It Is Declared to Be a Contagious Disease. An Ancient Theory Revived Through

scientific Investigation—No Provi-alous Against Contagion . Can Re Made. The Philadelphia County Medical society has petitioned the board of health of that city to put consumption of the lungs on the list of contagious diseases, says the Baltimore Sun. request has awakened interest in the old question of the contagiousness of consumption and incidentally on the general subject of infection and contagion. Some of the diseases which flesh is heir to are contagious in every sense of the word. A contact so slight that it does not even reach skin contact, but merely with the air which smallpox patients breathe, is sufficient to cause smallpox in man. So, too, mediato contact-that is to say, the handling by the well of material touched by the sick-has been proved to be the cause of many diseases, of which erysipelas and scarlet fever may be cited as examples. The products of certain other diseases-typhold fever, for example-require to be taken into the economy to become maleficent still others, such as glanders, mus be introduced into the blood current liself before they are dangerous. These facts have been proved by long observation and are not to be disputed. A horseman treats a case of glanders with perfect accurity, provided his skin is whole or is protected. A nurse or a doctor stays for hours in the room

of the typhoid patient and suffers no

hurt. The older doctors, therefore,

set these diseases to one side as in-

fections, but not contagious, for it was

from patient to patient, not through

them unknown, means.

equally evident that they were carried

The discoveries in bacteriology have settled many questions, but have unsettled many others which were sup posed to have been fixed forever. Among other things it has broken lown the barriers between contaglous and infectious diseases. All the discases which have been mentioned are now believed to be caused by germs of vegetal origin, some of which are known, others of which are only susported. The explanation of the bacteriologist as to the difference in their ffect on the human organism is simply that of the Bible. Some germs fall on good ground and multiply, others on stony ground and fall to grow, or wither at once. When a typhoid germ is breathed into the lungs it perishes just as do the myriad of other germs which we daily breathe. It is far otherwase if it is swallowed with the food or drink, and finds after running the gauntlet of the juices of the stomach a suitable place for growth in the intestines. The germ grows and multiplies and the ordinary phenomena of the disease result. This will give a genand idea of the simple and apparently complete answer to many of the vexed questions which puzzled the older doc-

Unfortunately the practical difficulties are not entirely removed by the theoretical explanation, and espe rially is this true of consumption Even if it is granted that the disease aiways originates from a germ, and that case of the disease, the fact that so many escape where almost all are exposed shows that there must be other factors than the germ alone which cause the disease, or at least aid in its propagation. So far these other factors are almost unknown.

That consumption was contagiouwas an old theory, and the Spaniards centuries ago were in the habit of destroying the bedding and belongings of consumptives, and in some case even the houses in which they lived for fear of the spreading of the plague That it is not very actively contagions s proved sufficiently by the fact that the dwellers in cities are alive at all. for statistics prove that from one-tently to one-fifth of all the deaths in large eities are due directly or indirectly the disease, and that consequently number of sufferers from the disease must be present in every large gather ing of people. Except in the later stages the patient is not confined to his bed. He mingles in all the social and industrial avocations of life. No infrequently he is "the life of the party" or the "hardest worker of the office." In the present state of society at least, such men cannot be con demned to a leper camp nor sent against their wills to a sanitarium however excellent.

The general fact that consumption i a disease which, under certain circum stances, may become contagious or in fections, should be admitted. A sufpicient number of cases are known where the carrying of the disease fron the ill to the well is clearly proved to demonstrate the general truth that consumption is sometimes contactous. This should lead to the most scrupulous care on the part not only of the physician but of the intelligent patient to prevent the spread of the di ease. But any attempt to prevent such infection by quarantine regulation must almost necessarily prove abor-

DEATH OF A NOTED GIANT. The Chinaman Chang, Who Was Not Less

Than Nine Feet in Height. died at Bournemouth, England, No rember 5. Chang had been seen several times in America, says the New York Herald. Because of a prevailing sames stition among the Chinese people they believed that death would immosliately follow the measurement. But there are none who have observed him or who have stood up beside him who estimated his stature at less than nine feet. His physical proportions were very symmetrical and his strength was culcan. Having traveled and exhibited throughout the civilized globe he nequired and spoke with fluency five different languages-English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. He was a very companionable man and delighted to meet and converse with intelligent men and women.

