

People's Champion Kept in Quad.

May I call attention to the case of a worthy man who is in prison for resisting the attempts of landowners to seize and inclose the land of the people? The case I refer to is that of the Rev. F. Haydn Williams, who is incarcerated in Holloway jail, and has now been imprisoned for a whole month because he knocked down a wall which had been built to inclose what had been from time immemorial an open space, called the Abbey plain, where the people used to play football and other games.

The injustice of Mr. Williams' imprisonment, if it is found that he has done wrong made to pay for the damage he has done to the wall of the lord of the manor, he has been sent to prison without trial on a charge of contempt of court, and there he may remain month after month, according to the caprice of the court of queen's bench. This power of committal to prison for an indefinite period on such a fanciful charge as contempt of court seems to me to be a thing savouring of the proceedings of the court of the star chamber, which was abolished for its arbitrary acts by the breath of popular indignation. In my ignorance I thought there was passed by the representatives of the people, for their protection from arbitrary imprisonment, an act called the habeas corpus act, which prevented a man from being capriciously imprisoned for an indefinite time without fair trial if he has been guilty of any crime. But here is a man—a gentleman and a minister—being treated as if he had been guilty of robbery.—Cor. London Chronicle.

Somewhat Eccentric.

A strange case of insanity has recently come to light at Ballston. The unfortunate person is Charles H. Morris, thirty-two years of age and an expert accountant. He has for a long time been known as a man of many eccentricities, and has frequently been made the object of practical jokes by sporting men. It is thought that constant joking and teasing have been a potent factor in impairing his mental faculties.

He has several times lately left town for a few days, sometimes on business, sometimes on pleasure, and before leaving caused to be published in the local papers paragraphs to the effect that he "had gone to New York to attend a convention of the rappers at the Fifth Avenue hotel." About two months ago invitations were sent out announcing that he was about to marry a well known young woman from another town. The invitations were bona fide, but on the day of the wedding Morris remained in town, denying that he had any thought of marrying. He is considered a first class accountant, and appears to be as sane as any one except for these actions.—Albany Journal.

Thousands of Tons of Oil.

Oil is to be used as fuel instead of coal in all the big furnaces at the World's fair grounds. The exposition company will pay the Standard Oil company seventy cents a barrel until 1893, and then have the privilege of getting the oil at the lowest market price, not to exceed 73½ cents a barrel. The contract will be for perhaps the largest quantity ever sold to one consumer. The lowest estimate that has ever been made of the amount of coal that would be burned at Jackson park during the exposition was 75,000 tons. On this basis 225,000 barrels of oil would be used, but it is probable that the amount will be largely in excess of that estimate.—Cleveland Herald.

Divorced for Telling Lies.

In the circuit court at Beatrice, Neb., Saturday, William Truesdale was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Amelia. The petition reciting the charges on which divorce was sued for is the most curious one ever filed in court. It recites the fact that the wife is an incorrigible gossip, whose tale telling propensities and penchant for gossiping render life with her unbearable. Truesdale avers that in the three years he has lived with his wife she has told 10,000 lies. "She cannot tell the truth," he declares in his petition, "and while it is in the nature of a disease, I believe it incurable. Hence I ask relief in a divorce."—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

His Bottle Proved to Be Loaded.

A young boy named Gilson, in company with one or two other boys, was on the sewer dock and discovered several bottles in an old iron tank. In one of the bottles was a white substance. Young Gilson's curiosity was aroused. He produced a match and, lighting it, dropped it into the bottle. He held the bottle in his right hand, and no sooner had the match struck the bottom of the bottle than an explosion followed, blowing the bottle to atoms, filling Gilson's hand with the fragments of the glass and also nearly blowing the thumb off his hand.—New Haven Register.

Taken In.

A woman with a baby in her arms approached an innocent looking young man who was sitting in Central park yesterday. She asked him to hold the baby while she went to look at the menagerie. As she did not return the young man thinks she must have been taken in by the boa constrictor or the rhinoceros, but the sparrow cop to whom he confided his suspicions is of the opinion that it was the young man who was taken in.—New York Evening Sun.

A Rapid Water Wheel.

