JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXXI.

WARDLAND OF THE STATE OF THE ST

H CRUCE PHEAPACHE

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FLUR CARDINAL POINTS RESPECTING

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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

NUMBER 28.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

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It causes new growth of hair on baid heads provided the hair follicles are not deal, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; pre-erves the scalp healthful and clear of dadruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing volor; keeps it soft, pliant, lusrous, and causes it to grow long and

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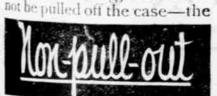
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Statistical Information on Production and Consumption.

Immense Output of European Countries-The Product of the United States Almost Equals That of

the United Kingdom.

An interesting report has just been ssued by the London board of trade containing a wealth of statistics as to the coal industry of the world. It is pointed out that the country of Europe which has the largest production, after the United Kingdom, is Germany. The quantity produced, however, in the latter country does not amount to half of what is at present produced in the United Kingdom, the respective figures for 1895 being, the United Kingdom 189s-661,000 and the German empire 79,109. 000 tons. Next in point of production after Germany comes France, with 27, 583,000 tons, or about a third of the proproduction is not very far behind that of France. The average value of the coal produced taken at the pit's mouth has compared very closely as regards the United Kingdom and Germany for several years past, being, in the United Kingdom, in 1892, 7s 34/d; in 1893, 6s 93%d, and in 1894, 6s sd, and in Germany, n 1892, 7s 45 d; in 1893, 6s Sd, and in 1894, 68 74.d. In 1895, however, the value of the coal produced in Germany ros. for the first time since 1857 distinctly above the price of British coal, the average price in England in 1805 being 6s 03.d, and in Germany 6s 93.d. In 1887 the price of coal in England was is 9% d. and in Germany 5s 1%, d. In France 4 will be observed that the average value in 1894, 9x00, d, and in 1895, 8s 10d, while n Reigium it was, in 1893, 7s 5%, dr in 894, 7s 54.d. and in 1895, 7s 63.d. The ost of production, certainly in France, and probably in Belgium also, is placed onsiderably higher than it is either n the United Kingdom or in Germany. It is desirable, however, to compute the output in European countries with one other country—namely, the United States. In the latter country the quantity of coal produced has in recent years increased distinctively, and indeed in the year of 1893 it almost equaled the outoutput of the United Kingdom, while ie year of 1893 it almost e ther increase, although the total output has not equaled that of the United in the years 1893-5 to 5s, or lower than

the cost at the pit's mouth in either the United Kingdom or Germany.

is of British origin. In Austria-Hungary 67 per cent, of the coal used is of native production, less than 1 per cent, being of British production, and the remainder, or about 32 per cent.,

Making Railroads Smoother. The fact that within the past 15 years two-thirds of the unevenness in railroad tracks has been done away with on certain lines was discussed at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences. The improvement has been brought about principally through new designs and methods of manufacture of rails. A "track-indicator" car, travel ing 20 or 30 miles an hour, sums up the inequalities, the "ups and downs," in the rails for each mile traversed. For merly the "total inequality" per mile for the best roads; now it has been reduced to only 18 or 20 inches, and this remnant is said to be due to dents

The Reason. "I will be remembered," said the poet, "when you are forgotten." always pay cash." - Cincinnati Enquirer.

tives and ears, longer trains and higher

speed. - Youth's Companion.

FUN ON THE ULD CLIPPERS. Not to Be Had on Modern Record-

Breaking Liners. "One of the youngsters asked me the other day," said the old skipper, reports the New York Times, "if I had ever been to Europe on a record-breaking liner. I told him I hadn't, and never wanted to go there that way. It is just a question of engineers and stokers, mere landsmen, on a big liner, and I'd rather ship before the mast, even on one of your lubberly 40-day steel squareriggers with bows like a canal boat, than go on a steamship. It would be just about as interesting to me as a trip on a railrond train

"The kind of sailing I like it will never he the privilege of you young fellows to indulge in. You will never know the fun of having a clipper craft as sharp as a steamboat under your feet jumping across the sea under a press of canvas never seen on ocean-going sailing vessels nowadays, with her rigging as taut as iron bars, and your shipmates holding your hair on your head. "'What she can't carry she may

ing,' was the text at sea then. I remember when I was in the clipper Northern Light we carried stu'n'sails slap into Boston harbor, making the famous passage of 76 days and 4 hours from San Francisco. Our ship worked like a basket; but we had shipped a double crew for the run, and one crew did nothing but pump ship. There was some eracking on of sail when ships of 2,000 tensor more had all their top hamper whisked over on the Ice side while the skipper was turning to spit over the taffrail. Even after that some of the ships made good passages. It's a funeral nowadays to lose a topgallant mast."