Chang was born in 1847 at Wang-Hue, near Pekin, China. His parents who are still living, are large ten and silk growers, and are independent. There is nothing in their constitution nor that of their progenitors to indicate the possibility of transmitting gigantic proportions to their extraor dinary son. On the contrary, Charg's parents are about the average size of Chinese people, who are well known to be rather under the ordinary size. At his birth there was nothing to indicate that he was to grow to his present stature, and up to the age of nearly six years his height did not exceed most children of his age. After a short illness he began to assume such gigan-tic proportions that his parents were much alarmed at the growth of their huge son. At the age of twelve he was equal to the height of his father and the generality of the neighboring people. The phenomenon of his being as tall as a man, and yet showing all the habits and actions of a child, caused him to become the wonder and shment of the neighborhood. At the same time he suffered great personal discomfort, for the men would not associate with him and the children would not play with him. At the age of eighteen he commenced to exhibit bimself in public.

Chang was here in 1888, in 1888, and in 1880. After his last visit here he returned to his native land to marry a Chinese beauty. It was his jetention at that time to come back to America and to settle down in the west. He pounds and a half, and had a chain pocket. He had a large stock of glores and jewelry presented to him by royal can only be seen twenty eight miles in and other distinguished personages.

WAS PREPARED TO DIE. Bet When the Time Came His Visio

Falled to Come True. Some time since, says the New York Telegram, a certain farmer in the middle of this state, an eccentric old fellow the neighbors said, had a vision. Somebody appeared to him, a spirit a hobgoblin or what not, and informed him that he had only a few months to The date fixed was in Novem

The farmer took the matter very eriously, but he had no fears. He told his friends that he was about to depart, and began to get ready. He paid all his debts, which is more than even death can induce every one to do. and offered his farm utensils and his stock for sale. He wanted to clean things up handsomely, as every honest man should do, and leave no entanglements behind him. Among other things to be disposed of were two cows, but as he wanted to live comfortably while he did live he concluded to hold on to those cows until the last

Oddly enough, now that the time of his exit is close at hand, he has had another vision. A new set of ghosts or hobgoblins have appeared to him and informed him that arrangements have been made to allow him to stay in this wicked world a little longer. He was rather relieved at the postponement of his funeral, but still felt a degree of embarrassment, for pretty nearly every thing he had, wagons, horses and har nesses, rakes, hoes, axes, some cords of wood behind the house, had all been got rid of, and the farm looked as though it had just been abandoned.

The old fellow is a bit riled, how ever. "This vision business," he said the other day, "has cost me dear," and he has been heard to use some rather strong expressions about hobgoblius in general and this particular hobgoblin that seems to have been playing a practical joke on him.

He is specially glad that he didn't the air, but through other, and to sell those cows. They are about all he has left, but they will serve as a nu cleus for the things he will have to buy in order to run the farm. When a stranger comes along nowadays and says he would like to take a peep at those cows with a view to purchase them, the farmer comes as close to profanity as a country church dencon ever gets. He thinks the swear words but bites his tongue and remarks that he hasn't any cows for sale, but is thinking of buying a herd and going

The moral of this is that hobgoblins are very useful creatures in their way: that when they tell you to pay your debts you had better follow their ad vice, but if they tell you you are going to die you had better take camomile tea and send for the doctor. At any rate, don't part with your cows,

## ELEPHANTINE LIFE. Steps to Be Taken to Prevent Its Wanton

One of the pressing questions of the

lac in Africa relates to the preserva-

tion of the elephant, which will be

some extinct there at no distant date mless means are taken to stop the incriminate alaughter now going on. here has been a prevalent notion that the African elephant is inferior to his Indian cousin in intellignce and docility, but it does not seem to be founded on solid observation. It is now pointed out that the Romans and Curthaginians ed the African beast to good purpo Zoological society, declares that they have had African elephants in their gardens for more than twenty years and have found them quite as intelligent as those of the Asiatic species. although perhaps not quite as docile Ayoung male African now about fourteen years of age is daily engaged during the summer months in carrying the hildren and other visitors about the garden and there has never been an accident with him. Mr. Selator expresses the opinion that the African dephant should be preserved as the proper beast of burden to open up the trade routes in the interior of the African continent, and suggests that a kheddah of Indian elephants and their attendants be transported to the east African coast and that the Indian elephants be set to work to capture and tame their African brethren. It is noted, moreover, that Gen. Gordon, just before the fall of Khartonin, wrote a letter in which he strongly advocated the domestication and use of the Afri ean clephant.

