JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXXI.

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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

NUMBER 19.

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A FORT ON WHEELS.

An Express Car That Is a Perfect Arsenal

One Train That Is Safe from the Attacks of Road Agents - A Safe Carrier of Millions of Dollars.

The best guarded treasure train in the world is made up of eight express cars and an arsenal, which is a rolling fortress. This train is run as a special between Chicago and New York, over the Michigan Central and New York Central railroads.

No attempt has ever been made to molest this train, which pulls out of Chicago every night at 9:25, carrying cargoes of currency, gold, silver and valuables that generally exceed \$1,000,-

The "arsenal" car has been a feature of this express train for six years, and was build by the Michigan Central to the order of the American Express company. The "arsenal" is hooked on behind the massenger local car, which is next to the engine of the train. The erew of the arsenal is composed of four men, who carry strapped to their persons six-shot 4s-caliber revolvers, and a

belt with 50 extra cartridges. In addition to these, each guard carries what is known as a riot gun, being a six-shot repeating gun, discharging

cartridges made up of 12 backshot. The car does not differ materially from an ordinary express car in appearance, but it is of special construcion. The idea is to carry in this car a guard for the entire train. The car bullet proof, fined with steel plates half an inch thick. There are doors at either end of the ear. There is in coult of these a "peek, bole," through which a gun can is ranged and fired. On either side of the ear is a steel prosection a foot wide and extending from the level of the window-sill to the roof.

At each end at the side of this arrange ment a port hole is provided, so that a rifle may be used to sweep the side of the train, front or rear, or to shoot from the side hole in any direction. There is again within the ear a bomb-proof chamber, to which the guards could retreat in the event of a determined and amounized attack.

This bomb-proof room extends above the roof of the ear, and in the capela armed with riot guns, who, through apertures made for the purpose, keep a constant watch upon the top of the

On racks built in the bomb-proof car are six extra riot guas, a small enisson containing ammunition and a rapid-firing Hotchkies gun, which would, when brought into action, annihilate a brigade of train robbers.

The engineer, fireman, brakemen and conductor of this train and their crews are men selected for their known bravery, and they carry heavy revolvers and cartridge belts.

There is but one manager on the train. All the cars are sealed except the local car, which contains two safes that weigh 3,000 pounds each. One of these safes can be unlocked only at one place between Chicago and New York. The other, which is called the local, i: opened at some six or eight important cities on route.

The valuables are placed in the safes at Chicago by an agent, who locks the safe and then removes the combination dial. At the points where the safe is to be opened the local agent appears with a duplicate of the dial, and works half of the combination. The messenger knows the other half .- N. Y. Jour-

GERMANY'S POLITICAL POLICE. An Odious Institution of the Bis-

One boast the German is never weary of making in regard to his government as compared with that of the United States, namely, that the officeds of the fatherland are distinguished, if not for enterprise, at least for honesty. In the main this is true, but there are exeptions. The Inte Chancellor Bismarck had no sooner got his imperial machinery in running order, 25 years ago. than he introduced as part of his govrnment one of the most odious features of Russia, namely, the secret pofitical police. He set aside large sums of money with which to pay informers, spies, av ta class of wretches, unknown in America, called agents provocateurs. The business of these last gentlemen was to organize disturbances among socialists, in order that the government might have an excuse for making arrests of such as the great prime minister was pleased to call "enemies of the empire," or such as we would call enemies to the Bismarckian policy.

The fruit which this tree has borne is very bitter. A recent trial in Berlin disclosed the painful fact that this seeret police, intrusted with the most delicate of all political tasks, has been using its powers for the purpose of advaneing the interests of a court elique as opposed to the constitutional government of the country. Bribery, forgery, perjury, have been used in the hopes of damaging Baron Marschall. who is head of the German foreign office, and a man wholly above the vulgar intrigues that flourish in the atmosphere of a court. But perhaps the saddest feature in the case is the sidelight it throws upon the German press Our own papers are not models of purity, but it would be difficult to name a New York paper capable of doing such dirty work as is expected of so-called official and semi-official papers in the land of Schiller and Goethe. When we in America read that the German press atateks this man or praises that one, it does not mean that the editors of these different papers have reached an independent opinion in regard to their relative merits, but it too frequently does mean that they have been instructed by the political police, or some other organ of state, that they must say this, that.

or the other.-Harper's Weekly. Paper Gas Pipes.

