

CHARGED WITH THEFT

A Queer Trial In Which Was Used a Queer Defense.

SHIPPING A CASE OF COLD.

The Solution of the Difference in Weight of the Box at Cape Nome and at San Francisco—The Clever Move of an Astute Young Lawyer.

One of the most interesting trials that ever took place in any country was that of James Stevens in the California courts for theft. The circumstances were as follows:

There were four prospectors in the Klondike region when the gold fever there was at its height, among whom Stevens was one. They "struck it rich," divided up and started out for the United States. Just before leaving Stevens got into a furo game and lost everything he had. Winter was coming on and he had to start unless something was done for him. So the other three decided to pay him so much to guard their dust on the ship and pay his way home to San Francisco. They each had their share of dust and nuggets accurately weighed and then put them into a common pile, pending, of course, their reapportionment on reaching port.

This they placed in a strong box which they nailed up and sealed carefully. It was Stevens' duty to watch this by day and sleep by it by night until the destination was reached. There was exactly 200 pounds avoirdupois of the gold, sworn to by a regular weigher. It was worth a great deal of money.

Well, everything went along smoothly until San Francisco was reached. Stevens seemed to appreciate what his former partners were doing for him and guarding his trust jealously. When the ship came into port the box was immediately removed, under the supervision of Stevens, to a place of weighing, so that each could take his share again and deduct so much for Stevens' pay.

It was found that instead of having 200 pounds of gold as before there was now only a fraction over 500 pounds. The partners were loath to distrust Stevens and had it reweighed twice, but with the same result each time.

Reassured as they were of his gullibility and having contempt for such ingratitude, they immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest. He all the time protested his innocence, but was not able to account for the loss.

The poor fellow was thrown into prison and held for trial. Not having any money or friends, he gave up all hope of being acquitted, as the circumstantial evidence seemed absolutely against him. A young lawyer was appointed by the court to defend him. This young man, Thaddeus Wayne by name, set to work on the seemingly hopeless job with great enthusiasm, as he had few clients anyhow and plenty of time.

The case was soon called and all the circumstantial evidence set forth. Wayne did not even question a witness.

When all the testimony was in Wayne requested the judge to allow him to qualify Samuel L. Johnson, teacher of physics in a high school, as an expert witness. The judge, not seeing any relation of physics to the theft, was about to refuse the young man when a peculiar glimmer in the latter's eye persuaded him to humor the boy. Johnson was placed on the stand, and the following colloquy ensued:

"With what does physics deal?"
"With natural phenomena, or the changes in the state or condition of matter."

"Does the weight of a person change as he changes his location on the earth?"
"Yes."

"Just how does that happen, and how much does the weight change?"

"The weight of any body is greatest at the poles of the earth, as they are the nearest points to the center. It gets less and less the farther we travel toward the equator, for we go away from the center. This effect is enhanced by the rotation of the earth, bodies tending to fly off more at the equator than near the poles. The combination of these two makes a body weigh one two-hundred-and-eighty-ninth less at the equator than at the poles and a proportionate amount for distances between."

"About what fraction of its weight would a body lose in going from Cape Nome, Alaska, to San Francisco?"
"I should say about one in 300."

"Then gold weighing 200 pounds in Nome could not possibly weigh over 506 pounds here, could it?"
"It could not."

It is needless to say that Stevens was acquitted on this evidence. His former partners were so sorry of their recent suspicion and so eager to make amends that they not only paid him the salary they had promised him, but set him up in business from their ample funds.

This fact is peculiar, but perfectly in accord with reason. It is recognized by the United States government. Every time bullion is sent from Washington to the New Orleans mint a certain amount of weight is lost in the mere act of transit. So in order to get the same amount of metal in each coin compensating weights or those specially calibrated have to be used or else special scales. If the weights are made at Washington and sent to New Orleans of course they will lose in weight and will weigh true on a pair of balances. But spring balances cannot be used.—Lawrence Hodges in Denver Times.

NOTED BY A TOURIST.

Some of the Queer Things That Were Observed Abroad.

About half one's time in traveling abroad is spent in looking at things. No matter how many I put on a letter I find no faith to believe that I would reach America. I found that I could send a letter with one stamp on it if I paid enough for it, also that I could get a denomination of which it would take twenty. In Cairo I put fifteen sphinxes and pyramids on the front of a letter and five on the back. As for postal cards, imagine asking for one in the Belgian language. Meropost-very interesting.