A FORTUNE EASILY MADE.

How a Viceroy of India Made Quarter a Million Dollars on Exchange. The story which I gave last week of the vicerov who remitted home the whole of his salary at the privileged rate of 2s 6d per rupes, reveals only a portion of the possibilities thus opened sp, says Labouchere in London Truth. I have since heard it narrated of one recent viceroy that he first remitted home his salary at the above rate, making out of his £35,000 £2,083. He then had the total of £27,080 remitted back | radiating from Via Roma, has only pguin, making on this transaction £17 per £100, or £4,500. The total profit on the two transactions was thus £6,678 per annum, and on this sum, I am told, his lordship, being a nobleman of economical habits, pretty well lived. He was thus enabled to save an enormous um, estimated from £50,000 to £75,000, luring his tenure of office, and it is asserted that at the end of his time he remitted the whole of this to England at the privileged rate, making some-The famous Chinese gignt, Chang. thing between £4.000 and £5,000 more on that transaction.

The curious fact has been mentioned by Sir Samuel Baker that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. The elephants employed by the ancient Carthaginians and Romans were trained by Arabs and Carthaginians, never by negroes. Sir Samuel was distressed by the utter lack of pet animals among the children in Africa; and he often offered rewards for young elephants, but never suc ceeded in getting one alive.

SHE TENDED STILL

What a Revenue Officer Discovered in the North Carolina Mountains For many years Eph Honeycutt, of Mission, Stanley county, has conducted a brandy distillery, and had a reputation throughout that country for making the best brandy to be had, says the Charlotte News. The distillery was always conducted in an orderly way, which is not the case with all of them. The other day a revenue officer went down to the still to mark up the brandy, and lo, and behold! a woman was attending to things. The officer inquired of the woman as to Honeycutt's "He's not here; does not stay here."

replied the woman. "Well, who runs the still?" "Why, I do, of course. I have been attending to it for these many days,

and can make just as good brandy as Eph Honeycutt can." Well, who are you, and who does this distillery belong to?" asked the

officer in astonishment "The whole thing, including myself, wife. I attend to things for him, because he has the farm and other mat-

ters to look after. And then she went around to "chunk" up the fire and squeezed the flannel strainer in the "doubling keg"

Brittany's Big Electric Light. An electric light of forty million andle power almost surpasses comlight is to issue from a lighthouse tower on Peumarch point on the coast used to wear a watch given him by of Brittany. The beam will be seen Queen Victoria which weighed two twenty-five miles before it strikes the horizon, and after that it will be renine feet long, which barely reached flected on the sky for a distance of around his neek and down to his vest thirty-eight miles further. The largest A MIGHTY MOOR.

Appearance and Characteristics of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Every-Duy Life of Muley Hass Who Is at Present Engaged in a Warfare with Spanish

Although Muley Hassan, the sultan or chief of Morocco, wields but a nominal authority over the Riff tribes men now at war with the Spanish colonial settlement at Melilla, on the northern Mediterranean coast of Africe, he is nevertheless the sovereign of that region, and he will be held by Spain responsible for the consequences of the present warfare. Muley Hassan is fifty-five years old.

His demeanor is grave and majestic, as becomes a man knowing the importance of his double character, as emperor and pontiff, and a successor to the prophet, of whom he is a descendant. His dark eyes are large and exssive. His Moorish physiognomy, orned with a flowing black beard, in which are seen some white hairs, reveals that in his veins runs the blood of the negro race united to that of the Arabs. He shows at the same time in his physical traits the evidence of an extraordinary firmness, mixed with a certain shadow of melancholy and las-

He receives foreign ministers and shows himself in public with fastidious solemnity, says the New York Tribune. One of the emperor's servants holds over his head a large para sol to screen him from the rays of the sun. Others are busy fanning him, in order to chase away the files so abundant in that hot climate, and all look at their lord as if he were a god rather than their sovereign. Edmunde Amicis, who saw Muley Hassan during a reception of the Italian embassy, describes him as follows:

"A vestment as white as the snow vers him from head to foot; the turban is covered by a high hood; the feet are bare and inclosed in yellow dippers. His horse is of high stature and very white, with green reins and gold stirrups. All this whiteness and the wide, floating vestments gave him a sacerdotal appearance, a royal gracefulness and amiable majesty, in accord with the very gentle expression of his