Paper is now being used for underground gas pipes in England. The material is cellulose paper, soaked in asphalt. The pipes are said to be impermeable to water and air, capable of resisting heavy pressure, not subject to the ordinary causes of deterioration and not affected by the action of electric currents.-Chicago Tribune.

RIDES ON CLERICAL WILEAGE. A QUEEN'S FIRST BALL. A Drummer's Amusing Experience with a Railway Conductor.

For the first time in his long career

on the road the affable drummer found

himself in the railroad depot half an

hour in advance of train time. When

he discovered his mistake his wrath

knew no bounds, and words choice and

rare were hurled in every direction as

he stood in front of the big clock and

regulated his own mistending time-

piece. The mere thought of having vio-

lated the ethics of his profession so

violently as to be found lounging about

in a railroad waiting-room was more

than he could tolerate. His counten-

ance softened visibly, however, as he

espied the portly figure of his old

friend Colton with his sample case filled

with small vials of sour mash and So-

out," said Culton, "and had the pleasure

of sidetracking a conductor on a scalp-

er's ticket. He knew his business at

wom the day.

right crough, mit my presence of mind

"Bon't extiaust your cocabulary is

the preface," exclaimed the affable

drummer, "but give the story and let

"Well, it was this way," continued

Colton: "When I came back from the

south three seeds ago my expense ac

count looked like a gas balloon, and the

head beaddeeper warned me to be or

the lookout for trouble from the ite

dide office. Two days later I was or

ing suppowdent short of easis, Edropper

into the nearest scalper, and was lucky

enough to be able to purchase the

remnants of a Loos-mile book. I

had been issued to Rev. Lucius Hargle

of Detroit, but of course I paid no at-

tention to the name and climbed into

"Without less of time I planted my

self-conductably near a window, places

my sample case and value on the sin-

Jongside, and after lighting a sign

proceeded to peruse the latest cony or

the Standard. When the conductor

reached me I was in the act of taking

ic small socialism from my flinks, but I

reached for the mileage, book are

handed it to the boss of the train. He

stanced at the name and then at me

" 'Mr. Bingle, glad to see you are en-

throad Coffee, "but I suddenly read-

dected the mane of Rev. Lucius Bingle

on the curner of the book and felt like

imprime through the window. I was

unposed to be a elergyman, and there

I was with sample en es, cigars, whisks

and a sporting pager in the anothing

car. I looked the conductor squarely is

the face, and told him I had removed

from Detroit and was engaged in evan

relical work among the commercial

travelers along the road, and was or

route to Milwankee to engluet a re-

tival under the autmoos of the Brewery

the conductor tore out the converse for

Workers' league. Would you believe it.

the trip and left the ear humming

Ther Fell Them That You Saw Me.

Narrow compe, don't you think?" Chi-

MOUNTAIN DOG FIGHT.

When They Came Back They Would Fight

"I was out in the mountains this

a Star reporter. "At the house where I

boarded there were 20 or to Washington

people. One day a mountaineer cano

up to the porch where we were all scated,

dvagreing a dog that seemed very loath

to move. A short distance behind him

was unother man, also pulling a dog

" 'Gentlemen,' said the first man to

arrive, 'these hvar dawgs air th' fight-

enest dawgs in the mounting. We un-

het a bet on 'em an' we're gwine ter

ber th' fight in th' stable yander. It'll

be the deradest bout yo' all ever seed

"We all went to the statie, in which

Piere were a door and a window. A

ring was made and the dogs thrown

into it. One attered a yelp and jumped

through the window, the other made a

"That they go," shouted one of the

men; 'foller 'em, gentlemen, ef yo' wan!

at. They've lest takin' a run fer exez-

cise, an' when they git back the fout'll

come off. We'll go an' bring 'em back

when they git enough warmed up.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who was as-

for more than 60 years ago, is still liv-

The matrimonial statistics for Ber-

recently at Barre, Mass., was Dr. Wil-

liam L. Russell, who is now the oldest

PERT AND PUNGENT.

