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#### '96 WILL BE A GREAT YEAR,

Next year promises to be a remarkable one for news. There will be national conventions which everything indicates will be more than usually exciting, and an election of vital importance. There are wars and rumors of wars, and international omplications almost without number. It is the year in which the Greater Pittsburg inaugurated, and the new era in Pennsylvania politics bids fair to make matters lively from one end of the State to the other. The Pittsburg Dispatch will have the most accurate, complete and ex-clusive reports of these events, and of all others that will transpire. The Dispatch s now the only newspaper, not only in America, but in the world, which has a staff correspondent inside of the lines of the revolutionary army in Cuba, insuring prompt and trustworthy information of e great struggle which is attracting so y hearsay and rumors the Dispatch reeives direct from its own staff on the spot. But while the news is of the first importance the other features which go to make up the modern newspaper-magazine will r-ceive even more attention that in the past. Nearly all of the really prominent authors of the two hemispheres have been engaged to write for the *Dispatch* during Rudyard Kipling, Sarah Orne Jewett, Harold Frederic, Justin Huntley McCar-thy, Bret Harte, Anthony Hope, Mrs. Burton Harrison, John Strange Winter, S. Baring Gould, Frank R. Stockton, S. R. Crockett, and in fact, practically all of the amous authors whose novels and tales de-

Ight the reading public.
The ablest scientific and economic writers will vie with the most noted hum-orists to both instruct and entertain. The department devoted to the fair sex and the usehold will be placed on an even higher plane, if that be possible, than before. On January 1 the Dispatch will publish its New Year feature, a comprehensive chronological record of the events of 1895. This has been imitated, but never on the cale of the original in the Dispatch. It is something which alone is worth a year's subscription as a work of historical refer-ence, in which all subjects, local as well as eneral, are treated.

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#### RAPID RAILROADING.

Phenomenal Time Made by the New York Central.

An Interesting Incident of Early Travel Recalled by a Coincidence of Dates-Discoveries of Great Importance.

The phenomenal time record made by the New York Central & Hudson River Ralroad company, on the 11th day of September, 1895, recalls an interesting coincidence of dates of special interest in the city of Albany.

On the 11th day of September, 1609, Henry Hudson, after making several unsuccessful attempts to discover a northeast passage around the continent, under the direction of the Anglo-Dutch East India company, entered the Hudson river, terminating his trip at the head of the navigable waters in the vicinity of Albany, which he named 'the New Netherlands."

Hudson did not make the rapid transit of 65 1-3 miles per hour, nor is it possible that his sailing record compared favorably with the speed of the Defender or the Valkyrie, but the result of his discoveries was of vastly more importance, as it indicated the route which was destined to be followed in the march of civilization and the development of this continent, and has done more for the advancement of science and the arts than any section of the earth recorded in history.

It was here that the first meeting of the colonial representatives was held, resulting in the preliminary steps for the establishment of the present republican form of government.

It was here that Clinton and his coadjutors, taking advantage of the natural topographical route provided by nature, inaugurated the canal system, connecting the waters of the Hudson with the lakes, which was the pioneer movement for inland transportation, and was followed by the more rapid railroad system rendered necessary by the demands of commerce. It was here. that the first institute for the development of science and the arts and the promotion of agriculture was incorporated by Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, which is still in existence.

first plan in the introduction of the grate bar, by which coal could be successfully used as fuel. It was here tout Littlefield brought

It was here that Dr. Nott provided the

into use the first self-feeding base-burn-It was here that Squire Whipple first

reduced to science the art of bridge building, erecting a trapezoidal truss bridge of iron, and presenting formulas for several structures. It was here that Prof. Henry and Dr.

TenEyek strung miles of wire around the walls of the Albany academy, demonstrating the practical use of electricity as a power and in the transmission of messages, which was immediately applied by Prof. Morse by the use of his alphabet. And it was here, at the West Albany

shops of the railroad company, that William Buchanan, superintendent of motive power, planned and constructed the celebrated engine 999, and others of the same style, which have gained an international reputation, and without which the success attending the phenomenal achievement could not have been accomplished. It is worthy of note that our Dutch ancestors of the Netherlands, to whom we are indebted for so much, have just launched the largest steamship now affoat of the twin screw type. May success attend their enterprise.-Peter Hogan, in Ballston Daily Journal.