On account of the intelerance prevailing in the Moorish empire, the function of a religious chief is the most important of those which belong to the sultan. If he did not show absolute respect for the Mussulman orthodoxy of the doctrines of Mohammed, a revolution would soon turn him from the throne or gravely compromise his sovereignty. Maley Hassan observes, therefore, rigorously all religious practices of the Moslem liturgy. Like all members of his court, he gets up at three o'clock a. m., in winter as well as in summer, to make the first prayers. After that his chaplain reads blin some pages in the books of Bokhari, the famons Mussulman theologian, who is, in the opinion of all Moors, the best religious authority after Mohammed.

The sultan and his ministers give audiences between five and six o'clock a. m., and it is at such a matinal hour that he receives Europeans. The middle of the day is given to rest and sleep, business being resumed only at four or wo'clock n. m., to stop at the ho of the evening prayer.

When the sultan gets up in the morn ing and when he has slept during the siesta" in the middle of the day his women help him to dress. Their number is very considerable. Some people affirm that there are two thousand of them in each of the three capitals of the empire, which are Fez, Mequine: and Moroeco. But among all these wive the one who is really the favorite and the first in the heart of the emperor is Circassian of marvelous and fascinat ing beauty, who is thirty years old and who has succeeded in dominating Muley Hassan, thanks to her talents, smartness and high culture. She has a European education, speaks French and Spanish, and aspires to make her son Abdelazis the successor of the present emperor.

TO LIFT NAPLES.

An Italian Engineer Would Construct as Elevated Railway There. If the scheme elaborated by an Italian engineer for the construction of an elevated railway in Naples is carried into execution Italy will, according to the Electrical Review, possess one of the most remarkable structures in the world. As far as length is concerned the projected line is not of great importance, but the boldness of he idea and its originality are striking. Let the imagination conceive the hilly portion of a town connected by means of viaduets and towers, with that part lying at a low level, and the substance of A. Avena's project will then be readily understood. The handsome and populous part of Naples, nunication with the Corso Vit torio Emmanuele, the San Martino hill, and the (at a still higher level) new Rione del Vomero by means of narrow, tortuous streets, many or them being impracticable for carriagtraffic. It is between these two extreme localities that the proposed elevated railway is to form a connection. The line is to be carried on two metallie viaduets, each divided so as to form a double way, one for the operation of electric cars and the other for pedesis to be built in the Via Roma, and nate in the base of a metallic tower of this tower some distance below the tino hill and end in the ground level rinducts will be carried on pyramidical metallic towers having masonry foundations; and the masonry tower at the beginning of the first viaduct and the metallic tower, connecting the two vinduets, will each be provided with staircases and capacious lifts for conveying passengers up and down. Passengers entering the cars at either end of the line will not be compelled to change their seats on arriving at the metallic tower, as the cars will be automatically placed on the lifts for ascending or descending from the high est viaduct, when the cars will con tinue their way to either terminus Generating stations will be provided at each terminus for producing current for lighting and power purposes. The undertaking, a concession for which

has been granted, would provide a splendid view of the whole of Naples. The Deadly Mojave Desert. A party of cattlemen out on the Modesert recently came across the trail of two men and two burros. aimless, zigzag course of the trail showed that those who had made it were lost and the cattlemen at once set out to find them. Here and there along the path taken by the wanderers belongs to Eph Honeycutt, for I am his had been dug in the dry sands. Late holes of from three to five feet in depth in the evening the cattlemen came upon a young man lying under a mes-guite bush, beside a bale dug six feet in the sand murmuring in deliring and at the point of death. He had been without water more than three to see if the "singlings" were strong days and had jain down to die. A mile further on they overtook an old man, who, delirious, was crawling on hands and knees toward a pool of brackish water, beside which stood the two burros. The burros, being released when he gave up, had found their way to water, and the old man had followed them in a last despairing burst of strength. The 180 men were miners, who had lost their way a week before. Both men recovered after a few slays of care at the ranch, but mummified corpses and bleached bones often met with in the desert tell of many travelers whose similar experiences have had no such ENGLISH THE WORLD SPEECH.