Wrinkled purses make wrinkled faces.

Just Like Monkeys.

More than enough is too much.

ing in Berlin at the age of 50.

come off." Washington Star.

Stor Spangled Hanner,

the ripe age of 74 years.

Russell is 97.

von have:

a team of exerc

in the same garden.

the other for nothing.

captured.-N. Y. Sun.

Only two bits ter look at it."

break for the door.

selion getting on nowadays?

and remuriced:

the smoking car in regular fashion.

me be the judge of its merits."

"Had a funny experience last trip

Social Debut of the Young Ruler of the Netherlands. The young queen of Netherlands recently attended her first ball, an epoch in the life of every girl. The great ballroom in the royal eastle at S'Gravenhage was brilliant in a sea of light, floating over glittering uniforms and rich ball dresses and jewels. Nobody who was permitted to appear at court stayed at home on this occasion, and like a wall the invited guests stood at both sides of the passage leading to the throne chairs. Begging and imploring, the court marshal hurried through the ranks and kept this small path open for the queens, and about nine o'clock they put in an appearace. Amid the flourishing of trumpets and the stentorian anyouncement: "Hare majesteiten!" (Their majesties!) they entered the room. Dead stillness reigned. interrupted only by the rustling of the dresses of the deeply bowin ladies and that made by the onecus and their suite entering. Oncen Willielmina looked truly charm ing. She wore a simple white dress adorned with only a few white roses fastened on the right shoulder. The only jewels she wore were strings of diamonds braided through her blonds hair, the brilliancy of which was, how ever, offset by the happiness and pleasant expression of her youthful, round face. While hundreds crowded to the throne to obtain the honor of being presented to the young queen, she looked several times over into that small part of the baltroom where some devotees of the art attempted to dance. Shortly after her arrival a "quadrille of honor was danced. Queen Wilhelmina arose and danced this quadrille with the Russian ambassador. De Struwe, as the old est representative of the diplomatic corps. The same honor was extended to the chief of the military cabinet, Count De Monceau. Another reception at the throne followed, the same crowding of the people present to make an exit for the queens occurred, and through the marrow pathway the young queen left the ballroom with her mother, after experiencing for the first time

THE CITY OF CANEA.

the pleasure which young girls so in-

patiently await—their first ball.—Chi-

joying yourself. How is the Sunday The Capital of Crete and Scene of Re-

eago Inter Ocean.

Canca, or Khania, since 1841 the capital of Crete, and its principal scaport. is situated on the northern coast of the island, and about 25 miles from its western extremity on the isthmus of the Akrotici peninsula, which lies between the Bay of Canea and the Bay of Suda. It is on the site of the ancient Cydonia, is the principal commercial town of the island, with a population of about 15,000; It is closely built, irregular and overcrowded, and surrounded by a massive Venetian wall. Of late years a few of the streets have been widened.

The ordinary buildings are of wood, though a few of the more important are of more solid materials. There are some tiresk churches, a number of Turkish mosques, a Jewish synagogue, a military hospital in an old Venetian building, and a substantially constructed prison. The forse is laid out in gardens; public gard-us have been constructed outside the walls and artesian summer," saul a departmental elerk to wells have been bored by the government. The harbor is 1,200 feet long. formed by an ancient transverse mole ind-cated by a lightnouse and protect ed by a fort. The harbor is challow but affords safe anchorage for vessels of 200 tons.

Oil, soap and wax are the principal exports; shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on in the port, and there is considerable manufacture of leather. The town is the seat of the Greek

bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of Cambia. It is also the official residence of the European consuls. In 1856 the town suffered severely from an earthquake.-Toledo Blade.

STATES THAT PRODUCE STONE. Vermont Leads in Marble and Maine in Granite.