#### COTTON FROM FIR WOOD. Chemical Process by Which a Strong,

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this. that both are formed of cellulose, neary pure; and, as nature has prepared otton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be trausformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and seperates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appuraces. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defeet, which can be easily correctedthat is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents, it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

## THE ELEPHANT KNOWS.

He Displays Remarkable Intelligence in

His Native Wilds. Much interest has been taken lately in performing elephants. It is certainly interesting to see such huge, clumsy animals ride bicycles or play seesaw with apparent enjoyment. In the wild state elephants display remarkable intelligence. Sir Samuel Baker, whose delightful books on Ceylon should be read by every boy who likes tales of adventure, says that in spite of the great weight of the elephant and the fact that they live in countries where human life and the lives of domestic animals are frequently lost in marshes, no elephant was ever found stuck in the mud. Even the youngest know enough to avoid such places. In view of the many stories told in his books of the sagacity of these animals, the following from an old paper does not seem improbable: A train of artillery going to Seringapatam had to cross the shingly bed of a

river. A man who was sitting on a gun carriage fell; in another second the wheel would have passed over his body. An elephant, walking by the side of the carriage, saw the danger, and instantly, without any order from his keeper, lifted the wheel from the ground, leaving the fallen man unin-

# SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-In 1835 gold pen manufacturing began in earnest and on a considerable scale in America, being inaugurated in New York by Levi Brown.

-When hat making was introduced into America is not certainly known, but in 1732 the industry had become so extensive that English hat makers complained bitterly that not only could they not sell their hats in America, but that American hats were actually sold in England.

-The enormous extent of the forests, and also of the lumber industries, of the northwest is indicated by the fact that this year Washington will make shipments of lumber aggregating 400,000,000 feet, Oregon 150,000,000 feet and British Columbia 40,000,000 feet. And there is no danger of the supply running short.

-San Jose, one of the principal California fruit-shipping points, sent east in one week 1,146,960 pounds of green fruit, 2,363,835 pounds of sun-cured fruit, 870,950 pounds of canned fruit and 447,000 gallons of wine and brandy. During the same time Fresno shipped east 40 car loads of raisins, making about 550 car loads of this fruit sent eastward this season. San Jose also sent east 53,280 pounds of garden seeds during last week.

-Of the human heart Dr. Ephraim Cutter writes: "I have listened to the heart sounds of one woman and one man, both over 99 years of age, with feelings of awe, and have thought how vonderful it was that these hearts had pulsated so long, propelling blood through vessels which if possible to be ranged in one line would on a very moderate estimate reach twice around the earth, or 48,000 miles, with a leeway for the average red disc of one-forty-

eight-thousandth of an inch!" -The antitoxin discoveries have infused the greatest amount of activity into the labors of the bacteriologists of Europe, and a correspondent of the Sun writes to warn young Americans that, for the present, they had best stay at home, for the eminent men of the old country are too much engrossed with their own "original investigations" to have time for imparting instructions to others. He concludes by saying that "the scientific men of to-day who are are as feverish as were the prospectors for gold in California half a century

-Ether is preferred as an anaesthetic in northern countries and chloroform in the south, although ether tends to cause secretion in the air passages and bronchial trouble. One cause is undoubtedly the difficulty of keeping ether in hot climates. But Dr. Lander Brunton suggests that the general abstention from meat may be another reason for the successful use of chloroform. He is led to this from the increased number of fatalities under chloroform in Edinburgh since the introduction of American and Australian meats, which has made meat eating more common among all classes in Scotland.

-Dr. Heubner, professor of the diseases of children in the University of Berlin, has published an important report on the results of the serum treatment of diphtheria. The number of deaths this year in Berlin, 434, was 200 less than the average and 100 less than in the most favorable year on record, while the number of cases has increased. The same observation has been made in London and Paris. The treatment unquestionably facilitates the casting off of exudations in the pharvnx and influences very favorably the course of the fever. The scrum is perfectly innocuous. The probability of the complete success of the treatment is increasing every month.