In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed, which is to run 1,150 revolutions a minute and have a speed at its periphery of 10,800 feet per minute. A greater head of water than has ever before been applied to a wheel will be used.—Exchange.

A Suicide's Gloomy View of Marriage. "I am as happy as though I was going to be married," was one of the queer sentences of a note left by Vito Miraglio, who committed suicide by shooting himself on Tuesday.—Philadelphia Record.

Enterprise Among English Papers.

The boat race between the representative crews of Oxford and Cambridge is rowed annually on the river Thames. This year's race was noteworthy, not only on account of the breaking of the record in point of speed of the contestants, but as enabling the London press to carry out successfully a remarkable piece of enterprise.

The London papers containing the result and full details of the race were on sale within four minutes after the Oxford crew had passed the winning post. The press boat as it steamed up the Thames paid out a cable consisting of a seven strand conductor, insulated with vulcanized rubber, with warps and braids of flax, which had been specially manufactured for the purpose. Over this cable the progress of the boats at intervals of a few minutes along the entire course was transmitted to the papers and published all over London almost as the crews were passing the points indicated.

Immediately following the result there was dispatched a complete description of the race from start to finish, which was in the hands of the newspapers and others provided with instruments long before a single pressman was able to land his "copy" from the press boat at Mortlake, and also long before the pigeons dispatched from the scene were able to settle down in a homeward direction. The instruments used were Morse sounders. The short description of the race which was finally sent contained over 150 words.—London News.

Paper Makers to Stop for Awhile.

Representatives of nearly all the Holyoke paper mills that make fine writing papers and one of the mills in Mittineague and one in Westfield met in this city Tuesday morning to consider the matter of the annual shutdown. These manufacturers belong to the fine writing paper section of the American Paper Makers' association, and a shutdown means a reduction of from seventy-five to 100 tons a day in the output. It was understood that the mills would shut down from July 1 to midnight of July 11, although no formal vote was taken on the subject. The Holyoke mills will be forced to shutdown from July 1 until midnight of July 4, as the water is to be drawn from the canals during these days. The shutdown is to enable the manufacturers to work off the surplus stock, and is a little longer than the usual summer vacation.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Long Ride on a Snowbank.

Friday morning as ten miners were going from the Eureka Mills boarding house to what is called Rough and Ready, with dinner pails in hand, to begin their day's work, the soft new snow above the trail on the mountain side began to slide. In a moment the men were being carried down the slope with great speed. The snowslide separated, one part carrying five of the men down a slope about 700 feet, the other part continuing down about 1700 feet, leaping over a precipice probably thirty feet high and carrying the five men with it. At different times all the men but one were under the snow and, strange to say, but one man was injured. It was first thought his leg was broken, but we learn it was only sprained and bruised. Another man was almost smothered.—Pulmas County Bulletin.

A Groom's Error.

A bashful and youthful bridal couple from the rural districts had a painful experience at Danbury circus day. The young husband wrote his own name and his wife's on separate lines of the hotel register and the purblind clerk assigned them to separate rooms. Each waited for the other to set the matter straight, but it was only after a terribly lonesome hour that the bride plucked up her courage and her marriage certificate and descended to interview the clerk. She held out the document mutely and the situation at last dawned upon him. The banished benedict was summoned from his seclusion and the curtain fell amid profuse apologies.—New Haven Register.

Flies So Thick They Put Out the Lights.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday night Battle Mountain was infested with a cloud of tiny flies that drifted into the saloons on Front street in myriads, in many instances darkening the rooms and putting out the lights. When the pests had passed away it was found that the tops of the lamps were covered an inch and a half deep and the lamp chimneys choked. It would appear that these minute flies were attracted by the lights in the saloons, and in countless millions perished.—Central Nevada.

Enough to Replenish the Burning Lake.

The steamer that has been expected for several days with a cargo of sulphur has arrived. There are 4,500,000 pounds of brimstone in all, half of it being destined for Wayne, where it is to be made into sulphuric acid, and half for points on the Grand Trunk. The sulphur is valued at \$50,000. The vessel and cargo come from Palermo, Italy.—Eastern Argus.

University Statistics.