FIDDLIN' JOHN'S VENGEANCE. How He Made Way with the "Bloody Sixteen" Band.

"Fiddlin' John" Turner was born in Yellow Creek Valley 83 years ago. His father lived to be 103 years old, and he killed three men. He came from Virginia and settled in the mountains of Kentucky on the farm on which "Fiddlin" John" now lives, says the Chieago Record.

"Fiddlin' John," at the age of 83 years, is hale and hearty, and there never was a better fighter, as his history shows. He was a scout under Gen. Margan during his occupancy of Cumberland Gap and his famous retreat to the Ohio river. One thing about "I'd dlin' John" which makes him so dear y loved by the mountaineers is that there never was a better fiddler in all the mountains, "Fiddlin' John" is noted throughout the mountains because he ended the lives of 16 of the worst mountain desperadoes that ever trod Kentucky soil.

The "idoody sixteen," as this band of desperadoes was called, killed "Fiddlin' John's" brother, Sam, cut his ears off, and nailed him to a tree, and "Fiddlin' dohn" in turn exterminated the entire band by "bushwhacking" them one after another.

He never received a scratch in all his fighting, and he is very proud of the fact, telling everyone who asks him about his fend: "I just got close up to 'em, and then

bushes backed 'em."

AN AWFUL DISAPPOINTMENT. He Declared It the Worst Sell He

Ever Had. One Sunday morning a poor man, dressed in his best, having trudged all the way from Boston, entered the church at Newburyport and took a seat near the pulpit, says the New York Recorder. Presently the service begun and the preacher had not been speaking long before the visitor from Boston began to show signs of excitement. As the sermon proceeded his body swayed backward and forward, his eyes glittered strangely and at length he fell in a fit on the floor. Two dencons of the church carried him outside, laid him down on the church green, unfast ened his collar and dashed water upon him, while he writhed and rolled on the

At last the man recovered his senses and was asked what ailed him. "Oh, such powerful preaching!" said he, "I had heard before of men going into fits under Whitfield's preaching, but I never supposed it would double me up so." "But," said one of the deacons, "that

was not Mr. Whitfield preaching, but only a near-by minister substituting for him this morning." At this point the Boston man be

ame mad clear through. "What!" said he. "Have I walked 50 miles, spoiled my best suit of clothes and had fits, and never heard Mr. Whitfield after all? Well, I'll be goldsrned: if that isn't the worst sell I ever had!

Dainty Shirt Waists.

Various are the manifestations of the protein shirt waist, that has turned up once more, with detachable collars and cut's made in the shape of liner bands, over which fall full, finely plait ed linen frills. The frills are white edged, with one or two narrow lines of color, and to these special shirts are attached belts of white duck, linen or pique, very narrow, and caught in front by small, perfectly plain steel buckles. Here and there one finds the tails of these ornamental little bodices cut in scallops, edged with embroidery or corded, while a great deal of attention is given to the decoration with lace of very delectable barece and brown batiste shirts. But to so elaborate a point has the making of these bodices been carried that they are selling in the shops plain ones, in taffetas, of all colors, to wear under those which are embel lished with lace, and of too fine linen gauze or silk grenadine to be worn without a silk foundation.-St. Louis

The Fortress of Aden.

The southern entrance of the Red sea is commanded by the Fortress of Aden and the fort in the little island, of Perim, in the Strait of Babel-Mandeb; the guns of the latter completely covering the narrow channel, and the fertress dominating the entrance to the sea. - N. Y. World.

Nansen's Men. Norway's storthing has voted a lump sum of 4,000 kroner, \$1,080, each to Nausen's 12 companions and 3,000 kroner a year for five years to Capt, Svendrup, who is to command the next expedition in the Fram, planned for 1898.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOW TO SAVE THE SEALS.

The Females to Be Branded So as to Spoil Their Hides.

Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford university, lately returned from Washington, D. C., where he had been for some weeks attending to matters connected with the fur seal investigation. Prof. Jordan went to Washington to see that the Behring sea for seal investigation was properly carried over from one administration to the other. He was the United States commissioner in the investigation made last summer at the seal islands, and he is interested in seeing carried out his recommendations for the protection of the seal herd.

Dr. Jordan said that steps would be taken by the new administration looking to a final settlement of the fur seal question on the basis of the investigation made last summer. He said:

slands a commission of her own, which, it connection with the American commission, has thoroughly investigated the condition of the seal herd. This commission agreed in all matters of fact with the findings of the American commission. Their report, however, has not yet been published.

fur seal question lies in the total prohibition of pelagic sealing. Great Britnin will, therefore, doubtless be asked to unite with the United States in some equitable arrangement whereby killing of females at sea can be done away with. It is believed that Great Britain will not refuse to unite with us in taking steps to preserve the fur seals. However, in case she should refuse to make any fair arrangement, the United States will be prepared to take the matter in its own hands and protect its own interests by aggressive measures. Steps will imme diately be taken to brand the female seals in such a way as to destroy the value of their skins and also to protect the males by herding them in the salt lagoon on St. Paul island during the scaling season. Practical experiments made last summer have demonstrated the feasibility of these measures, and their effect will be to put an end to the business of pelagic sealing."-San Fran-

HIS GRAVE OFFENSE.

Had to Flee.

It is leze majesty in Germany to outdo the war lord in anything. That is why Otto Schoen, a young Berlin architect of high family fled from his native land lately in fear of the wrath of his emperor, says the Cleveland Plvin Dealer. The facts in this singular case are as

self with impudence to dream of putting up a structure that should overtop the

had been overheard and that he stood the penalty for which was imprison-

be to fly to a foreign country. So Schoen, leaving his wife and family, took ship at Antwerp and sailed for New York. He believes he would have been ruited and his property confis cated had be remained in Berlin.

Reducing the Price of Finished Prod-

uct and Averting Trouble. Machinery is beginning to play a very important part in flint and green-glass manufacture, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The introduction of one mahine alone for simplifying the making of fruit jars was instrumental in reducing the price list last fall, and its further application is expected to be a large factor in the settlement of wages this year. To give an idea of the revolution which is impending in this branch of the glassware business, one firm turned out last September, with five machines, 32,000 jars a day. For a month past the four additional machines have been in use, and the daily output has been 57,000 jars. There is now being built an additional tank furnace, which will double the capacity of the works and bring up the daily production to over 100,000 jars, or say 30,000,000 jars per year, which will be fully one-third of the entire fruit jan production of the United States. Lamps, the foot and bowl of which were former ly jointed by hand, and often very imperfectly done, are now made by machines, which form the oil fount and feet at one operation and out of one piece of glass, and the lamp is practically indstructible. One firm of punch tumbler blowers has hitherto employed a few hand blowers, each hand turning out about 600 tumblers per turn. In the same factory ten machines will soon be at work, which will give an output of 100,000 punch tumblers per

mittee for punishment.

Railway Accidents. During 1896 only one passenger was killed for every 100,000,000 miles of travel. The number of railway emplayes killed during the year was larger than usual, being 318.

An English Railroad. passes through more than half of the 58 counties of England and Wales.

AS LETTER WRITERS. How a Commercial Man Missed His

Our People Rank First Among All Nations.

The Enormous Business of the United States Post Offices as Compared with That of Other Countries.

There are 200,000 post offices in all the countries of the world enjoying organized facilities of correspondence, and of this number 70,000 are in the United States. In respect to the number of letters and postal cards written and received, the revenue and disbursements of the department, the extent, promptness and accuracy of letter delivery, as well as the number of post offices, the United States stands at the head of all other nations, Germany following second, Great Britain third, and Austria, among European nations, fourth. The United States sells in a year 2,000,000,000 two-cent stamps, which is equivalent to 1,000,000,000 letters sent through the mails in a year. In addition to this the United States sells in a year 600,000 one-cent stamps, some of which are used for letters, though a larger number for newspaper and circular postage, 12,000,000 three-cent stamps, 20,000,000 four-cent stamps, and 50,000,000 five-cent stamps, mostly used for letters sent from this country for foreign delivery. More then 1,000,000, 000 letters a year, therefore, paying full postage, and exclusive of postal cards, are written in theUnited States.