But it is in a Mohammedan country that an American mind needs re-adjustment. We woke one morning in Constantinople and found our calendar nine days ahead of theirs, our watches seven hours behind and the name of the month Ramadan. The Mohammedans seem to live up to their religion in a more definite way than we do, and we soon learned what to expect. The porter would drop one's trunk when the muezzin called to prayer. The sacredness of animal life compelled us to walk around the hundreds of lazy dogs asleep on the sidewalk. We were required to take off our shoes instead of our hats when entering a mosque. Women were not allowed to pray, because they "have no souls." Friday was the day for Sunday, and a camera was an "evil eye" and could not be carried into any sacred place. Our artist was once charged 20 cents extra for keeping an evil eye in his room all night.

Before the journey ends the tourist has lost his identity completely. At first he is from "Kalamazoo, Mich.," then from "Michigan," later "the United States," soon the "States," and the writer was once introduced to a gentleman from Tuscany as "the lady from North America."—Delicater Magazine.

THE KINGFISHER.

A Bird Whose Ways Are Most Difficult to Observe.

Perhaps there is nothing in nature more difficult to observe than the ways of the kingfisher. Any one may see him glancing down midstream or making his sudden arrow flight from bank to bank under the bright June sunshine, but to track him down to his secret fishing place and watch him at work is a vastly more difficult thing.

You come from the gold eld mad ows into the shady river path as into a cathedral aisle. The willows crowd down to the water's edge. In the green reeds a sedge bird is fretting. There is a low twittering song of nestings all round you. And now, in the shade deep of the willow wood, a sibilant piping note cuts the silence, a flash of emerald passes, a kingfisher has gone by on his way to his favorite pool.

A common notion is that he sits perfectly still on some branch overhanging the water, a picture of crafty vigilance. But this is rarely if ever the case. The truth is, says a writer in the London Chronicle, that the kingfisher, like the master he is, sets about his work with an easy surly, almost a nonchalance. Peering down upon him warily through the screen of branches you would judge that the last thing in the world he was thinking about was the gliding brown water below him. He twirls round on his perch, making his vivid green and turquoise and amber plumage scintillate like a dewdrop in the one beam of sunlight that has found him out.

He preens his feathers, stretches a lazy wing now and again, looks about him with a casual eye, and then, as if it were the merest trifling detail in life, he suddenly points his two inch long fishing spear at a bill at the water beneath him, plunges and is gone.

The Withering Wind.

The name of barnstorm has been given a periodical wind which blows from the interior of Africa toward the Atlantic during the three months of December, January and February. It sets in with a fog or dry haze, which sometimes conceals the sun for whole weeks together. Every plant, every bit of grass and leaf in its course is withered as though it had been seared by heat from a furnace. Often within an hour after it begins to blow green grass is dry enough to burn like paper. Even the hardened natives lose all of the skin on exposed parts during the prevalence of this withering wind.

Painful Ailment.

Though gout is generally reckoned a disease of rich men and free livers, one of the worst of sufferers from it was a well known English minister who died not long ago.

A friend once said to him, "Dr. So-and-so, what is gout like?"
The clergyman smiled sadly. "If you put your hand in a vise," he said, "and let a man press as hard as he can, that is rheumatism, and if he can be got to press a little harder, that is gout."

Why He Came Back.

"Wasn't you here a few weeks ago?" asked the woman of the house at the back door.
"Yes'm," replied the wanderer, "but I understood from a pal that you've got a new pastry cook since then!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Surer Way.

"How can we interest her?"
"Tell her it's a worthy cause," suggested one.
"Tell her it's getting to be a popular fad," interposed a wiser head.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of the luckiest things that can happen to a man is not to count on his luck.—New York Press.

Wanted All Three Wishes.

An Irish legend has it that a good fairy once visited an old couple and promised them that any three wishes they would make would be granted. After racking their brains for some time in an endeavor to discover what they desired most the couple decided to visit the county fair to see if something there would suggest what they wanted. They did so, and, after rambling around all day and not seeing anything that exactly suited them, toward evening they found themselves before a display of kitchen utensils. Among them was a soap ladle, cheap, but likely to appeal to a woman, so the old woman in an absent moment said, "Oh, I wish I had one of those," and immediately she had it. The old man was so enraged because his wife had thoughtlessly thrown away one valuable wish that he retorted, "I wish that was stuck down your throat," and immediately this was done. Thereupon he was at once sorry at what he wished, and the only thing left to do was to wish the ladle out again. So all three wishes went for naught.