Some facts of an instructive nature re-

lating to the stone industry are furnished by Mr. Day in the annual report her see the purtiest mee yo' ever looked. of the United States geographical survey. It appears from this that certain of the southern states are gradually coming into prominence as extensive producers of stone, and also that the Then they left; and I guess the dogs sorts of stone quarried have been modore still running, as the fight has not ified of late years. An instance in point is to be found in Alabama, which in 1895 furnished more than \$250,000,000 worth of stone, mestly limestone, al-Mrs. Charles Howard, of Baltimore, though some sandstone is worked there. 94 years old, is the only surviving child A similar illustration is presented by of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Connecticut, which once divided the sandstone yield with New Jersey, but produced last year little more sandstone sociated with N. P. Willis and George than Massachusetts, while New Jersey 1. Mooris in editing the New York Mirshowed only one-third as much as Connecticut, and little more than Kansas or Michigan; and Pennsylvania, unknown a few years ago as supplying sandstone, recorded a product in 1895 lin for 1806 attest that in that year 21. Berliners were married who had passed equal to Connecticut and New Jersey combined, and more than any other state than Ohio. In One of the jolliest of the old menpresent at the old folks' dance given granite production Massachusetts keeps the first place, with Maine not far off, while Vermont is rapidly overtaking Maine, and Rhode Island keeps up the living graduate of Harvard college, Dr. ontput from its splendid quarries in and about Westerly to nearly \$1,000,000 worth a year. New Ham; shire comes fifth on the list, with about half as much. In marble, Vermont, as usual, leads all the other states, its output being about You must plow with such oxen as double that of Georgia, which is second in amount; Tennessee is third. One hair of a woman draws more than Bay of Fundy's Tide.

Extraordinary stories are sometimes Wholesome and poisonous herbs grow told of the immerse tides in the Bay of Fundy. The scientific facts in regard One of his hands is unwilling to wash to them have recently been published by the Canadian geological survey. When one is horribly afraid of drown-The bay is about 145 miles long, and rradually narrows, and becomes shalone likes to be indebted to the person lower as it penetrates the land. The who throws out the plank.- F. F. Montupper part divides into two main branches, and several small side bays exist. The highest tides at the mouth The Behozy, who occupy a densely of the main bay reach 15 feet. Going wooded country among the hills of up the bay they increase in height. At Bemaraha, jamp from tree to tree just Digby Neck they attain 22 feet, at St. like monkeys, and are not easily fol-John 27 feet, at Petiteodiac river 46 lowed, inasmuch as their territory is feet, and at Noel river in Cobequid exceedingly rocky. They are very timid. bay, 53 feet, the maximum. Some branch bays are left empty at ebb tide. and it is said they die of fright when -Youth's Companion.

WAR ON VIVISECTION.

Friends and Enemies of the Practice Are Clashing.

The United States Senate Besieged by Contending Factions-Eminent Antis Making a Vigorous Fight.

One of the hardest fights of the century between the advocates of viviscetion on the one side and its opponents on the other has been going on in the United States senate committee on the District of Columbia for two years, and at present the antis are in the lead. The bill introduced by Senator MeMil-

lan restricting viviscetion in the Dis triet has been reported favorably by the committee. What the result of the contest in the house of representatives will be remains to be seen. The McMillan bill, after providing hat any person taking part in experi-

ments calculated to give pain shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of \$150, and for the second offense a fine of \$300 and with imprisonment for six months, makes stringent provisionunder which viviscetion can be carried

There are to be regular inspections of the places where the experiments are held, and the president is required to appoint the inspection officers.

The testimony taken by the committee fifts a large printed book of nearly 200 pages. Arguments for and against the measure were made by some of the leading physicians, lawyers and public men of the country. Reports from foreign scientists and results of experiments also were filed with the committee. Petitions containing the names of secres of men and women of national prominence were filed in favor of the net, while memorials and resolutions from dozens of medical societies and medical men were presented in opposition to it. Gen, and Mrs. Miles, Bishop Henry V.

Satterlee, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Justices Harlan, Brown, Brewer, White and Peekham, of the United States supreme court; Comptroller Eckels, Montgonery Blair, Rev. Dr. Dix, the late Bishop Phillips Brooks and half a hundred phy sicians were among those who subseribed to the bill.