The business of the German and of the English post office department is less than half as large. The postal card system in Germany is in much more general use than in England, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that Germany keeps ahead of England in respect to the amount of correspondence done. The number of post offices in Great Britain by the last official statement, made on January 1, 1897, was 20,275, exclusive of what is officially called in England "the road and pillar letter box." There are 150,000 employes of the post office department in Great Britain, of whom 6,500 are women and girls The number of post office employes in Germany, where telegraphic communication is a part of the post office system. is 125,000. The number of letters handled by the Austrian post office department in a year is 750,000,000, and of bese two-thirds are handled in the portion of the empire which comes under the designation of Austria and one third only is handled in the portion officially known as Hungary. The Germans in Austria, as well as in Germany, are great letter writers, and in those cities of the United States in which the German population is numerous more letters are written in a year proportion-

ately than in cities in which the German population is small. The Italian post office handles 350, 000,000 letters a year, the post office department of Spain, 120,000,000, of Canada 100,000,000, of Holland 100,000. 000, of Belgium 125,000,000, and of Rus sia 200,000,000, a considerable proportion of which is carried on what are called "the mail coach roads," upon which postal service the imperial government maintains 50,000 horses. In France the number of letters handled by the post office department is about 700,000,000 in a year and the receipts of the department are about \$35,000,000, or one-half of those of the United States. The French government, however, doea considerable express business, handling more than 40,000,000 parcels, or at the rate of one to each inhabitant of the country in each year. The expenditures of the post office department in the United States exceed the receipts by from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in an ordinary year. When times are bad there is less corresponding done.-N. Y. Sun.

WHY HE WOULDN'T FORGET One Man Who Always Mails a Let-

ter at Once. "Can I trust you to mail this?" asked Miss Jawkins of the new boarder, relates the New York Journal, "or are you the kind of man who carries letters around in his pocket for a week before

mailing them?" "You may trust me," said the new boarder, taking the letter. "I was cured of that disease at my first attack. I was boarding in the same house with a very good friend, a married man. He lost his wife suddenly and was in consolable. Loads of letters came to him from sympathetic friends and one of them was handed to me to give to him by the postman. I carried it upstairs to my room and inadvertently put it into my desk with a lot of rubbish from my breast pocket and then forgot all about it.

"Just a year later my friend had so far forgotten his loss that he became en gaged to a very pretty girl. The morning of the wedding, to which I had been invited, I was putting my desk in order

-a habit I have about once in six years and I came across the letter for him. Forgetting the time at which it had come I hurried downstairs with it, and with many words of apology handed it to him. He had a habit of reading out oud and he began: 'My Dear Jack: You have received a blow in the loss of your wife from which you will never recover, but don't forget, my dear fellow, that-' Then he dropped it and glared at me.

"I didn't go to the wedding and he's never spoken to me from that day to this. Yes, indeed, you may trust me to mail your letter without fail."

SEEN IN STORE WINDOWS. Many patterns of blue and white

printed silk. Plaid and plain bodice belts fastened with a clasp. Brilliant lampshades of paper repre-

senting flowers. Gorgeous grass-green, cardinal and purple satin stocks. Dresden figured silk taffeta for girls'

best house frocks. Ruching of chiffon with loops of sati or velvet ribbon.

Plaid ribbons of unusual brightness and various widths. Leather belts overlaid with a gilt filigree and medallions.

Searlet mousseline hats loaded with

black ostrich plumes. Inch-wide belts of enameled squares connected by chains, Men's black-top socks having brilliant plaid ankles and feet.

HE HAD A DOUBLE.

Dinner at a Hotel.

A sad-eyed traveler walked up to the desk of one of the hotels in Rochester recently and registered. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon. "How soon can I have something to

ent?" he asked. "The dining-room is open at six," an-

swered the clerk. "Not until six? Why, man, I am starving."