For the Modish Matron. A fabric resembling rich ribbed oriental silk recommends itself to the notice of matrons, who, while they have a good dress now and then, consider that it is wiser to have a handsome one which will not easily show wear. For that object nothing can surpass it, as it will stand legitimate wear for a long time, and a youthful variety of this is made with spots and wavy stripes of color in rose, green, blue, plum and old gold. The crepe mohair, shot with black, is appropriate for making sleeves and vests when satin or silk are not desirable, the elasticity of the stuff making the sleeves set out just where they ought. Tweeds and cheviots, which, when tailor made, have so long been a part of every lady's trousseau, are now likely to be relegated to the cyclist and

sportswoman.-St. Louis Republic. Locomotives Have to Be Trained. It may not be generally known that locomotives intended for express trains require as much training, in their way, for fast running as do race horses. When an engine intended for express purposes is taken out of the shops to be placed on the line, instead of putting it to the work it is intended for at once, it is run for two or three weeks on some one of the local branches, in order to train it, so to speak, for fast running. By this means all the various bearings and delicate machinery connected with the running gear become settled to their work; for, should anything about the new machine not work harmoniously, there is ample time to adjust the defeet. Usually the new engine proves troublesome on account of its propensity to make fast time, and at almost every station the train is found to be a little ahead of schedule time and must wait for from ten seconds to a minute.

## CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Franciscans, or Gray Friars, took that name from St. Francis, the founder of the order. THE Jesuits, or better, "The Society

of Jesus," was so called by Ignacius Loyola, who died in 1534. THE Gallican church was the church of the Gauls, or French. It was founded by Pere Hyacinthe.

THE Muggletonians took their name from Muggleton, a self-styled prophet of the seventeenth century. THE Jansenists were the followers of Jansenius, the bishop of Ypres, born in 1585: died in 1638.

THE Church of England was so called because its jurisdiction did not extend outside of that kingdom. THE Nonsectarians are thus denomi-

tered by the bonds of sectarianism.

nated because they claim to be unfet-

# SMUGGLING THAT PAYS.

How Chinamen and Opium Are Spirited Into This Country.

A Large Number of Persons Actively Engaged in Bringing Goods Over from Canada Without Paying Duties.

Smuggling is an offense of great antiquity and one that many of the revolutionary fathers and early settlers of the country, prior to the historic Boston tea party, were wont to commit as frequently as the opportunity presented itself, and the excessive duties made it profitable. As late as the latter part of the eighteenth century the smuggling of wine, liquor, tobacco and bullion was so generally practiced in Great Britain as to become a kind of "national failing," and the smuggler

was often regarded as a popular hero. The maximum penalty for bringing into the United States dutiable articles, with intent to defraud the revenue, is five thousand dollars fine or two years' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and for aiding and abetting the importation of a Chinaman one thousand dollars, or one year's imprisonment. The degree of punishment an offender gets depends upon the circumstances of the case. The

smuggler also forfeits his goods. There is a large body of men systematically engaged in smuggling Chinamen and opium on the Pacific coast and the Canadian frontier. The men who successfully engage in this business must be peculiarly adapted to it. The first qualification is ingenuity enough to invent ways and means, second, dishonesty to the degree of defrauding the government, yet with sufficient integrity and honor to justify the importers in intrusting to their care hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars' worth of opium. It is a popular fallacy that any man who is dishonest enough and will assume the risk can make money at smuggling. If he has sufficient capital he can buy opium in Canada and possibly get it across the border, but it is practically impossible to sell it without detection. The dealers in the United States will not buy it. nor receive it, from anyone save their

According to statistics there are about one million human beings in the United States, principally Mongolians, addicted to the habit of smoking opium. It is prepared in Hong Kong by a syndicate under the surveillance of the Chinese government. Prepared opium has the appearance of black molasses. It sells in China for about seven dollars per pound, and the duty under the present tariff law is six dollars per pound. Formerly the duty was twelve dollars per pound; it was then that the smuggler reaped a harvest.