The Germans Favor the General Study of the Coming Language. In an article on the importance of introducing into the schools the study of a universal language (Weltsprache which recently appeared in the Preus-sische Jahrbuecher Dr. Schroer advocates making the study of English obligatory, not necessarily to the exchasion of the classical tongues, but at least in conjunction with them. "This," he says, "is not a question of taste or rivalry between the 'moderns and the 'uncients;' it is simply a histor all necessity." The learned professor properly condemns all attempts, however scientific, to construct an artificial world speech, like Volaplik. In his oninion a language which pos sesses neither literature, historical de velopment nor linguistic relations car never serve as a medium of general nication, for the reason that no one will take the trouble to acquire it. merely as a "tool of trade," until it becomes universal: therefore it can never become universal. Such attempts, however, are not only aimless, because they can never obtain the general consent of mankind, but they are needle for there already exists a universa anguage-i. e., a language which, by spread over the whole earth and

by the case with which it may be learned, has gained such a long step in advance that neither natural nor artificial means can deprive it of its assured position as the future medium of international intercourse. And this language is the English. Prof. Schroer is careful to warn his readers not to get their aim too high, for to learn to speak and write fluently and correctly a language which holds so high a place in the scale of culture and refinement as the English is difficult, but for the average man this is not necessary, for even the average Englishman has but a limited command of his mother tongue, and the daily intercourse of life requires but a small and easily acquired vocabulary. This is true of every language, but the absence of puzzling genders and inflections and synthical forms renders the English easy in comparison with

others. "The English language," con

cludes Prof. Schroer, "is the world

speech, and will, to all appearance, be come more and more so every year." During the present century the English-speaking population of the world has increased five-fold, from possibly twenty-five million at its beginning to at least one hundred and twenty-five million. No other language has ever been so rapidly developed, no fact in civil history is more significant than this. In every quarter of the world English is the conquering tongue. The wide spread of the Brit ish colonial system, the marvelot growth of the United States and the facility with which it absorbs every foreign element bear witness to this great fact, and our cousins in Germany are of too practical a turn of mind to be jealous or forgetful of it.

A DOUBLE BASS CLUB.

Scheme to Avoid Lugging the Big Bull Fiddles Around. A gold-laced person got on a crowded Brooklyn trolley car and hung a bass drum over the brake-handle, says the New York World. The car lurched and the man next to him stepped on the gold-laced person's toes, and, being thus introduced, began a conversation about the drum. Heap of bother carrying a drum

around, isn't it?" "Yes, but not so much as a double bass, one of these big bass fiddles, you know-bull fiddles."

"Are they much trouble?" "Well, they are this much trouble, that they won't let you get on a car in Brooklyn with one. In New York you have to get a permit to carry one, bust the same as if it was a conceale weapon. Once, here in Brooklyn, I'd have to take a carriage for it. But now I belong to a double bass club."

"Have pretty good times, I suppos You'get together and smoke and have some beerand play solos on your double

The gold-laced man looked down and laughed silently. Well, it is kind of funny to think of a lot of men sitting around and playing solos about two octaves below the singing voice. Voomf! Voomf!

"No," said he after a bit. "All the fellows that play the double bass belong to this club and pay two dollars a year dues. They have a lot of instruments and every place they have to go o play there is a closet containing a ass, to which only members of the clubs have keys. There is a book in the closet, and every time a fellow uses the bass he marks down his name They have them in all the halls and theaters, and in the summer time on all the barges and excursion steamers. The two dollars from each member goes for repairs." So that's the reason why you can't

remember having seen a double bass on the street cars, no matter how hard

Onychophagy M. Berillon, a French doctor, who has been directing his attention for some time past to the study of nail bitng, or, as he calls it, onychophagy, finds that habit or disease extremely ommon. In a public school in Paris, says the London Times, out of 265 punils examined during the month of April last, sixty-three, that is to say, nearly one-fourth, were addicted to biting their finger nails. Curiously enough, results vary greatly in differgrians. A masonry tower 325 feet high ent districts and in different schools in the same districts. It seems that girls from this the first viaduct, 1,180 feet | are more given to the habit than boys. tong, will be carried to the Corso Vit- In one girls' school in the department torio Emmanuele, where it will termi- of Voune eleven out of twenty-on were confirmed nail biters. In anoth-490 feet in height. The second via- er girls' school the proportion was duct, 050 feet long and branching out | sixty-one out of 207 pupils, and of those duty-one fifteen were found to be in summit, will pass over the San Mar- the habit of biting the nails of both hunds, and the others of biting only at the new Rione del Vomero. The those of one hand. M. Berillon recog nises that nervousness has much to do with the bubit, and he proposes to cure it by means of "suggestion." Legislative Intelligence

The intelligence of a member of the Kentucky legislature has at times been called into question, but it is hardly fair to that distinguished body of statesmen to have any doubt on this subject. In testimony whereof is this Two newspapermen reporting the proreedings at Frankfort were disputing over the spelling of a member's name "By George," contended one, "I tell you it is spelled with an a." "I'll bet you a dollar it is an e," in-

isted the other "I know better and we'll leave it to The other gave a long whistle.