"What's the matter with you?" asked

the clerk, who knew him. "Well, I'll tell you. I never played in such luck in my life. I drove into Penn Yan to-day with just 35 minutes to get my dinner, check my baggage and make Rochester. I looked after the baggage first and then took my seat at the table at the hotel. By that time I had a scant 20 minutes for dinner. One of the

young women who confer a favor on the traveling public by waiting on the tables at this house was hustling along with a trayful of ironstone china and I tried to attract her attention. She looked at me distainfully and declined to stop. When she came back I insisted on having speech with her and tried to give my order. I wish you could have seen the look on her face as she said:

"'You think you're pretty fly, but you can't fool me. You've and one din ner already.' I tried to argue with her. but she wouldn't argue and slammed away through the swinging doors into the kitchen. Then I went out and found the clerk, who came back and en deavored to convince the maiden that I had not dined, but she wouldn't have it that way. Just as another girl was called to relieve my distress I discorered that I had only seven minutes in which to catch my train and on my way to the do r of the hotel I saw the fellow that looked like me. Say, what time did you tell ric that dining-room opened?" Rochester Democrat.

AN OLD HIGHLAND WOMAN.

She Was Not Going to Leave the "Auld Bit."

She had Eved near Mortlach for 67 years, and although the proprietor offered her and pressed her to take a charming cottage a mile or two further down the glen Betty would not budge. says Good Words. "I have been here the maist o' ma days, and I'm no gaen to leave the auld bit." there alone through all the rigor of last winter, and what must it not have been with the bitter frost, the howring storms and the wreaths of snow

"Eh, sirs, it was tarrible cauld," she told us, "and rats were maist awfu." hae seen them when I lookit out o' ma bed sittin', lots o' them, roun' the fire I catched two dizzen o' them in as day in the trap - they were that hungered." Her favorite word was "tarrible." the minister come to see you?" "That he does, and we had a meetin' in the farmhouse the other day, and sic a tarrible lot o' folk! I'm sure there were 12 or 14." "What will you do. Betty, if next winter is as bad?" "That's what fears me, but the necbors are tarrible guid to me and they say that if it comes on hard they'll just carry me to their ain house," Many little gifts were left for her by the lady of the manor, and the last word I heard was: "Eh, but ye're a' tarrible kind to me!"

KITTIE FOR A LIVE DOLLIE. A Little Girl Traveler's Queer Com-

panion. A little girl 11 years old recently traveled all the way from Wiehita. Kan., to Rochester, N. Y., with no companion but her kitten. She was allowed to have the pet in her lap, although it is against the rules of railroad companies to allow animals in the passenger coach Perhaps this may have been due part at ly to the fact that the kitten was dressed "like folks" in clothes. The cut was as handsomely attired as a favorite doll and infinitely more amusing. Her little dress did not seem a novelty to her, and the little waist with bishop sleeves and lace at the ankles, or more properly wrists, was dainty, while a handsom lace baby cap completed the most

fetching toilet. The little girl apologized for the state of kittle's clathing, as she said she had but one change out of her trunk. But kittie had spent the most of her journey on her mistress' sap or on the velvet car seat and was not in the least be draggled. The little girl said she did not care for dolls, because they weren't alive, and kittle could play with her: besides, kittle did not object to be ing dressed and undressed, so she had all the pleasure of playing doll with a live dollie.

Russian Jurymen. Some American juries are inclined to be eccentric in their verdiets, but they cannot hold a candle in this regard to the juries of Russia. The Literary Digest declares that the most incredible stories are told of Russian jurymen. Thus, the foreman of a jury declared be would not send a poor fellow to prison because it happened to be his (the juryman's) birthday. Another jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty when the church bells began to ring. They revised their verdiet because a holiday had begun. A burglar was allowed to go free because the man whom he had robbed had refused to lend him money This, in the opinion of the jury, was a direct incentive to crime.

Leon Say's Secret.

Among the late Leon Say's papers were found five decrees dated on the same day, signed by President Grevy and countersigned by all the proper officials, appointing him to all the grades of the Legion of Honor, including the Grand Cross. Grevy went out of office without making the appointments public in the Journal Officiel and Leon Say never mentioned the matter to anyone and never wore any of the decorations.

Clean Bookkeeping

In a ledger of 456 pages which was found in an Auburn (Me.) curiosity shop among a set of business books used a century ago by a New Gloncester firm, there is not a blot, though all the pages are full of entries. The books were kept with a quill pen and home-made ink.

Fasting in Microbial Affections. Two French biologists claim that fasting lessens the effects of diphtheria and other microbial affections.