These statements from the point of view of those who favor vivisection told of the wonderful achievements resultant from the practice and the extent to which mankind had been benefited by

One of the most persistent forces operating against vivisection is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, John P. Haines, superintendent of the society, took a leading part in the fight for the bill. He said to a reporter for the World:

"I am opposed to vivsection because I do not think it right to torture living animals, especially when the results produced are of so doubtful a nature. I maintain that all needless experiments on living animals ought to be prohibited; that the use of living animals by students for the purpose of acquiring surgical dexterity is unnecessary. The repetition of experiments before classes of students for the mere purpose of demonstration is likewise seless and ought to be prohibited. The use of anaesthetics ought to be required in every case in which they can be applied."-N. Y. World.

HE LIKED SAUSAGE.

A Tribute to the Palatableness of Mascerated Donkey.

One of the glories of the city of Lyons, which claims the attention and admiration of every visitor, is an artistic product of the butcher known as saucisson de Lyon, or in English Lyon sausage. It is made of donkey-raw donkey-and no writer has celebrated the gastronomical excellence of this patient, vexatious and often ill-used beast with more delicate appreciation than the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in "Chapters on Animals."

"Of the ass, when living, I could not say much that is wholly favorable, but when he appears in the state of saucisson he may be praised without the slightest restriction.

"In sections like dark-red marble dashed with white, it may be cut to an infinitesimal thinness, leaving a surface smoother than the finest veneers. In the mass it is closely wrapped in silvery foll, to guard against the influences of the nir.

"In the sweetest associations of the memory the saucisson has its place. Weary after the morning's march, the tourist takes it from his knapsack, and lays upon his bread those dainty disks which are its slices. The strength of his youth comes back to him, and the Alpine snows no longer seem inacces-

"At the stateliest imperial banquet the saucisson is not disdained. At the pleasant pienie by the shady river it is found in the welcome baskets. The angler has it in his bag, the shooter in his capacious pocket, the canocist in his Lilliputian cabin of stores. "O saucisson de Lyon, sad is the mo-

ment when we cast the skinny remnant. of thee into the stream, but the little fishes congregate eagerly to the banquet, and ask each other what noble animal has yielded his flesh for their feasting."-Youth's Companion. Queen's Bad Relatives.

In times gone by an English duchess, her grace of Kingston, underwent imprisonment for bigamy and forgery, and to-day there are actually relatives of Queen Victoria "doing time," says the Chicago News, Count and Countess of Leiningen belong to the princely house of that name, and the first husband of Queen Victoria's mother was a prince of Leiningen. The count is in an English penitentiary and the countess is confined at Vienna for a long segies of crimes, which include forgery. blackmailing and swindling

Weight of the Earth. A scientific man who has given much study to the question has some to the conclusion that the weight of the earth, taking the ton as the unit, is expressed by a figure six followed by 21 ciphers. There is no reason to believe that this estimate is fairly accurate, and also to be thankful that in the nature of things it is impossible to drop the earth on one's toes.

A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

How One Man Makes a Living by Buying Canadian Money.

All through that part of the country (northern Ohio) there is a discount of 20 cents on every Canadian dollar. Of course Canadian money is not as much in circulation as is the legal tender of the United States, but there is enough for his purpose. A man advertised in all surrounding country towns that he would redeem Canadian money for 90 cents on the dollar. It was some time before he had any results from this advertising. It was like the man who stood on London bridge at midnight and offered to give away sovereigns. People laughed at him. The farmers were shy. They thought it was a swindling game of some kind and left. bim severely alone. One day a man came in with \$10 Canadian money. It was of all shapes and sizes from the five-cent piece that looks like a dime to a dollar bill drawn on the Bank of Montreal, If he had spent it he could have secured eight dollars' worth of goods for it. My man gave him nine big silver dollars in United States money for it. Hefore the week was out he had exchanged United States dollars for \$250 worth of Canadian money. This would give him a pront of \$25 wherever Canadian money is as good as our own.

From that time on the business gradually increased, until to-day he averages about \$150 a week. Instead of having the farmers come to him he goes to them and buys their accumulated savings of Canada coin. They are all his customers and know him well in the five years they have done business together.