The new catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania shows 1,764 students, or twenty less than Yale, while the University of Michigan has 2,638, or just twenty less than Harvard. In the number of teachers Harvard now comes first, with 233; the University of Pennsylvania second, with 237; Columbia third, with 220; Yale fourth, with 158, and Michigan fifth, with 145.

The man who wrote to his wife in the country that he didn't know how to endure the heat was told to keep the gas turned down and not to play poker all night.

The legislative assembly of Styria, in Austria, has passed a law forbidding poor people to marry without a special license from the authorities.

A calf with a single eye, no ears and five legs is the joy of Wayne county, Ia. It is now over a month old and bids fair to grow into full cowhood.

Prehistoric Giants.

Near the Mediterranean coast, not far from Nice, are some grottoes which are remarkable for the prehistoric remains found in them. The value of these grottoes as a field of prehistoric research was recognized twenty years ago. They were at that time purchased by Mr. Emile Riviere, who, however, neglected to work them, and sold them again to a quarry master, who, on removing some of the rock, unearthed some of the remains. Since then the grottoes have been in litigation much of the time and no one has been able properly to investigate them.

At present three skeletons found there are figuring in the law courts. One is of a man whose estimated height is 7 feet 9 inches. The head of the skeleton is missing. Another is the skeleton of a woman 6 feet 3 inches tall, and the third is the remains of a youth. These added to previous discoveries make seven skeletons of prehistoric men unearthed up to the present time in these caves. The Italian government has not attempted to exercise any rights in the matter. Up to 1875 Mr. Riviere had discovered the skeletons of one man and two children, which were some twenty-nine feet below the level of the caves and were surrounded by undoubted paleolithic implements. The bed is a compact one of limestone.—Chicago News.

Wedded Over Her Mother's Grave.

The most unique marriage ever performed in Baltimore took place Monday within the boundaries of Green Mount cemetery over the graves of the parents of the bride. The groom was Colonel Hendrick von Stamp, ex-minister of Denmark to the United States, a knight of the Order of Danneberg, and the bride was Miss Mildred Hammond, daughter of the late General Hammond. Six carriages were occupied by the wedding party, but the vehicles were supposed to be a funeral cortege as they slowly moved through the cemetery. When the Hammond lot was reached the graves were strewn with flowers and the wedding was quickly performed, the bride standing upon the grave of her mother and the groom upon the grave of the bride's father. The bride is of one of Maryland's oldest families, being a remote descendant of President George Washington. She is forty and the groom forty-four years old.—Baltimore Letter.

The Human Journey of a Lathing Nail.

About fifty-four years ago Washington Megahan, contractor and builder of this place, was working at his trade, that of a plasterer, in Blair county, when he accidentally swallowed a lathing nail. He was very much alarmed about the accident at the time, but as he felt no evil results from the extraordinary diet, in the course of two or three weeks he had forgotten all about it. Recently, however, Mr. Megahan has felt a peculiar sensation in the palm of his left hand, and one day last week he was able to feel the outline of a small nail, and then it was that he remembered having swallowed the lathing nail fifty-four years before. The nail is rapidly working its way through the flesh of his hand, and when it has worked up under the skin Mr. Megahan will have a physician remove it.—Somerset Herald.

One Year's Work.

At the twentieth anniversary festival of the Provident Surgical Appliance society in London, Dr. Bond in the course of his speech said that he knew of only one case dealt with by the society in which any dissatisfaction was given. A young woman was fitted with a Roman nose, but the boys of the college, noticing the change, made her life unbearable. She besought the society to help her, and was supplied with a pretty little retronose nose so attractive that all her companions were made envious, and several offers of marriage were insured. Dr. Bond's society last year distributed no fewer than 6,223 artificial arms, legs, teeth and noses.—London Letter.

Stepping a Customer En Route.

A Maryland farmer who was waiting for the train to leave for New York was accosted by Detective McDevitt, who finally learned that the gentleman from the rural districts was going to New York with \$400 in his pocket to buy "green goods." The farmer said that the agent of the green goods man would meet him at Summitville. McDevitt sent the farmer back to his family and saved him the loss of his money and the expenses of his trip. He says that men may be seen at the depots every day on their way to deal in green goods.—Washington Star.