SILVER STREET.

** Resolutions or proceedings of any corpora-tion or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or indi-vidual interest must be paid for as advertisments. Book and Job Frinting of all kinds neatly and executously executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

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inserted at the following low rates:

ay and similar Notices.

An Oriental Atmosphere - Rubbish

and Art Gems Mingled. The curious Chandni Chowk, or "Silver street," of Delhi, one of the most picturesque thoroughfares in the east derives its name from the filigree wrought with unrivaled skill and taste in the Mogul capital, says All the Year Round. Sunlight and shadow contend for mastery among irregular masses of tumbledown houses, where carved wooden balconies approached by external stairs glow with rich embroidcries, which form but a tithe of the

The muslin-robed merchants stand outside the shops to proclaim the value of the wares and to solicit inspection Dark and winding steps lead to dusky chambers, where an all-pervading odor of sandalwood and musk creates the traditional oriental atmosphere and impregnates the bales of silk and eashmere piled round teakwood chests

varied treasures found in the Chandni

alled with silver, gold and lewels. Bargaining proceeds with eastern de liberation which yields to the rapid methods of the west when the adaptable Hindoo mind detects a trace of lawning impatience on English faces. Temptation is rife and through tons of rubbish innumerable gems of art reward the explorer who can afford the necessary outlay of time and money.

STORY OF TWO DOGS. Damon Is Dead and Stuffed, But Pyth-

ins Still Lives. A stuffed dog in a glass case - a common, ordinary street cur-adorns the private apartments of one of Philadelphia's largest hotels, says the Philadel phia Record. There is a rather curious story commerted with the defunct and mal, which the hotel man recites as follows: One day the dog came nosing about the lobby, and although ejected everal filmes always returned, evidently in search of the kitchen. Finally, in order to get rid of the cur, it was given a large piece of raw meat. Instead of enting the ment the canine took the offering in its mouth and went out into the street. Out of sheer curiosity the hatel man followed the animal and saw it take the beef to another dog, which was eroughing behind the step. The latterstood up on receiving the meat, and as it did so held one foot off the ground.

It was discovered that the second dog When the crippled dog was eating its ment the other stood guard to see that here was no interference. So it came to pass that the proprietor took both logs into the hotel and christened them Danson and Pythias. Danson is the one in the case and Pythias still runs about,

although old age is creeping on apace. TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES.

British Shipmaster Uses His Fog Horns to Good Purpose. While the British steamer Bellucia was in the hurbor of Ruenos Avres on her last voyage to South America Capt. Nerison taught the people of that city a lesson which may be of value to peorde in many sections of this country. The residents of the city and the other aptains in the estuary of the River. Pints wondered why the English vessel's fog horn was tooted every evening. The echoes of the harsh braying of the horn waked up the harbor and caused a great deal of comment. When the mystery was solved the horns on other raft were blown; too. The explanaion was very simple. Capt. Nerison, of the Bellucia, was unable to smoke his evening pipe on account of the millions of South American mosquitoes that made life on deck after sundown unbearable. He happened to remember that mosquitoes cannot stand the pulsations in the air caused by sound

after smoked his pipe undisturbed.

waves. So on every dogwatch he de-

tailed a sailor to blow a born back of his

chair on the quarter deck and there-

TREE SAP. iden That It Rises and Falls with the

Sensons Is Erroncous. Sap is a watery fluid found in the interior of the cells of plants and trees, and contains dissolved or suspended in it the materials required for the life. and growth of the cell. The idea that in winter the sap goes down into the roots and in the spring rises again is quite erroneous, says a reliable authority. Trees and plants are full of watery sap all the winter. The phenomena of freezing in the case of trees and plants are but little understood. The sap in leaves and in smaller branches is often frozen. This is seen especially in the twigs of hickory, which in very cold weather are as brittle as glass, though the same twigs at a higher temperature cannot by any possibility be broken with the hands. For various causes the water contained in the cells only begins to crystallize at some degrees below the ordinary freezing point. This is partly due to the chemical composition of the sap, which contains various saits, starch, etc., in solution. Resides this the bark of trees is a bad conductor of heat, and the interior temperature of trees and plants is generally higher in winter and lower in summer than that of the surrounding at-

The Pope's Wit,

Since Leo XIII, has filled the chair of St. Peter, he has repressed the humorons side of his nature which made him greatly in demand as a diner-out while filling the office of nuncio at Brussels. Always severe in matters of propriety, he was deeply offended on one of these occasions by a baron who passed him a snuffisox, on the lid of which was enameled a feminine figure en dishabille. Admirably controlling his annoyance, his future holiness replied: "Very pret-ty. Is it your wife?"