"Are you not afraid of competition in your business in case it becomes generally brown?" Lasked, "No," said he, "you see, it requires a comparatively large are unt of money as a starting capital. Then I have to have men in the fronter cities who will give me United States money for my Canada currency. I generally take a trip twice a year to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Buffalo, where I make these exchanges. All this requires years of preparation, and no outsider could step in and make exchanges with my outrons, as they have all the money they can handle now, even at a two per cent, commission on the dollar."-Buffalo Express.

TAKING THE TEMPERATURE. Sometimes It Happens That the Ther-

At the Aquarium the temperature of the water in the tanks and pools is taken daily by means of a thermometer especially designed for such uses, which is lowered into the tank by a cord. If there is a loose end that makes a tassel where the cord is tied on to the thermometer, some fish may nip at that, mistaking it for something that can be eaten. Sometimes when the thermometer is lowered into the water all the fish in the tank sweep around and make for it and swim up very close to it, their noses all pointing at it. But they do not come to see how the mercury stands. They had seen the glint of the metal case in the water, and all had made a dark for it aspecting to find comething to eat. In the shallow and comparatively light waters of the Aquarium tanks they could see when they got near that it was not what they expected, or they sheered off, perhaps, because it was too big to swallow.

In deep sea work, in hydrographic surveying and in deep sea fishing for specimens, it sometimes happens that a big fish will swallow the lead with which soundings are being taken; and rometimes a big fish will swallow the thermometer that has been fowered to the bottom to take the temperature. Such occurrences are not common, but they are not sufficiently unusual to be counted as remarkable. And in such a case the lead or thermometer is not likely to be lost. Usually it is attached to a wire, strong enough to hold it and the fish, too, and unless the fish lets go it is caught.- N. Y. Sun.

A DISSIPATED DOG.

The Animal Has a Weskness for Getting on a Spree. Fort Logan, Col., has a favorite who

is the cause of more temperance lectures than all the frequenters of that post put together, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He has contracted the bad habit of indulging in the flowing bowl and when in the vicinity of the canteen about the time of pay day especially he is sure to get more or less intoxicated on the offerings of the doughboys, who like to share with their favorite the good things of the day which comes but once a month. Jerry Simpson is a private in the ranks and is a total abstainer, never going near the canteen except when ordered there on duty to excert to the guardbouse those who are unable to pick their way to the barracks. On such an occasion it is not an uncommon thing for Jerry to find Colonel, his famous retriever, prone on the floor in the highest stage of includation, chewing the last remnant of a good-sized jag. Colonel is kept by his master for his usefulness on the hunting field, though he would not suffer for a home as long as any of his boon companions remained in the ranks. They love him dearly and keep him well fed and supplied with tobacco-for the Colonel also likes a taste of the herb nicotina when he is in the dumps after souking his head in the stable bucket on the morning following a debunch. He is a troubled specter when in his moods after recovering from the good things of the night before and acts very much like one of the two-footed revelers who entired him from the sedate quarters of his owner. Private Simpson keeps a warm place in his heart for the for lorn canine when he is seduced by the canteen crowd into a bibulous condition.

Seared His Speech Back.

A remarkable case of the recovery of speech and bearing is reported in the London Lancet from the canton of Ticino in Switzerland. An Italian, aged 41 years, who five years ago became a deaf mute in consequence of a serious disease, was startled by the sudden appearance of a runnway horse. As he jumped aside to avoid the animal be uttered a loud scream, and after it. had gone found that he was able to talk and hear.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

wideal interest near the paid for as advertisments. Book and Job ir nating of all kinds neatly and executousity executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliablecirculation of the Cam BRIA FREENAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

Thieves borrowed a wheelbarrow to art away a stolen stove at Toronto and were arrested just as they reached a secind-hand dealer's shop.

More eyes must be damaged or lost han most people suppose. Two milon glass eyes are manufactured every year in Germany and Switzerland.

-A religious sect in the Bengal presdency worships Queen Victoria as their chief divinity. She is also an object of worship in one of the temples of Tibet.

William H. Manson, the sailor who sarried Farragut ashore on his back at the siege of New Orleans, died at his home in York, Me., the last of January.

