which he fell over a cliff and was dashed to pieces. One day two British naval officers stopped at the dak on their way down from a hunt in the hillscountry. We bungalow after tiffin, smoking cher-

were seated under the palms before the oots, while I listened to their exploits with interest. Suddenly four native Malays approached, wheeling a live tiger in a clumsy wooden cage, and halted before the dak. They were going to dispose of him to a naturalist down on the coast, who had a method of killing and stuffling animals by which the marvelous luster of their skins was preserved. The forest king was certainly a magnificent specimen. If you have never seen a live tiger fresh from the jungles, take my word for it, the ordinary caged tiger at the Zoo is as much like the former as canned strawberries are like the fresh, lustrous fruit of June. The Englishmen evidently thought so, too, as they concluded to buy him, and swear that they had captured him, and then to present the beast to the London Zoo. They bought the animal for 40 Mexican doltars, sent the natives back rejoicing and started down towards the coast, while Punda-Tsang, not contented with exacting 50 per cent, commission from the poor fellows for using his dak for a tiger mart, committed the meanest act of his life. He slyly sawed one of the cage bars nearly through in four places. Then he went to work planning to waylay the tiger on his way

and oily clubman at a free lunch, but

that the very instant that he smells

blood he wiil drop flat, and even if the

feast is a mile away will begin a slow,

creeping journey towards it, wasting

hours perhaps, and working up a ter-

rific hunger in the meantime. When

he has approached within 20 feet of the

orize, quivering with desire and terri-

ble with greed, he will leap into the air

like a cannon ball and plunge down

open his victim. Punda-Tsang knew

all this; so he dug a pit down the valley,

constructed a network of branches over

it and laid the quarter of a bullock upon

it. Then he waited for the tiger to

seent the blood and make his slow,

crawling journey, knowing that when

he made the grand 20-foot leap he

would go crashing through the net-

work into the pit below. Then Tsang

planned he would starve the beast, let

down a cage baited with more fresh

meat, and sliding the bars from above

haul the captured tiger out and sell

him over again. All of this might have

happened, but it didn't. Events some-

what stranger and more terrible for

Punda-Tsang interfered, doubtless as

another direct visitation of the ven-

geance of the little clay gods in the

bungalow corner, half concealed in

As little Iali was the innkeeper's con

stant solace and companion, she went

with him to the pit digging, her father

explaining to her the manner of cap-

turing the "four-footed jungle god,"

which facts, instead of frightening the

child, only helped to increase the

stock of her play gods and demons

which she molded deftly from the red

clay of the ravine. With the appear-

ance of the new moon, that mascot of

the orientals, the pit was baited. For

two days nothing was heard of the

tiger, and Punda-Tsang began to fear

that he had gone back to the hills by

On the afternoon of the third day

I sat on the cliff's edge, watching the

mists rise from the roaring river bot-

tom, a phenomenon which always ac-

companies the closing day. Suddenly

there was a great shuffling of sandals

about the compound, and I knew some-

thing extraordinary was taking place.

I turned quickly; the big form of Pun-

da-Tsang, the innkeeper, burst upon

me suddenly, his flat face as pallid as a

demon's, ferocious, but with the

clouds of punk smoke.

another route.

Suddenly, as I stood like one in a trance, facing this growing problem, I was conscious of a stir in the reeds and underbrush at my right hand. Though the sound caused me to tremble, I dared back to his haunts after he should not take my eyes from the crouching break loose, which he knew would hapmonster beyond. The next instant, a pen before the Englishmen could get strange, huge shape crept stealthily out many miles down the valley. He quietof the underwood, and advanced into the clearing toward the pit-a ponderly pursued his planning until late that night, when he heard upon good auous black monster with the body of a beast, but lifting through the grass the thority that the tiger had broken jail and nearly killed one of his owners. head and shoulders of a human colos-Here we reach the illustration of the sus. It was a mammoth orang-outang! first-mentioned fact, of which Tsang The tiger crouched lower. He was ready to take advantage-that the seemed to be as nonplussed, as stuned Malay tiger is no gentleman. He knew by the intrusion of this huge interloper, that the beast will never walk up as I was. In motionless silence, he leisurely and take his bite like a smooth

