## A FIDDLER WANTED.

HE WAS FAMED AND AT DANCE MUSIC DID VERY WELL.

## Fun and Frolie In a Washout on the Oregon Short Line-Millionstres and Immigrants Attend a Dance and Experience - Musical Surprise.

On St. Patrick's day, 1894, five and and westward of the Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific, were tied up at Glenns Ferry, Ida. They had been raught between two serious washouts, ne at Pocatello and the other at Indian Creek, three days before, and had to wait at Glenns Ferry for track repairs long the line before they could proceed. Glenns Ferry is a bleak little railroad and sheep herders' town of 300 or 400 inhabitants, situate on a sagebrush bluff overlooking the unspeakably dark and dreary Snake river.

The five stalled trains carried 600 ssengers of as miscellaneous a character as could be gotten together at a carefully selected congress of types. There were emigrants and millionaires; soldiers on the move; dainty women in palace cars and women bound for Creede and Cripple Creek in day coaches; miners who killed time during the wait in shooting magpies circling over the Snake river; Shoshone Indians traveling to the limits of their reservation; well behaved and quiet people, noisy and tumulturus people. But all were stuck alike, and they made the best of it. Lines of social demarcation were for the time erased. All hands mingled asily on the little station platform and in the little station waiting room. The supply of food on the dining cars gave out the first day of the hitch, and everybody was fed, and well fed, too, in the station eating room. They sat down at the tables in relays and patiently awaited their turns.

The railroad employees and their wives were to give a dance at the little town hall on St. Patrick's night. The witchman who had been customarily employed to fiddle for them had been witched to another division. In a quandary, the dance committee toured the trains and station to ascertain if any of the stalled passengers happened to be carrying a violin and was capable of producing music on it. In one of the eleeping cars they came across an artistic looking man, with very long bair, a seruphic, oleaginous countenance and exceedingly baggy clothes. They were looking for a fiddler, they said Did he know of any on the train? Well, he didn't know (in ontrageously bad English); he played a little himself once in awhile, and had rather a fair fiddle with him. The long baired man accent-ed the "fiddle" rather curionsly. But the railroad men were overjoyed. Would he play for them to dance with their wives and sweethearts? Certainiy! Did he know dance music? Well, some

All of the stalled passengers were invited to the dance, and they all went. A good many of them could not get in. The baggily clothed fiddler turned up in good time. The planist was waiting for him. So was the tailroad dauce sommattee, oue of the members of which silt and \$3 in one dollar bills into the r's hand as payment in advance for this evening's work. It was smilingaccepted The dance began. The first au's wife, who played the piano, cuerd an old bethumbed violin and no tane Look and turned to the lan-. She tonl the fid lier, at the end of the first dance, that he did pretty well. it'y he went too fast. Then there was a waitz. The fiddler was informed by his accompanist that he was getting along finely, and everybody in the room gap to yrt k up his cars at the sweet of the vielin music, although the . swere common enough and tawdry ditt i fait A other waitz-the "Beautiful Blue Definition All of the dancers on the floor supped dead at the first bar, and the travelers with cultivated musical ears moved close to the piano. The pi-anist ceased. She wished to listen. The violin moste was miraculous. The player swayed from side to side as he phras-ed. He appeared to be oblivious of his rroundings. He improvised variations ed Strauss His violin sang, throbbed with passion. When the last note did away, the people in the hall appeared to be in a dream-all but one. "M. Ysaye," said Charley Fair, the son of the late United States Senator son of the late United States Senator Fair, stepping from the throng, "won't you play that lively, ratting thing you gave us at the Bohemian club in San Francisco the other night? It's been running in my head ever since." M. Yaayo played Berlion's "Pissi-oato" as he perhaps never played it be-fore. — Washington Star.

## WINGED SEEDS.

The Wind Plays an Important Part In the Spreading of Plants. The usual way for seeds to be carried

is by the wind. Sometimes they are so small and light as to be easily waited by the breezes. This is the case with the sted of the moccasin flowers and meadow pinks and the other beautiful plants of our woods and bogs called orchids. And the tiny bodies, like atoms of dust, termed "spores," that answer to seed in ferns and mosses and toadstools, are borne away by the lightest breath of air. But most seeds are themselves too heavy for this. So they are ofttimes provided with thin, broad wings that carry them before the wind as a sail carries a boat. The pairs of "keys" that hang in clusters from the maple trees in spring are such winged fruits. When ripe, they float slowly to the ground, or if a high wind is blowing they are carried farther from the tree. The ash has thick bunches of winged fruits much like these, but single. The elm has a thin, papery border all around its small seeds, which makes them quite conspienous as the hang on the branchiets before the leafes have come out.