An Electric Launch.

An electric launch on exhibition at the crystal palace, London, is thus described: The Lily, as she is named, is 28 feet long and has a beam of 5 feet 6 inches, a depth of 2 feet 10 inches and a draft of 2 feet. The electrical equipment consists of a two horse power motor, supplied with a current from thirty "Epstein" cells. Her weight complete is 2,500 pounds, she will hold from twelve to fifteen passengers, and with one charging will run at her full speed of seven miles an hour for five hours.

Run Down by an Island.

Captain George W. Torrey, of the fishing schooner Alice, reports that his boat was almost run down by a floating island in the Pacific ocean off Cape Flattery. The captain and crew went on it and made partial exploration. There was a hut and a small farm on the island and other signs of habitation, although there were no signs of life.—Seattle Letter.

Australians have had bitter experience of the mischief which rabbits are capable of doing, and now they seem likely to have trouble of a similar kind from the introduction of foxes.

A sore throat troubled John Haines, of Danville, Ill., and he lost his voice in consequence of it. After a few days he coughed up a brass pin and his voice was restored.

The New Treasury Note.

Perhaps the principal object of the revision of the United States paper money is to make the backs of the notes more green, that is, less covered with the engraving, so that the silk fibers shall be more distinctly visible.

The distinctive paper now in use no longer has the two threads of silk running longitudinally through the note, but in their place are two stripes, each half an inch wide or so, of short red and blue silk fibers scattered thickly in the paper, in such manner that they show only on the reverse of the bill.

These two fiber stripes practically divide the note into three sections of about equal size, and the texture of fiber in the paper is held to be an almost absolute safeguard against successful counterfeiting. But that is only one of several devices employed to insure the inviolability of the currency.

Each note has an entirely separate design, the work of which is so open as to show readily any error of an attempted counterfeit, and no portion of the design is repeated on the same note; so that no small part could be engraved by a skillful operator and then duplicated by mechanical processes to fill any amount of space, as has been the case with some of the previous "paper money" of the government.

The geometrical lathe work of the new designs is said to be the most exquisite and complicated ever executed, and such as to utterly baffle any attempt at its illicit reproduction.—Paper World.

Rough on the Snakes.

Snake stories are always in order in the spring, and the latest one comes from an interior town in Ohio, where the heat from the stove awakened the reptiles and they commenced to fall to the floor from holes in the ceiling. John Thompson, who lives in the Cheat river country, was in the city yesterday buying provisions for a lumber camp. He tells a tale that is not unreasonable and one can readily believe it.

The mountains along the Cheat are famous for their blacksnakes, and they can be seen at any time during the day in the summer sunning themselves on the rocks. Mr. Thompson says when the weather suddenly broke up about April 1 and led a number of people to throw off their underclothes, the blacksnakes awoke with a start, rubbed their eyes and crawled out on the rocks to stretch themselves. The sun was so warm that many of them ventured far away from their winter homes, and when it suddenly got cold again the snakes couldn't get back. Mr. Thompson claims he got tired of killing blacksnakes which were so stiff that they couldn't move. They were stretched out on the stones, and were at the mercy of the lumbermen, who amused themselves making the flat heads of the snakes more flat. This is a true story.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Woman's Strange Death.

Probably the most remarkable occurrence ever known happened in Dawson Wednesday. Martha Roundtree, the well known negro woman who kept a restaurant at the south end of Main street, now occupies a grave at the cemetery, the result of a sneeze. The physicians of Dawson say that they have never heard of a similar case. Wednesday morning, as usual, was at the restaurant attending to her work. She had just left the rear of her eating saloon and walked to the front when she was attacked with an excessive spell of sneezing and coughing. She had been afflicted with hernia, and the strain was so great as to burst a hole in her stomach. Surgical aid was called in and her stomach sewed up, which gave temporary relief. She lingered until late Saturday afternoon, when she died. The victim of this remarkable occurrence was a large woman, weighing 246 pounds.—Savannah News.

Big Sheep Shearing.