transferred his burning gaze to the mammoth monster. Advancing to the very edge of the pit. the huge ape slipped, but he recovered. Sly beast! He saw that the branches were only a blind. Then he walked around the edge of the trap, and knelt down like a human being, slowly, deliberately reaching out his long hairy arm till his giant hand clutched that bullock bone. Oh, what joy that calm, providential deed, brought to my heart! Then, to my intense relief, the orang

slowly dragged the great mass of flesh off the network of branches upon the solid ground. For a moment longer the gleam of those two terrible eyes now like peepholes into hell, followed the unsuspecting pilferer. Then came a rustle, a strange shrick like sudden thunder, a bound, and a roar, and the "jungle-god" had sprung into the air, and came down like a flashing avalanche full upon the broad body of the kneeling orang. A single paw struck the mammoth ape in the small of the back, and never shall I forget the sound of that blow which broke the bones of the orang's spine like a cannon ball. With an almost human groan, the rescuer of my life and her's I came to save, gave up the booty, together with his own life. Then the tiger, with a final flash of eyes full into my own, snatched up the carcass of the bullock in his flaming jaws, and slid off

into the thick of the jungle. I have often wondered since how things would have turned out if that tiger had been a gentleman.-The Black Cat.

Judicious Taffy. Bridget (applying for a situation)-Oh, yis, mum. Oi lived in my last place t'ree weeks, mum. Mrs. Van Nobbs-And why did you

"Oi couldn't get along with her, she was so old and cranky.' "But I may be old and cranky, too." "Cranky ye may be, mum, for faces are sometimes deceiving; but owld,

And Bridget got the place .- Pearson's Weekly. - "So your mother keeps the strap she whips you with in the woodshed. Don't you think that's a queer place for it?" ''Oh, no; that's where all the burning material is kept."-Nast's

Weekly.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-"They say that Cholly has lost his "Iali!" cried he, hoarsely. "Have mind." "Is that so? Does he know "No!" I replied, almost in a whisper. it?"-Boston Courier. He did not wait, but sped towards the so-called bullock sheds, which were re-

-"He said I was his life's sunshine." "I guess you will find that all moonshine."-Boston Courier. -Prisoner-"What, that man is go-

ing to defend me? Why, he couldn't bring an innocent person through!"-Fliegende Blaetter. -"Tell me, guide, why so few people ascend that magnificent mountain."

"Because no has ever fallen off it." -Fliegende Blactter. -"Well met, colonel!" "I'm not a colonel, sir!" "Pardon me! I was under the impression you had been in Georgia six weeks!"-Atlanta Constitu-

you admire most?" he asked as he made his regular call. "The marriage tie," she answered truthfully, and without hesitation,-Detroit Free Press. -Hoax-"You worked your way through college, didn't you?" Joax-

-Her Choice.-"What kind of a tie do

"Right." Hoax-"What did you work at?" Joax-"The other students principally."- Philadelphia Record. -Slobbs - "Jenkins told me Miss Beaconstreet was an old flame of yours." Blobbs-"An old flame? Im-

possible!" "Why impossible?" "She's from Boston."—Philadelphia Record. -A-"When I see you I always think of the proverb: To whom God gives an office, to him he gives understanding. B-"But I have no office!" A-"Well, don't you see how that fits?"-Filegende Blaetter.

-Mr. Spinks-"Well, Willie, has your sister made up her mind to go to the concert with me?" Willie - "Yep. She's made up her mind and she's makin' up her face now. She'll be down in a minute."-Great Divide. -Miss Kostique-"Do you know when

I see you looking so happy it reminds me of what a great poet once said." Cholly Saphead—"Indeed! Pway, what vas it?" Miss K.—"Where ignorance s bliss,"—Philadelphia Record. -He-"I have never loved but once in all my life." She-"What?" He-'Fact, I assure you. It has somehow

dways happened that I never was quite

free from the one girl by the time the

next one came along." -- Indianapolis Journal. -"I should think you would be afraid to come around in the back yard. I no tice you didn't do it last week on account of our big dog." Tramp-"No'm But I knew that dog wasn't here any more." Lady of the House-"How do you know it?" Tramp-"I let him

have that piece of pie you gave me."-Detroit Free Press. TURNED THE TABLES.