How Snakes Get Over Ground.

Although the snake appears to have no legs or feet, it may be said to be practically supplied with upward of a hundred pairs of them. In fact, each joint of the backbone bears a pair of ribs, which are mobile and have their points attached to the inner surface of one of the large transverse, platelike scales which clothe the undersurface of the body. Thus by the movements of the ribs attached to it each plate can be drawn forward and its margin applied to the ground. By the successive application of these multitudinous plates the body can be drawn forward in a straight line without its being thrown into undulations from side to side. But rapid movements are also effected by such undulations, and serpents can by pressure and appropriate muscular action climb trees and sometimes spring forward. They also swim easily by lateral flexures, but no serpents advance by vertical bendings of the body; though they are so often drawn in such an attitude.

Bolivia's Electrical Storms.

Owing to the peculiar topographical formation of Bolivia, electric and other phenomena are of constant occurrence. The principal zone where such disturbances take place being the Altiplano, or grand plateau. As the atmosphere is heavily charged with electricity both in summer and winter, dry or electric storms are of frequent occurrence both on the plateau and in the valleys. Before the rainy season sets in electrical accumulation becomes considerable on the plateau region. Its most violent manifestations taking place toward the eastern section of the tablelands. An electrical storm in these regions is always a most imposing spectacle, as the tremendous force of the wind, almost equal to a hurricane, and the heavy electrical accumulation in the clouds produce terrible atmospheric explosions and violent detonations, while the surface of the ground sparkles and crackles.

Vacation by Think.

Make a compact with your soul to take a vacation and the way is simple. There are portions of your time over which you have control. Probably your evenings and your Sundays are your own. Set apart a month or so. Eliminate the self assigned tasks for those hours out of business and give yourself up to the pursuit of pleasure. Get others to join you. Call a vacation club. Adopt a real vacation spirit and go in for a good time. Resolve never to speak of work out of business hours, but to fill to the full that time which is your own with recreations which most appeal to you. Did you ever sing? Sing now. Did you ever paint? Paint now. Remember nature's gifts to you and find occasion to praise nature within as well as without.—Exchange.

"A woman is as old as she looks," quoted the wise guy.
"Before or after she is dressed to go out?" queried the simple man.—Philadelphia Record.

What you do for an ungrateful man is to show him a fist.—Felix Dreyfus.

EXPOSITION OPENS IN BLAZE OF LIGHTS

Great Crowds at Pittsburgh's Big Show

That the Exposition still has a firm grip on the affections of the people of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns was most strongly demonstrated at Wednesday night, on which occasion the big industrial show inaugurated its twenty-first annual season. When the doors opened at 7 o'clock Duquesne Way was blocked by a joyous crowd anxious to get in and all evening streams of people poured out of the various side streets. The destination of all was the Exposition and the cry was: "Follow the crowd." At 8 o'clock the buildings, fairly dazzling with brilliant lights, were packed with visitors parading back and forth admiring the exhibits while the amusement places were crowded with overflowing audiences.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, which was the opening musical attraction, never met with a more sincere and demonstrative reception than that given them by a crowd that took up every available inch of space. The audience included the city's best known music lovers and critics, representatives of the fashionable world and people conspicuous in business life. The rich brushed elbows with the breadwinner and all had come to enjoy the music. The musicians under the able directorship of Modest Altschuler, did not disappoint them. The varied program was well chosen, as it included something to please all musical tastes. Every number was applauded to the echo and Director Altschuler, who is always ready to oblige, responded to so many encores that the program was considerably lengthened. Two concerts were given and on each occasion the auditorium was packed.

The famous reproduction of the historic battle between the Ironclads, Monitor and Merrimac, was given in the Hippodrome and it created nothing short of a sensation. One crowded house was dismissed only to receive another for the next show and during the entire evening the house rang with applause. This production is said to have cost \$25,000 and it is put on in a truly spectacular fashion. The auditorium is supposed to represent a fort overlooking the scene of the battle between the Ironclads. Behind the place where the thrilling conflict takes place is a panoramic view of Hampton Roads, where the boats clashed in the spring of 1862, resulting in one of the most thrilling events in the history of the war. The great and lasting issue of the battle lies in the fact that it revolutionized the navies of the world.