Sheep shearing is now being pushed rapidly, and most of the flocks in the valley have been shorn of their fleecy coats. Some big records have been made in shearing, but the ten men headed by O. H. Lane seem to take the lead. They clipped 43,000 fleeces in six weeks. The best record for a single day was made by G. O. Meager and L. Palmer, who sheared 155 each. Lane will start in a few days for Flagstaff, where he and his band have work all ready engaged to last three months. The clip this season is unusually good, although the early winter drought killed off a large percentage of flocks. Hanson Brothers, of Show Low, were among the heavy losers, having lost \$10,000 worth of sheep by death and strays.—Arizona Republican.

Effective Treatment.

Fifteen natives on the east coast of Australia, suffering from fever, put themselves in the hands of the Maori tohunga, or doctor, who prescribed. After taking his physic they were told to go and "sit in the creek" until the tohunga released them. Thirteen out of the fifteen died.—Exchange.

Queer Chickens in Ohio.

Dr. Stoussier, of Middleport, has a hen with a brood of twenty-one chickens that combine all the hues of the rainbow in their down, much like the grown peacock. It is said the ancestress is a peculiar breed imported from Australia.—Portsmouth Times.

At the dictation of the men put in power by the unionists in Australasia all immigration into the colony is prohibited, so that the thousands of people now unemployed there may have an opportunity to find work.

A musical prodigy has been discovered at Albany, Ga., in the person of Tom May, who can reach low F, and whose voice has exactly the same compass that Whitney had in his halcyon days.

In 1888 nearly 11,400,000 citizens voted for president. This year the total will be not less than 13,000,000.

Centenary of the Guillotine.

Murderers and cutpurses from the dangerous districts about the Pantheon and Pere Lachaise have been known to compose and sing grimly humorous ballads in honor of the guillotine when in their cups. These people will hardly, however, go so far as to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first execution in Paris by the instrument of decapitation which the "Constituante" adopted on the motion of Dr. Guillotin, who had seen the machine at work in Italy. The doctor's idea in introducing the bois de justice was purely philanthropic, for he wanted to do away with the slow tortures inflicted upon criminals. On May 27, 1792, the first criminal, a highwayman, was executed on the Place de Greve, now the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. This is the date given by Larousse, but other authorities state that Monday, April 25, was the 100th anniversary of the first execution by the guillotine in Paris.

In any case the terrible instrument was destined to be busy during 1793 on the heads of persons more illustrious than the common highwayman named Pelotier. For this reason some of the modern sympathizers with the Terrorists, supposing them to have the blood-thirsty intention of celebrating the centenary of the guillotine, would be inclined to fix the date of their commemorative ceremony on Jan. 21 next. There can be no doubt about that day, as it would be the 100th anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI on the spot marked by the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, as the spacious plot of ground once termed the Place Louis XV, and afterward the Place de la Revolution, is nowadays known.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Affidavits Accompany This Story.

Mr. John Ohler and partner were fishing with their large net on the beach five miles below Pablo when they saw an immense dark object about 100 feet ahead come slowly out of the ocean and walk leisurely up on the beach.

They at once started to capture the monster, which proved to be a turtle, the like of which was never seen on the beach before. It measured 7 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 10 inches across the back. It had a beautiful black color on the back. The belly is spotted like a rattlesnake, and it will weigh at least 800 pounds. The monster was hauled up by Mr. Dutton's team, and can be seen at the Arcade.

This no fish story, as will be seen by the following affidavits: "We, the undersigned citizens of Pablo, do certify that the above account of the capture of the said turtle, or whatever it may be, is true. H. M. Shockley, Charles Overt, John Ohler, Joseph Seither, R. B. McKinnick, F. X. Philippe, Walter H. Seeds.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1892.

"J. E. DICKERSON, Notary Public."

The monster's flippers are three feet in length, and resemble the wings of a large bird.—Cor. Florida Times-Union.

Slavery in the Pacific.

That slavery still exists in the Pacific is evidenced by the fact that the steamer Monezerrat is fitted out for a blackbird cruise, and will sail shortly for Gilbert island, whence it will carry a hold full of natives to work on the Guatemala coffee plantations.