Numbers of plants have about the seeds delicate hairs or bristles that take the place of wings. A dandelion "clock," or a head of thistle down, is a bunch of seeds, each with a circle of fine bristles on the summit. When the seeds are ripe, along comes a breeze, and, puff, away go the seeds, banging from their tufts of bristles as the bas-ket hangs from a balloon. The bunches of long silky hairs that come from a bursting pod of milkweed and fill the air around have each their precious cargo in the shape of a small brown seed. The seeds that ripen in heads on the clematis after the handsome purple flower leaves have fallen have long feathered tails, like slender bird plumes, that do the same work that is given to the silk of milkweed. The "cotton" around the seeds of the willows at the riverside and of the poplars along city streets serves the same useful purpose Cotton itself is only a bunch of fine white hair around the seed. Ages before men thought of spinning it and weaving it into cloth it was making itself useful to the cotton plant by helping to scatter its seeds. - "How Plants Spread," by Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

## NOT GOOD EVIDENCE.

## It Is an Easy Matter to Change Photographic Pictures.

Photographic copies of an original, it is claimed, are not acceptable as proof before a court, inasmuch as the photographs may easily be changed to suit the wish. Expert picture makers can take a photograph, and by various processes secure a composite containing several features desired that did not exist in the original.

A celebrated photographer of this city declared that it is an easy matter to change photographs. Pictures can be made to show the body of one person with the head of another, or it is possible to insert certain features desired in a photograph. The producers of art photographs often use the form of one subject and the head of another in order to obtain the most symmetrical resuits and thus form a sort of composite pis ture.

"By the use of nitric acid," he said, "any part of the silver print photoraph, the one commonly used, can be ased. If the picture were a platinum print, which is unlikely, the same effect could be secured by the use of aquaregia or a liquid composed of a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which acts as a solvent for gold or platinum prints."

## TTRO: MAN TO TAKE ETHER.

It Was Administered to Him by Dr. Morton In 1846.

Some interesting facts regarding the first patient under other are told by Dr. Samuel A. Green in his Groton Historical Series.

The subject was Ebenezer Ropkins Frost, a native of Groton, now dead, who is well remembered by many per-sons in Boston. He was a son of Solomon and Dorcas (Hopkins) Frost and was born on Dec. 7, 1824. He became noted as a singer and teacher of vocal music, and was a member of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston.

Dr. Morton first tried on himself the experiment of inhaling ether, and in escribing the effect it produced he said :

"Delighted with the success of this experiment, I immediately announced the result to the persons employed in my establishment, and waited impatiently for some one upon whom I could make a fuller trial. Toward evening a man residing in Boston came in suffering great pain and wishing to have a tooth extracted. He was afraid of the operation, and asked if he could be mesmerized. I told him I had something better, and saturating my handkerehief gave it to him to inhale. It was dark and Dr. Hayden held the lamp while I extracted a firmly rooted bicuspid tooth. There was not much alteration in

the pulse and no relaxation of the muscles. He recovered in a minute, and knew nothing of what had been done to him. He remained for some time talking about the experiment. This was on the 80th of September, 1846. I considered it to be the first demonstration of this new fact in science. I have heard of no one who can prove an earlier demonstration. If any one can do so, I yield to him the point of priority of time.

Immediately after the operation Frost gave a certificate corroborating the statements and signed himself as then living at 42 Prince street, Boston. Nearly 20 years afterward he died at Fitchburg, on Sept. 7, 1865.

THEY BOTH GOT MAD.

A Mountaineer Visits a Postoffice and His

Experience There. He was a typical mountaineer from his brogan shoes to his wool hat, and he had walked to a neighboring town to visit receives. It was his first visit away from his home. The second day after h arrived he went to the postoffice to get a letter from his girl. He was sure it would be there, as she had tearfully told him she would write him while he was

away. "Air thar any mail fer me?" he inquired of the postmaster. "What's your name?" was the in-

quiry. "Louder."

"I say, what's your name?" asked the postmaster in a little more positive manner.

"Louder. " "I say, what's your name?" yelled the postmaster, sticking his head through the window into the face of the young

man. "Why, dad drat your ugly time, I've told yer three times my name was Louyelled the mountaineer, "T. J. der, Louder, and if yer didn't belong to ther gov'ment I'd crawl over thar and pick your years. Soon es a man gits er gov'. ment job round here he begins to put on airs, and I'm not one to put up with it.

The postmaster fished out a letter from a musty hole and gave it to him, although he was mad himself .-- Washington Star.

S1. Patrick and the Snakes.

There is an old legend to the effect that St. Patrick banished all reptiles

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretoforce existing between J. K. Johnston, A. T. McClure and F. D. Smith was, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1897, dissolved by mu-tual consent. All debts owing to said part-nership are receivable by the said A. T. Mc-Clure and F. D. Smith, to whom also all chains and demands against the same are to be pre-sented for payment. JAMES K. JOHNSTON, A. T. McClark, F. D. SMITH.