The methods of smugglers are too numerous to relate, but suffice it to say that the government has to maintain an army of detectives and spotters to suppress them. The detectives who render the most valuable service are those stationed at the places from whence the goods are imported. They speed the parting guest and give the "tip" to the detectives at the objective point, who welcome the smuggler whenever the opportunity presents itself. Conviction speedily follows, as the United States statutes place the burden of proof on the smuggler to show that the opium was not illegally imported. The Detroit river is one of the most favorable points for smuggling on the frontier, but, thanks to the efficiency of Special Agent Wood, one of the cleverst officials in the service, it is practically broken up. The smuggler usually crosses the river in a row boat and drives by conveyance to some small station near Detroit.

where he boards the train for New York or Chicago. The smuggling of Chinamen is very profitable, but difficult. The Chinaman will gladly pay one hundred dollars to be safely landed. Chinamen were for some time successfully imported by bringing them over in the staterooms of sleeping cars; woman's attire and black faces have been resorted to, but the pigtail usually discloses the Chinaman's identity, and this he will not part with, owing to the superstitions belief in it as a means to get him into a better world. - Detroit Free Press.

## ABOUT THE HOME.

A tablespoonful of flour to a tablespoonful of butter is a cooking rule for all sauces. Fish should never be turned while

broiling. Put the inside next the coals or gas jets and let it cook through. An easy way to prepare croutons or crusts for tomato or bean soup is to butter one or two slices of bread on both sides, cut in small squares and brown in the oven.

For cleaning faucets: Use equal parts of fine sand and salt mixed with vinegar to polish, and when thoroughly dry rub a lemon over it to keep from tarnishing. This will be found an excellent remedy for cleaning all kinds of copper pans, etc., that are used on stoves for cooking purposes.

It is worth while to recall, with the trying winds of autumn upon us, that a baked lemon is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, and one often resorted to by singers and public speakers. The lemon is baked like an apple, and a little of the heated and thickened juice squeezed over lump sugar.

A good way to clean lamp chimneys is to hold the palm of the hand against one end of the chimney and breathe into the other, then wipe it carefully with a dry cloth, which removes all black or other stains. After this a better polish can be given by rubbing it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

The German Canary Trade. It is not at all generally known that Germany carries on a very large trade in the rearing and exporting of canaries, and that the largest establishment in the world for the breeding of these creatures is situated within the domains of that empire, away up among the Hartz mountains of Prussia. From this and the few surrounding but smaller nurseries, no fewer than 130,000 birds are dispatched every year to the United States and Canada, while in the same time at least 3,000 go to Britain and about 2,000 go to Russia.

## NEARLY SPOILED THE BANQUET

NUMBER 50.

Misfortune to a Printer Caused Confusion at a Dinner Given to Stanley. Mention of the present visit of Henry

M. Stanley to this country brought about the narration of an amusing, though somewhat annoying, incident in connection with the "American dinner" that was given to the explorer in London on his return from the Emin Pasha relief expedition. The incident also serves to show how a very slight accident may precipitate confusion in a dinner party. The American dinner to Stanley was the idea of Henry S. Wellome, an American business man of London, who was not only a personal friend of Stanley, but a member of the firm of druggists who fitted out the Emin Pasha relief expedition. Through Mr. Wellcome's energy almost every American in London subscribed for tickets to the dinner, and on the night it came off covers for over three hundred people were laid in Evans' assemblycooms. One table, on a dais, was reserved for Stanley and the more distinguished guests, and there were a dozen other long tables facing this one. Mr. Wellcome attended personally to the arrangement of the seats, and each man who had subscribed to the plate that was to be presented to the guest of the evening was given a place at the end of one of the subsidiary tables, and others were given seats near each other who had expressed preference. Mr. Wellcome gave minute attention to these details, and, the first thing on the morning of the night of the dinner, he took his completed plan of the tables and seats to a printer in order to have the usual diagrams ready for the guidance of the diners in taking their places. When the hour of 8:30, which had been fixed for dinner, had arrived, the 500 hundred guests were assembled in the reception-room. Stanley was there, and so was Consul General John C. New, who was to preside, and so were ome of the most distinguished men in England. But there was no diagrams of the dining-room, and the reception committe were anxiously waiting for