A Matter of Business.

Servant (from next door)-Please, mum, missus sends her compliments, and will ye be so kind as to sing and play the piano this afternoon? Lady-Why, certainly. Tell your mistress I'm glad she likes it.

"O, it isn't that, mum; she's expecting the landlord, and she wants some excuse for asking for a reduction of the rent."-Boston Globe.

Gold in large quantities has been discovered in the interior of New Guinea by Sir William McGregor, the governor, I who recently traveled across the island.

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NEW YORK

Kingdom, which, since 1893, has been very large. In the earlier years dealt with in the tables, viz. 1883-5, the average output of the United States was 103,000,00 tons; in the later years, 1805-95, it averaged 162,000,000 tens. The average output of the United Kingdom during the latter period was 181,000,000 tons. During the same period the cost of production of coal in the United States, which in 1883-5 was as 5d, fell

As regards the consumption of enal per head of population, as might be expected, the highest proportion is found a those countries where steam traction and machinery worked by steam are mostly in use, such as the United Kingdom, the United States and Relgium, and the lowest in those countries where

steam traction is, comparatively speak ing, but little used, such as Russia and Austria. In France the consumption of coal per head of population for a country so far advanced in civilization. appears at first sight to be very small, and amounts to only .95 of a ton per head, as compared with 2.56 tons per head in Belgium and 3,75 tons per head in the United Kingdom; but this, as vas stated in the first issue of these tables, may be accounted for in a great measure by the large quantity of fuel of other sorts, such as turf, wood and lignite, which are all extensively used

n that country. The British colonies where the amount of coal consumed is highest are Canada and New South Wales, where 1.16 tons and 1.23 tons per head of the population are consumed respectively. The tables show that in the case of the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the United States, these being the large coal-producing countries, as might be expected, most of the coal consumed, if not the whole, is of native production. Of the remaining countries. Russia consumes, roughly speak ng, 79 per cent, of coal of native produc-

tion, 17 per cent, of British coal and 4 per cent, of coal the produce of other countries. In Sweden the vast proportion of the coal used-viz., 87 per cent. is of British origin, 10 per cent, of native production and the remainder the production of other countries. In France 72 per cent, of the coal used is of native origin, 12 per cent, of British and 16 per cent, the produce of other countries. In Spain the coal consumed is, roughly speaking, balf native and half British produce, while in Italy almost the whole of the coal consumed

the produce of other countries, chiefly Germany .- Pall Mall Gazette.

amounted to six or seven feet, even the rails. It was pointed out that the improvement, which may be earried farther, brings with it heavier locomo

"Very likely," said the pluteerat. "I

"Great Britain sent to the fur seal

"The only possible settlement of the

cisco Chronicle,

He Tried to Outdo the Kniser and So

Schoen was employed to plan and build magnificent restaurant and concert hall near the kaiser's palace at Potsdam. Without intending disrespect, he drew plans which provided for a building one story higher than the emperor's. When the building authorities learned of this, they stopped the work on Schoen's building, telling him he was beside him-

That day, while at dinner in a restaurant, Schoen aired his injured feelings, bluntly declaring the conduct of the authorities was infamous. The next day he was summoned before the lieutenant of police of that district, who told him that his remark in the restaurant guilty of having insulted his emperor

ment and possibly worse, Schoen was frightened and asked the lieutenant what he should do. The latter assured him his safest course would

GLASS MADE BY MACHINERY.

Parliamentary Courtesy in Japan. They have a species of foolery in the Japanese parliament as ludierous as our senatorial "courtesy." It is called etiquette. A whole recent sitting was devoted to considering whether a member had not violated parliamentary etiquette by attending the opening in a frock coat, instead of the regulation dress suit. Finally the offending member was solemnly warned of his "indiscretion," narrowly escaping being handed over to the disciplinary com-

The London & Northwestern railway