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### The Du Maurier Woman

In an article which the late Mr. Du Maurier wrote some years ago for The Magazine of Art apropos of the typical "pretty woman" of his drawings, co-entry the following quaint and character-istic passage: "I do hope the reader does not dialike her—that is, if he knows her —I am so fond of her myself, or rather so foud of what I want her to be. She is my piece de resistance, and I have often heard her commended, and the praise of her has sounded sweet in mine cars and gone straight to my bearf, for she has become to me as a daughter. She is rather tall, I admit, and a triffe stiff— bat English women are tall and stiff inst now—and abe is rather too serious, but that is only became I find if so difficult with a more stroke in black int to indicate the eschanting little curved lipes that go from the nose to the mouth smith. " In an article which the late Mr. Da

In the Omnibus notes-Bog pardon, madams, ere oppers are constantin. m-Oh, encome mat Keep these for a gre some good cose.

It was shown that original signatures could be crased and others pasted or copied thereon and then a photograph taken which would seem that the result was a perfect photograph of an original paper.-Philadelphia Call.

## Sunday In Chinatown.

Sunday In Chinatown. The population of Chinatown on Sun-days is about 4,000 or 5,000, on week-days very much less. The difference may be accounted for by the fact that on Sauday the Chinese from all parts of New York and Brooklyn, and from Long Island, New Jersey and Connecti-cut towns, flock to Chinatown to visit their friends suit to do business. Since their friends and to do business. Since the American Sunday does not permit laundry work on that day, the laundrymen seize upon it as a general recrea-tion day and go to Chinatown by han-dreds. This, therefore, is the great busi-ness day of that region, and all the stores are open and every employee is

stores are open and every employee is constantly occupied. Here the laundrymen buy all their dry groceries, their clothing and their laundry supplies. Here, also, are the great family beadquarters whither comes the mail from China and where the Chinese meet to discuss the affairs of their people and incidentally the various phases of American anti-Ohi-ness legislation.—"The Chinese of New York," by Helen F. Clark, in Century.

"Stripes" Has No Friends In the Jungie.

"Stripes" Has No Friends In the Jungie. Birds and monkeys will often warn the jungler of the approveh of a tiger; the latter especially take every oppor-tunity to express by loud hootings the intensity of their feelings at the hated presence of either of the drass beings of their jungles. I have heard, too, that peculiar bark of the sambar stag sound again and again in the night air from out the dark jungles on the banks of the Nerbudda as he sends out a warning to his kind that murderous "stripes" is stalking near. -- "Panther Shooting In Contral India," by Oaptain G. J. Melliss, in Scribner's.

## How It Get There.

A young man took his watch to a jewelor and esked the reason of it stop-ping. "Well," said the jeweler, "there is a badbug in it." "Why, how could a badbug got in a watch?" "Eacily enough," said the jeweler, "it want in between the ticks." "Mangacay Proc-

from Ireland by beating a dram, but no one, probably, seriously believes the story. According to the myth, he took his drum out for the purpose mentioned and commenced pounding it so vigor-ously that he knocked a hole in the ously that he knocked a hole in the drumhead, thus seriously endangering the success of the miracle. While pon-dering what to do St. Patrick was as-tonished by the appearance of an angel, who immediately set to work to mand the broken musical instrument. After the hole had been mended the angel vanished, and St. Patrick continued the work of serpent banishing, being suc-oassful in ridding the island of every representative of the snake tribe except one old stayer who had lived so long representative of the snake tribe except one old stayer who had lived so long that his tasks protruded from his mouth like horns. This monster refused to leave the "land of his fathers," and the good saint resolved to practice a little piece of strategy. He removed the patch which the angel had put on the drum-head and then persuaded the serpent to creep into the drum for the night. When the reptile had done as requested, St. Patrick glued down the magic patch and then threw drum, serpent and all into the sea. A sanken bowlder off the west coast of Ireland is called St. Pat-rick's drum.—St. Louis Republic.

### A Consoles

A Consolentions Grass. In "The Hutchinson Family" Mr. John W. Hutchinson tails this story of the Rev. Humphrey Moore, years ago minister at Milford, N. H. : "On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a Masonic celebration where a prayer was considered germane to the proceedings. All his denomination were opposed to the mystic order, and at first he besi-tated, but finally complied, and at the appointed time and place made his ap-pearance and offered the following prayer: 'O Lord, we pray for we know not what. If it is good, blass it; if it is had, ouns it. World without and. Aman!"

A Laper Manpital. Outside the walls of Jerusalem is a lepers' hospital tended by desconsess from the German religious houses. You after year these heroic women, without pretentiousness, without any trumpel-ing of their work, almost anknown is the world, have waited upon lepen, they themselves literally dying by imples. Their courses has any tous in

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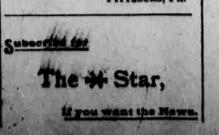
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