How a Sharp Drummer Got the Best of a Mexican Bandit. "From some of the reports circulated in the east," said German P. Tetnew, of Galveston, Tex., the other night, "one is led to believe that the western, particularly the far southwestern, citizen is a pretty bad man, whose chief amusement and means of gaining a livelihood consist of highway robbery. But I think the finest piece of 'holding up' I ever heard of was accomplished by a young New Yorker who traveled in our state and Mexico for a druggists' fancy

articles manufactory. "This young man," he continued, "was traveling in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, about two years ago and went one night to Saltillo, the capital of the state. It was the first time he had been in the town, and, after transacting a little business, he started out to see the sights. As he entered an isolated street he was suddenly confronted by a brigandish-looking fellow, who, in glib mongrel Spanish, demanded his valuables, with accompanying gestures that made his meaning perfectly intelligible to the intended victim. The highwayman held in one hand a long, sinisterlooking knife and waved it about in a suggestive manner which implied the

necessity of ready compliance with his wishes or a tragic result. "But the salesman was a man of quick wit and ready resources. Instead of banding over his property he thrust his hand into his pocket, and a moment later the cold, shiny barrel of what seemed to be a revolver was pointed at the would-be robber's head.

'but this is my game.'

'Excuse me,' said the young man,

"Naturally, the surprise caused by the unexpected production of the supposed revolver produced a change in the confident manner in which the robber had confronted the New Yorker, and he started back. Instantly the salesman knocked the knife from his hand, stooped down, picked it up, took the highwayman by the collar before he could escape and marched him before the police authorities. At the preliminary trial of the would-be robber the following morning the guilt of the prisoner was already established, and his commitment was about to follow when he asked if it were not an offense for strangers in the country to carry concealed weapons. He was told that it was. Then he demanded the arrest of the young salesman, charging him with carrying a revolver. The native justice asked the salesman if the charge

stance did not alter the case and that he had violated the law. "The prisoner smiled sardonically on beholding the tight place into which the authorities were seemingly drawing the New Yorker, but his mirth turned to disgust when the young man pulled the revolver from his pocket and laid it down before the magistrate. It was nothing but a cologue atomizer fashioned in the shape of a revolver, such as were manufactured in quanti-

ties several years ago."-Baltimore Sun.

was true. This was admitted. He was

then asked if he still had the weapon

concealed on his person. The young

man said he had, but pleaded that its

possession had the night before pre-

vented a robbery and possibly murder.

He was informed that such a circum-

-Borax is extensively used in preserving foods. Dr. Fere, of Paris, has tried it to cure epilepsy and finds that it is injurious to many persons. It causes loss of appetite, with burning pains in the stomach; favors skin diseases, especially eczema; produces baldness, and, above all, brings on kidney disease, converting slight disorders into fatal cases.

PETROLEUM WAGONS.

The New Motor Carriages and Their Cost.

Cheapness One of the Advantages of the Novel Conveyances Received with Great Favor in This Country.

The practibility of these carriages seems to be placed beyond doubt. Since 1802 they have been growing in favor n France, and the only wonder is that we have not seen them over here before now. The future would appear to beong to them, if all be true, and we can hardly doubt the bona fides. They are as easily worked as a tricycle-probably easier. A novice, as many witness is able upon the first trial to drive his carriage over 200 miles in 2 days of hours apiece. Tourists have wanlered over half a dozen departments in them, and the taste is spreading every lay. Soon the enthusiasm will reach

to say what will happen then. For among the great advantages of the petroleum carriage is its remarkable cheapness. The cost of a carriage i not much in the first instance. They are built, as we have said, with touching fidelity to old forms. There is the dog cart, the wagonette, the phaeton, the break" and the "mylord," as our French friends have it. From a purely lay contemplation of these vehicles, we are not disposed to think that finality has been reached in regard to their