"Leave it to him, nothing," he exelaimeds "he doesn't know how to spell his name, and I've seen him run his tongue out four inches trying to

Temperature of Swiss Forests. For twenty years the Swiss government has been making observations through its forestry stations on the mperature of the air, of the trees and the soil in the forests. These observations show that the temperature in the forests is always below the temperature outside. The temperature also ident, but we shall have to have advaries according to the trees composing the forests. A beech forest is always cooler than a forest of larch. As to the trunks of the trees, they are always cooler than the surrounding air. Regarding the temperature of the soil, it is found that in the forest the temperature is invariably below that of the air. Ontside the forest the soil is always warmer than the air in summer and colder in winter.

Some tribes of North American Indians punished matricides by hanging very wide-awake to the abyss to which them by their hands to the limbs of a he had been led. tree at a height just sufficient to permit the wolves to reach them from the factorily, and now when any person ground. They were then left to be reports an error at that bank the first

THE ISLAND OF HAYTL

Desciation of a Once Wealthy and Powerful Republic A Nation That is incapable of Self-Gov-erament—The Rulers Are Bloodthirsty

Tyrants and the People linte White Men. Not the least interesting feature of the place is the barracks, where quartered a portion of Hippolyte's val-

iant army, says a Hayti correspondent of the Providence Journal. The only attempt at uniform is a suit of blue overalls, generally in the last stage of dilapidation, and a cap ornamented with red, yellow or blue braid, according to the fancy of the wearer. Some few have shoes or straw slippers, but the majority are barefooted. They are armed, however, with fairly good muskets, and many of them carry ugly looking knives. I saw large numbers of the "soldiers" on the plaza or

public square, some playing at dice or cards, some talking, others sleeping and all lazy, dirty and ragged. This plaza, which was originally well laid out and which actually boasted an ancleat fountain in the center, was littered with refuse, rooted up by hogs. and filthy with house offal and dung The ancient paved walks which origin ally traversed it were badly broken and the loose stones were wildly seattered by the hogs. Outside of the town and as far as the

eye can reach extends a hilly country overed with forest. In a long tramp through this country we saw no cultivated land. Ane yet this land is said to be extremely fertile and to yield largely any tropical product that is planted upon it. From an examination of an outcropping I-lge of rock I decided that the soil was underlaid with lime stone, and such a soil is nearly always rich. But the richness of this island is wasted. For even the old plantations, which were well set with coffee, oranges and comanuts, are grown up to tropical forest and yield next to nothing. Right in the midst of a jungle of

wild trees and bushes I found traces of an old orange and mango grove, indicated by the remains of straight rows in which these trees were originally planted. And with the decline and ruin of the plantations has declined everything in connection with them. Even the old carriage roads which originally traversed the island and formed a channel for conveying the produce to the port; are now only bridle paths, being completely over grown with forest and bushes. And this is Hayti, the Hispaniola of Columbus, the pride and glory of the great simiral! For it will be remembered that, after examining the other large dands of the West Indies, Columbu decided that this one was the richest and best. And later, when under French rule, it was one of the fairest and wealthiest spots in the civilized

The whole republic, in fact, is a gigantic farce. No nation has ever shown itself more uttery incapable of self-government than the black republic. In some eighty years of Haytian independence there have been more than ninety revolutions. The children, with a few exceptions, grow up in absolute igno rance, and with a deep, inborn hatred of the white man. The rulers are has degenerated into a tropical wilder