A Chinaman advertises in newspapers of the City of Mexico a first-class American restaurant where fresh oyters will be supplied whenever called

On statistics furnished by the pharoncists it is estimated that there are in Paris alone at least 50,000 victims of the morphine habit, among them 30,-

Many persons fall into the error of apposing that all fish is alike wholesome. Mackerel is one of the most oily of fish and the most difficult to digest, and should be entirely abstained from except by persons in the best of health. Whiting is the most wholesome and digestible fish, and next to that comes

-New York's surplus of vagrants might find a more congenial field in Linedn. Neb., where out of 50 tickets given out by the Theosophical society for free suppers the holders of only four presented them for meals, and in the first hour of a free dinner served by Rallington Booth's volunteers only four persons came to partake of it.

-The owner of a granite quarry in Frankfort, Me., testifies that he sells stumpage for gran te at eight cents a cubic yard for dimension stone and at six cents for grout. Grout granite is of irregular shape, and all sizes from a paving stone up. Cost, 60 cents a cubic ard, including stumpage, to get dimension granite from quarry to wharf; 60 to 65 cents a yard for grout,

A COUNTRY OF SURPRISES. Strange Industrial Rivals in South

Africa. While there is little doubt that with proper development of its agricultucould be made self-supporting, the successful development of these industries depends, nevertheless, upon the erection of local markets through the stimulus given by mining operations.

Whatever may contribute to the extension of the commerce and trade of South Africa, the immediate future of the country is dependent primarily upon the development of its mineral recources. Probably no other event has so impressed this fact upon the minds of the people of the country at large as the dire straits to which they have been reduced by the rinderpest epi-

Indeed, upon two previous memorable occasions South Africa has been saved from industrial disaster by the stimulus given to trade through the development of the diamond industry in one instance and the development of the gold industry in the other. The Dens ex machina to again save the country will be the expansion of the

mineral industry. With the exception of mining of gold, diamonds and coal, there have been no considerable exploitations of its mineral resources. Coal, fortunately, exists in many parts of the country, and it has been estimated that the known coal fields represent an area of 56,000 square miles, which is equal in extent to the state of lows. There exist in some parts of the country large deposits of iron contiguous to the coal-fields, but as yet the economic conditions have not favored the development of that industry. Lend, silver, cinnabar, tin and other metals are also found in many parts of the country, but have not been remuneratively worked. Among the mining countries of South Africa, the Transvaal is facile princeps, and is in ail probability destined to maintain its paramount position; though, as is well known, South Africa is "a country of surprises," and it is possible, of course, hough not probable, that within its great extent other equally important districts may be discovered.-North American Review.

Dunkards.

The Dunkards, or Tunkers, belong to a sect founded in 1708 at Schwarzenau, Germany, by Alexander Mack and seven others, who rejected the doctrines of paedo-baptism. The name is a nickname, derived from the German Tunker to dip-members of the sect styling themselves Brethren. Persecution drove the founders to Holland, and between 1719 and 1729 they all emigrated thence to America. They are found in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and it is apparent that some have found their way further west, but their numbers all told are not great. Their church discipline is nearly the same as that of other Baptists, except that every brother is allowed to exhort. Men found apt to teach are ordained ministers, and the oldest teachers bishops. The Dunkards affect great plainness of speech and doess, like the Quakers; neither take oaths, fight, nor go to law; and formerly they took no interest. They celebrate the taking of the sacrament with love feasts, washing of feet, the kiss of charity, and the right hand of fellowship; anoint the sick with oil for recovery; and practice complete immersion, with laying on of hands and prayer even while the person baptized is in the water .- N. Y. Tribune.

Savages' Deadly Weapon. The most wonderful weapon of war

fare in the world is used by the hunters of Borneo. It is a long bamboo rod with a parrow hore called a "sumpi tan," from which is blown a poisoned dart seven or eight inches long and not thicker than a large knitting needle. The weapon is absolutely noiseless, and the deadly missile which it hurls kills its victim and hardly leaves a trace upon the body. Armed with one of these blowguns, which are from ten to twelve feet long, and not greater than an inch in diameter, a warrior of Borneo can kill a man at a distance of 500 feet.-Cincinnati Enquirer,