Mr. Wellcome to arrive with them. At 3:35 o'clock Mr. Wellcome flew in, in his business clothes, with a smudge of printer's ink on his nose and more on his hands. He agonizinly informed the reception committee that the printers and pied the type or the diagrams of the tables at the last moment, and that tney would be compelled to do without It may seem an easy matter for 300 men to find their places at tables, when their names are at their plates, but it cought about so much confusion that

verybody was turned from the diningoom back to the reception-room and a brilliant scheme was suggested. There vas the original list of the names of the liners, with their respective places that Mr. Wellcome had rescued from the printer, in the possession of the reeption committee. The toastmaster was stationed on a chair at the door of he dining-room and instructed to read the list of names, each man to pass out and take his place at the table when his name was called. The toastmaster was a fine, big Englishman, with a stentorian voice. He did as he was told New-Consul General John C.," he chouted, and Mr. New went through the door. "Stanley-Henry M.," belowed the toastmaster next. There vas a roar of laughter and that scheme for seating the guests was dropped. Finally everybody went in again and earched for his place and found it or therwise, as best he might. Several of the guests designed for the principal able were rescued from inferior posiions below, and some ambitious ones vere degraded from the table of rank; out the dinner went on merrily and ended similarly, though it began an hour later than the time it had been set for. and all because of the accident to the

#### diagrams.-N. Y. Telegram. FOR THE SENSE OF SMELL.

Nice, for 200 years, has been famous for its violet extracts and perfumes made from mignonette.

the United States devoted to the manfacture of rosewater. Many essential oils used in perfumery are very valuable. Neroli, for instance, is valued at \$50 a pound.

There are several large factories in

Cannes is famous for the various perfnmes made from the different flowers of the rose family. Dr. Johnson was extremely fond of

orange peel and used to carry it in his pocket for the sake of its odor. At a date, certainly not later than B. C. 2000, Egyptians used perfumes in the sacrifices to their gods. Pomades are made of the best and

#### purest fat of the ox, impregnated with any perfume which may be desirable.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE. A Malay opera troupe is on its way from Polynesia to London, where will perform "Rishi Sha Hirzan," de scribed as a national opera. M. Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, has

known as Hercules. It is dated 1732, is one of the most perfect of its family, and is beautifully preserved. Dramatists in France get 12 per cent. of the gross receipts of each play, and are allowed tickets to the value of 100

bought for \$5,065 the Stradivarius violin

francs for every performance of such plays as they have written. Humperdinck keeps on turning out nursery operas. The latest is "The Bronze Horse," just brought out with success at Cassel, the words written by the composer's sister and the plot from "Grimm's Tales."

#### FROM THE PATENT OFFICES. In the patent office reports of this

country 665 different styles and varieties of pens are described. It is said that 17,000 patents for the manufacture of ink have been taken out

in Great Britain. Mark Twain has been quite a prolific inventor. In 1871 he took out his first patent for a strap for suspendering trousers. He has also been an assignee of quite a number of patents,

some of which are of recent date. A new gas burner has appeared in Paris. It is formed of platinum wires and fibrous material resembling asbestos. The fibers become incandescent, and give a light of 25 candle power, with a consumption of 21/2 cubic feet of gas per hour.

#### SHE WAS STARTLED.

vidual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and exectiously executed at the lowest prices. And

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relderation of at there whose favors will be seried at the folloong low rates:

An Inquisitive Youth Tumbled Over a Partition Upon a Spinster's Bed. "When Mount Tabor, N. J., was first taken possession of by the Newark con-

ference of the Methodist Episcopal church," said a clergyman of that denomination recently, "we had little money with which to clear up the grounds and erect the first buildings necessary. After putting up a sort of open air pavilion in which the preaching services could be held, we began to east around for some building where transient guests might be accommo-

dated. "The structure resulting from this necessity was a long frame building, which was christened the Tabor house.' In constructing the house on as economical a basis as possible, the partitions were not run all the way up to the rafters and the room was not

"I shall never forget," contnued the minister, "one of my first nights in this rather crude hotel. After I had retired I was suddenly aroused with a start by the most unearthly shrick

"'Murder! Thieves! Robbers! Help! Help!' a woman was shouting at the top of her lungs.