England, and then-well, it is difficult

When the first railway carriages were constructed, either out of loving conservatism or from a desire not to ofiend, they were built upon the line of the stage coach and colored to match In time they achieved their own independence and individuality. Messes. Panhard and Levassor will probably find time and experience ripen their incention in this respect. At present a voiture a deux places cost £168; a voiture a quartre places forme dogeset costs £206; the phacton, £212, and the "mylord" heads the price list at £240. These cannot be reckoned exravagant prices. And when you have once purchased a voiture to your taste

the saving seems amazing. To begin with, two horses can be dis arded; and horses, we believe, a roughly estimated to cost £25 or £3 year apiece to keep. A purchaser of a setroleum earriage reckons that it costs bim from 1.50f. to 2f. a day. The manuacturer's reckoning is 4c, per kilometer for a 2-seated carriage and 5c, for a i-scated carriage; let us say, on an iverage, semething between a halfpenny and 3 farthings a mile.

Compare this with the expenses of horses. Let us say a cab horse costs some £36, and is available for three cents: that constitutes a vearly charm of £42. Add to this £25 for food and keeping, and we get a total of £37. The nitial outlay on the vehicle may be ignored, as we are also ignoring the initial cost of a voiture. A horse, year in and year out, would hardly do more than 15 miles a day. Out of these figures, which are, of course, rough, one may deduct something like twopence a mile as the cost of a horse carriage. The advan tage is in favor of the petroleum car ringe by 3 to 1.-London Saturday Re-

SUPREME MOMENT IN A LAUNCH It Is When the Vessel First Gets Into the

Water. That a launch is a matter of mathenaties, as well as of great skill and labor, is snown by the fact that the man of science who has the matter in charge aiways makes a set of calculation show ng the strain on the ship and its preise condition at practically every foo of the journey down the ways. If boat should get in the way, or if it should take an unusual length of time o knock out the keel-blocks, or if any me of half a dozen things should cause erions delay, the scientific man knows hist how long he can wait, and just how ar the limit of safety extends.

There is always one supreme momen

n a launch, and it is at a time that es apes the average spectator. It is when he vessel gets fairly well into the water. This is when an important factor known s the moment of buoyancy comes into day. If you can imagine a vessel slid ng down an incline without any water nto which to drop, you can see that the essel would tip down suddenly at the and which has left the ways, and would ise at the end still on the incline. But cally, in successful launches, the stera of the vessel is gradually lifted up by the water, and this throws the weight forward on that part of the ship still esting on the ways. The force of the vater is called the "moment of buoy ney," and the natural tendency of the hip to drop to the bottom of the stream s called the "moment of weight." Now he moment of buoyancy must always be greater than the moment of weight: out it must not be very much greater. for if it were it would throw too much weight forward on the part of the ship still on the ways, and might break them lown, or injure the plates or keel of the ship. When the great English battleship Ramillies was launched, this did really happen; and so great was the strain near the bow that parts of the radie were actually pushed right into the bottom of the vessel. It is this danger of disaster that causes the scientific any cher to make the most careful calculations as to the conditions surround ing the ship at every foot of her journey nto the water.-Frank Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

The "Parting Stone."

Among the old landmarks yet remaining in the Roxbury district, one of the most interesting is a large stone at the corner of Center and Roxbury streets, known as the "Parting Stone. On its northerly side it directs to Cam bridge and Watertown, and on its southerly side to Dedham and Rhode Island. The front inscription is as follows: "The Parting Stone, 1744, P. Dudlev." It is said that Lord Peary's soldiers read its inscription as they passed it by on their way to Lexington one hot April forenoon, and it has afforded information to the tired wayfarer for many a year. This is a durable and visible memorial of a man whose benefactions to the church, to the school and to the town of Roxbury were frequent, and were gratefully acknowledged .-

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

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Advertising Rates.