All this is to be done under the guise of an equitable contract. Last September the brig Tahite, loaded with 100 Gilbert islanders, and notoriously a slaver, was blown off its course and put in at Duke's bay. Learning that it was likely to be seized, its captain put hurriedly to sea and the next that was heard of it was when sighted bottom up off the coast, all its crew and cargo having perished. The same have planned the Monezerrat's slaving cruise, hoping to recoup themselves.

There will be no difficulty in getting a cargo, as agents at the island are now at work inducing the natives to sign contracts.—Washington Star.

In a Florida Garden.

Lovers of the beautiful, the beautiful in plant life, should pay a visit to a garden belonging to a private house at the corner of Market and Church streets. To say that it is a blaze of color is to convey but a faint idea of it; scarcely a bare spot of ground is to be seen for the length of an entire block—roses, pinks, calceolias, phlox, pansies, sweet alyssum, all thrusting forward their claims for recognition. But the crowning glory of the garden is its poppies; surely such poppies never grew anywhere else than right here in Jacksonville and in that one garden. They are of all shades, from delicate pinks to deepest reds, and as double as it is possible for flowers to be. They grow from two to three feet high and the flowers themselves are at least three inches in diameter. That garden is worth a walk to see.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Electric Lights on a Train.

A novel lighting plant of sixty-five lamps capacity is carried by the railroad car at present making a tour of the country exhibiting California fruits. The furnace, boiler, engine and dynamo are placed completely in one corner of the car, and current is furnished to the lamps distributed in and around the car. The experiment has proved so satisfactory that steps are to be taken to equip the entire train.—New York World.

Shakespeare's Birthday.

Shakespeare's birthday celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon and in London were attended with great success. The Memorial theater in the poet's native place was crowded by pilgrims from all parts of England, as were also those theaters in the metropolis where Shakespearean plays are presented.—London Telegraph.

The Puyallup's Land.

The Tacoma papers tell of the interest that has been aroused in the state of Washington by the prospect of the opening of the Puyallup Indian reservation. The land of the Puyallup is fertile, well timbered and contains mineral and coal deposits.

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Ladies' ribbed undervests, 4 for 25 cents.
Men's seamless socks, 5 pairs for 25 cents.
Ladies' chemise, 25 cents each.
Lace curtains, from 75 cents per pair upward.

Shoe department:

Children's dongola spring heel shoes, 35 cents per pair.
Children's heavy pebble heel, or spring shoes, with sole leather tip, 75 cents per pair, reduced from \$1.25.
Youths' good lace shoes that were \$1.25 are now going at 75 cents.
Ladies' common sense dongola shoes, \$1.00.
Men's good shoes, \$1.00.
Ladies' fine dongola shoes, with extension sole and patent leather tip, at \$1.25, reduced from \$2.00.

Clothing:

Boys' outing cloth waists, 15 cents each.
Men's outing shirts, 20 cents each.
Boys' knee pants, 25 cents.
Men's good heavy pants, 75 cents.
Boys' knee pants suits, reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00.
Men's suits for \$3.00 which were formerly sold at \$6.00.

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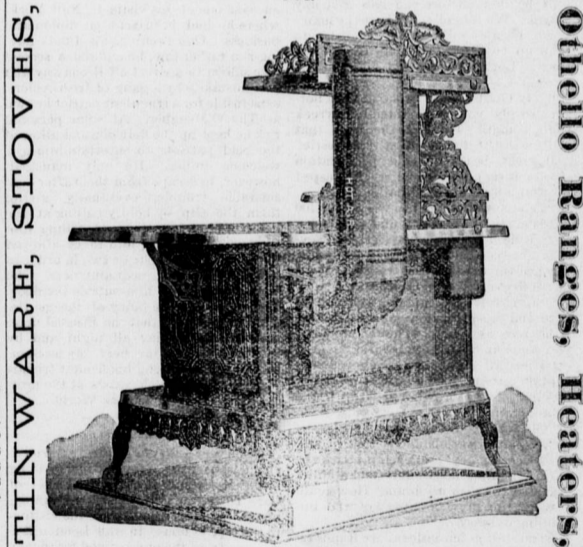
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