"I hustled out into the narrow hall in my night robe and found others in the same attire-both men and women -running around in a distracted way. We all stopped before a door from within which the sounds proceeded.

" 'You beast! Help! Help! Murder!' still came the cries. "There was a sound of scuffling from within and suddenly the door opened and a woman, excited, panting, with wild and disheveled looks, appeared at the door clutching a boy, who was more

frightened even than was the woman. "One glance settled it. The boy was the son of a woman occupying the adjoining room. The little fellow, out of curiosity, had climbed to the top of the partition and, losing his balance, had fallen over into the next room, landing on the bed of a rather elderly spinster. "The ridiculousness of the whole af-

fair seemed to dawn upon all at the same time, and everyone joined in a good, hearty laugh. The boy was punished and the old maid left the next day."-N. Y. Herald. GRIZZLY AND SILVER TIP.

Three Types in California of Immense Size and Strength. The grizzly bears found all through the canyons of the Rocky and Coast nountains and spurs of the Sierra Neada range seldom descend from lofty altitudes, where they manage year in and year out to eke out a subsistence near the perpetual snow line. An old and experienced hunter has said that 'any man's a fool to go in arter bear slone." The bruins of the east and the bruins of the west are almost totally. different animals. The Ursa Majors of the Sierras are monstrous in size, endowed with ngly dispositions and proligious strength, and as for grit, they dispute-and very often successfully, too-the sovereignty of the mountains and forests with the king of American beasts, the mountain lion.

Hunters disagree upon the point of how many different species of the bear tribe we have in the southwest. There are at least three distinct types of the family in California and Lower California-namely, the grizzly, brown and black bear. Besides these there are also gray bears, cinnamon bears and the Sierra grayback. The true gray is eldom, if ever, seen now as far north as the 45th parallel, and as far east as the main divide: the cinnamon is simply a cross between the brown and black bears, and the mighty silver tip is neither more nor less than a mongrel of the brown and grizzly, partaking strongly of the natures of the two, but particularly of the latter. All the members of the species intermarry, and the

silver tip is the king of the family. This big fellow, springing from the grizzly and the brown, combines all the ferocity and tough strength of the former with the agility and stubbornnessof the latter, each distinctive trait being more prominent in him and possessed to a greater degree than by the very animals from whom he borrows them. The silver tip is unquestionably the ruler of the family by reason of his greater size and belligerent disposition. Lewis and Clarke, in their narrative of their journey to the Pacific coast nearly a hundred years ago, speak of meeting not only brown and black bears, but also numerous white bears, that made it perilous traveling at times for various members of that bold pio-

neer party.-N. Y. Times. Don't Write When Angry.

Never write a letter to a man, woman or child when you are angry with the person in question, or perhaps, I had better qualify my advice by begging you, one and all, never to send an angry letter for 48 hours after you have written it, and then I would suggest reading it carefully, and, as the Irishman said, "hurning it before sending it." We have many of us exhausted all our rage in the fire of the letter-writing, and have felt all the delights of a battle won by the prowess of our pens without the hackneyed formality of posting the epistle. Who is there who has not written his anger out in this wholesome way! Do not, I pray, send a cruel letter to anyone you have ever loved. You will but live to regret the act, and possibly with the pallid silence of death between you and the wounded one. If mortals were, in these prosaic days, gifted with invisible powers, I would wish to be that spirit endowed with a force which would arrest every angry word at the tip of each sharp-pointed, heart-breaking pen.-St. Louis Repub-

Points in Good Housekeeping. A woman who looks well to the ways of her household should know how long, supplies, such as tea, coffee, butter, sugar and coal should last. It is by no means a proof of a niggardly housewife to do so, but it is her duty to her self and family to know what use is made of those articles which she provides. This duty may be done so tactfully that no maid could dream of to ing offense, or in a way to When accounts are kept, " the mistress writeing book the exp with the date is easily man

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