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT. Height of a Chimney Increased Without Stopping Factory Work. A remarkable feat has been recently

accomplished at the Bonsecour spinning works at Nancy, says Indiand Iron, namely, increasing the height of a chimney about one hundred feet high by about thirty feet, without stopping the work for a single day. Owing to the power being increased, the existing chimney did not have sufficient draught for the existing num ber of boilers, and one of two alterations had to be faced-either to build

a new chimney alongside the old one, or to increase the height of the latter. Augustus Bartling, of Bernberg (Anhalt), offered to increase the height of the old chimney without interfering with the work of the mills. . Aided by another man, whose agility and nerve were equal to his own Mr. Bartling fixed a series of light steel ladders to the chimney by means

of iron hooks driven in between the courses of the bricks, erected a pulley at the top of the chimney and a flight of senffolding all round, and then having lowered the cornice surmounting the chimney, they built on to the top at the rate of about four to five feet per The whole work occupied eight days,

and was perfectly successful. While this is the first chimney dealt with in this manner in France, Mr. Bartling states that he has carried out similar operations in Germany, at the chemical at Thann, and at the works at the Mullouse Gus company.

An Old-Time Ocean Flyer. It is a fact not generally known that he United States government label placed on every box of imported eigars old in this country bears a fine steel plate engraving of the steamer City of Vashington, a sister ship to the Illfated City of Boston, and noted in her ay as an ocean flyer. In the year sti the City of Washington, then ply ng between New York and Liverpool. overed the passage to the westward in January, in fourteen days, fifteen iours; April, twelve days, twenty-one ours; May, thirteen days, twenty-one ours: July, thirteen days; August, hirteen days; September, thirteen lays, twenty hours, and December, ifteen days, ten hours. In December, 860, she made the trip from Sandy look to Queenstown in what was then the remarkably fast time of nine days, nineteen hours and thirty seconds. The City of London made several passages to the castward in 1863 and 1864 in less than eleven days.

HE WARMED UP. The Bank President Lost That Chilly

Feeling Very Suddenly. A well-known contractor walked into a bank in this city the other day to eash a check for forty dollars, says the Washington Post. The paying teller looked at the check a few minutes, then counted out four hundred dollars, and handed it to the contractor, who, although he noticed the error, said not a word, but rolled up the bills and wadded them down into his pocket. This happened in the morning, and about two o'clock the same afternoon, before the officials of the bank had an opportunity to discover the error, the ontractor walked into the office of the president of the bank. "Is this bank responsible for the errors of its clerks?" he asked the pres-

"If it can be proved that any of our elerks have erred." replied the presilent, in a very chilly manner, "we will

make the correction.' "Well, nobody saw this error made but myself," continued the contractor. "and my word ought to be sufficient proof, I think." "I am sorry, sir," said the bank pres-

ditional proof. We require this in order to protect ourselves; that is all." "Very well, sir," replied the contractor, rising to leave. "I am sorry I cannot furnish what you demand. The error I referred to was the navment of four hundred dollars for a check that called for only forty dollars; but, as no one saw me receive the extra three hundred and sixty dollars, I suppose you will not want to correct the mistake. Good day, sir."

bank president, who by this time was The matter was soon adjusted satisquestion asked is: "In whose favor?"

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wery effective. Other things tiny as a mustard seed but very effective. Other things being oqual, the smallest is the best in liver pills—beace, "Pleasant Pellets.

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Somerset and Cambria Branch GOOD NORTHWARD

Johnstoon Holl Expers.—Rockwood 2:30 a. m., Somerset 4:10. Stoyestown 4:32, Houversville 5:08, Johnstown, 6:10. Somerset 1:15 Stopestown 1:15, Hooversville 1:57, Johnstown 2:20 p. m.

\*Johnston Acromodotics—Rockwood 6-26 p. m. Somerset 8:48 p. m., Surjest van 7:11 p. m. Hooversville 7:22 p. m., Johnstown 8:15 p. m. ndry Accommodation-Rockwood 1256 s. m. Bomerset, 1:18. SOUTHWARD

Mail-Johnstown 5:40 a. m., Hooversville 8:26 Storestown 8:40, Somerset 8:11, Rockwood 9:36. Express Johnstown 8:30 p. m., Hooversville 4.18 Stoyestown 4:30, Somerset 2:51, Rockwood

kanday Only-Johnstown 8:33 a. m., Hooversville 9:16 a. m., Stoyestown 9:30 a. m., Somenset 10:1 a. m., Rockwood 10:25 a. m.

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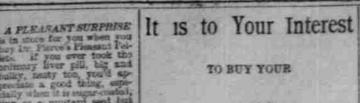
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