The large and relevile circulation of the Caw-sma Francas co imends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be asserted at the following low rates:

-Perfumes are now extensively manafactured in the United States, and the native articles are said by experts to compare favorably with foreign manu-

-England manufactures perfumes on a very large scale, importing many of the materials from other countries, but also making large use of home-

grown herbs and flowers. -Many woods have sugar and gum in their composition, and the presence of these elements is generally shown by the attraction the wood seems to have

for many kinds of insects. -The wheat yield in the Genesee alley, idaho, the season is immense. W. N. Gibb thrashed 9,000 bushels off of 200

acres, averaging about 45 bushels to the nere. Dan Bealy out and thrushed 14 acres of wheat that went 52 bushels to -A Missouri rattlesnake at the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge has been observed to lose his skin twice a year and to add a rattle

for every skin. Instead of losing the

rattles as he does the skin, they are retained by the closing of the inner end of the old rattle over the knob of the new one, and accidents accepted, the snake bears with him this record of his -The trade in California sweet wines is showing a gratifying increase. The total estimated product for this year is 3,000,000 gallons, which is 25 per cent. more than was marketed last year. Heretolore there has been little profit in the vintages because of the fierce competition of growers, but the producers

have now made arrangements with a

sweet-wine syndicate which will con-

trol the entire product of the state and

give all concerned some share in the -In America it has been observed that bees often bore tubular corollas in order to get at the nectar of flowers, instead of entering by the mouth, as humblebees do in Europe. In essays on the crossfertilization of flowers, this supposed anomaly has been the subject of much comment. It now appears that the humblebers of Europe and America have identical habits in regard to the manner in which visits to flowers are made, and that it is the class of insects known as the carpenter bee, or the borer, which works in the outside man-

ner indicated. -The question of the influence of the size of seeds upon germination and upon the size of the plants that spring therefrom has recently been studied anew by Mr. B. R. Galloway, a summary of whose conclusions is given by the Gardeners' Chroniele. The weight and ize of the seed are of great importance. A large seed germinates better and more prickly, and with it one can count upon having at the same moment from \$5 to so per cent, of the total crop, while with small seeds the crop reaches maturity only in successive periods of time, so that at no moment in gathering the erop in toto could we have the same proportion of the whole. Besides, where with small seeds four successive crops are obtained, we have six with large seeds, their evolution occurring with greater ranidity.

THE SIN-EATER. A Curious Funeral Site Which Obtained in Wales.

The principality of Wales has within iving memory possessed an official known as the "sinsenter." It was the practice for a relative—usually a woman-to put on the breast of a deceased person a quantity of brend and cheese and beer, and the sin-cuter was sent for to consume them and to pronounce the everlasting rest of the departed. It was believed that in doing this he absolutely ate and appropriated to himself the sins symbolized by the vinads, and thereby prevented their disturbing the repose of the sinner who had committed them. Such an arrangement would obviously leave nothing to be desired on the one side, but how it worked on the other we are not told. What was supposed to be the condition of this spiritual undertaker after the ceremony was conducted? Did his "appropriation" of the lead man's sins imply a sort of moral assimilation of them, answering to his physical assimilation of the bread and cheese? The question would obviously be one of some importance to a sla-cater in large practice. If the responsibilities of his profesion were as great as ties of his profession were as great as hypothesis, he would need to retire from it early, and to devote a considerable portion of his closing years to re-

pentance and good works. Again, it is natural to ask what happened at the decease of a popular or "fushionable" sin-enter. Would anyone among his professional brethrea undertake to ent his sins, even in the first flush of satisfaction produced by stepping into his shoes? If so, then, indeed, has the epithet of "gallant" been rightly bestowed upon little Wales. It is no though one doctor succeeding to another's practice should consent to assume the moral responsibility for his late colleague's treatment of all his deceased patients, in addition to his own: similar burdens.

We yield to none in admiration of the quiet and homely heroism of the medical profession, but we doubt whether it would enable them to face such an ordeal as this. As to the Welsh practitioners to whom we have compared them, we shrink from pursuing the analysis further. It is evident that, as in the schoolboy game of "conquerors," where a stone which can smash the smasher, of, say, 43 other stones takes over all its conquests, and becomes itself a "forty-fourer," so the responsibilities of these unhappy men might accumulate at an alarming rate. One hardly dares to contemplate the internal condition of the sin-eater who had in ife attended a long series of other sincaters. The cheese would be almost converted into Welsh rubbit before he and got it down .- London Times.

A Good Word for Wagner. Policeman-And are the folks not at home, Biddy?

Bridget-No, indade, Mister Roundsman; they have all gone to the theayter, and it's one of Wagner's operas, I hear. God bless the man. He wrote such large pieces that I'm all alone in the house for the nixt three hours --Texas Siftings.

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