Everybody was pleased with the exhibits, many of which were new, while the mechanical and electrical demonstrations not only pleased but impressed one with the remarkable progress in science. Roosevelt was represented in a novel exhibit called: "Teddy in the Jungle," showing scenes supposed to have taken place during the ex-president's expedition in Africa. The figures worked automatically and the "take-off" made quite a hit. The archaeological exhibit, the irrigation and Norfolk and Western R. R. displays were among the many new features.

The opening of the Exposition was in every way a complete success and the twenty-first annual season of the big industrial show promises to be a most brilliant one.

"Bill," said the invader's friend. "I've come to cheer you up a bit like I've brought you a few flahrs, Bill. I thought if I was too late they'd come in 'andy for a wreat, yer know. No, don't get downhearted. Bill, Lummy, don't yer look gashly! But, there, keep up yer spirits, ole sport; I've come to see yer an' cheer yer up a bit. Nice little room yer 'ave 'ere; but, as I says to meself when I was 'comin' up, wot a orkard staircase to get a coffin dahn!"—London Globe.

PITTSBURG EXPOSITION

Now Open and Delighting Thousands from Pennsylvania, Ohio & W. Virginia
Don't Miss the Greatest Industrial Show in a Score of Years

Instantaneous hit of the Thrilling Naval Spectacle, showing the historic battle between the Ironclads—

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC

The show that was the talk of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition
In the Hippodrome

The Greatest
Russian Symphony Orchestra, Sept. 1 to 11
Pryor and his Band, - Sept. 13 to 18
Damrosch and his Orchestra, Sept. 20 to 25

Archaeological Exhibit

with its wonderful relics, taken from Beinnerhasset Island, attracting widespread interest.

Irrigation

Another new and interesting exhibit

Wonder Compelling Electrical and Mechanical Displays
MOVING PICTURES
FERRIS WHEEL
MERRY-GO-ROUND
TRIP ON STEAMER
SUNSHINE

Fun for Everybody

Music Masters

Souza and his Band, - Sept. 27 to Oct. 2
Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Oct. 4 to 9
United States Marine Band, - Oct. 11 to 23

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ANNUAL FAIR AND RACES

DuBois Driving Park Association

AT

DUBOIS, - PA.

SEPTEMBER 7 TO 10, 1909

Excursion Tickets to DuBois will be sold September 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, good to return until September 11, inclusive, to a Red Bank, Duffwood, Ridgway, Kane, and intermediate stations at

REDUCED RATES

(Minimum Rate 25 Cents)

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BULLETIN.

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

NEW YORK CITY.

Three hundred years ago, Henry Hudson, an Englishman in command of a Dutch expedition, with eighteen men, explored the Hudson River from Sandy Hook to Troy in his small craft, the "Half Moon."

One hundred and ninety-eight years later, Robert Fulton established, with his steamboat, the "Clermont," a regular water service between New York and the towns along the Hudson river to the North.

This year, New York City, with sister cities and towns along the Hudson, will celebrate these two achievements by a series of imposing observances, religious, historical, military, naval, musical and literary, extending from September 25 to October 9.

Replicas of the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" have been built and will play a large part in the celebration. They will be the center of attraction in the great naval pageant on Saturday, September 25. The United States Government will have fifty-two war ships anchored in the Hudson, and Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Argentine, Guatemala, Mexico, and Cuba will be represented by war vessels.

Two great parades of water craft will escort the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" in triumphal procession past the war leviathans, first in the morning and again in the evening, when all the vessels will be illuminated.

On September 28 there will be a grand historical pageant, and on September 30 a big military parade in New York City.

On October 1, the "Half Moon" and "Clermont" will proceed up the Hudson to Troy escorted by hundreds of river craft, including torpedo boats.

A magnificent carnival parade will be held in New York City on Saturday evening, October 2, which promises to eclipse all previous attempts.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the direct line to New York, with its unsurpassed service of fast express trains, will sell excursion tickets to New York for this period at reduced rates of fare.

Full details concerning specific fares, dates of sale, return limits, and train service may be obtained of Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

CLARION COUNTY FAIR

AT

CLARION, - PA.

SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1909

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold to Summerville, on above dates, good returning until September 25, from RED BANK, DUBOIS, and intermediate stations, at

REDUCED RATES

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.