## THE TIMES, NEW BLOOMFIELD, PA.. APRIL. 15. 1879

## HOW I WAS TRAPPED.

 don with you, saif Nir. Brage: Worth who had Jus crosed dhe Chan-
nel with me, an we stood chatting at the Dover rallway statton, whither he had come to see me off:
Our brief sequaintance, struck up the
wight before on the Conlats paeket, had night before on the Calals packet, had
heen rendered so ngreenble by Mr.

 pute the dogma that gruffues is the pree
domiluating fanture of English mas pers, at least to admit that
without exception.
without exception. "It would afford me pleasure," he added, "to net the part or guide, phit
loopher and frend, on your firit visit
to the great metropolis; but since that cannot be be builness before pleasure, you
know-I ve written know- -1 've written a letter toa chum of
miline in town, which you will do well mine in town, wilan
to present ns anon as posible,
will see you suitataly beetowed. I thanked my new friend for hts kind-
nese, put his letter in my pocket, ness, put himsetter in my pocke, and
bidding him many warm adleux, hur.
reded, at the call of the guard, to take my phice atboard the train. I was followed up the step by a thick-
ket mad rather arenese
 the compartment. The door was lock-
ed, the bell rang, and the traili set in motion.
The stout gentleman busted himself,
for a time, with his newspaper, and then threw it down with a grunt. The
next hale hour the looked out of the Window, hits face betokening anything
bat pleasure at the prospect, the charms of whithas were not heightened by the effect of a dull autumn drizzle. Turning about, with another grunt,
his deep-set, gray eyed glanced me over D. Do you know the-the gentleman
you were talking with just before the you were talking with Just before the
train statred ? ? lie asked, in a quick,
 ciugively a Yapitiveneses, I what might hits name bee", was the next question,
" Bridgewor

And your ow "Hanley."
I was more umused than annoyed at this crose examination.
n How long haye "How long, haye you known Mr.
Bridgeworth $\because$ ", continued my inquisi" Since we got on the Calais boat to-
gether last evening," replies "Humph ! thought it was now my turn. Do you reside in London?" Mry I inquir
Mact rumile. Soctoh extraction, I presume?",
Can't say-never saw the fumily "tree". "Nor need you wish to, if it's known by its fruita, was the retort 1 had on
the tip of my tongue, but I left tit there. By the way, 1 taid, after at thuere.
"pause,
" five mea letter of Introduclon to an friend of bis; perhaps, on our arrival,
you can direct me to the place mentionyou can dirrect me
I showed hilm the superscription With another of his "humphs." handed the letter back. Do you want to go there at once $\%$ "
" Im might as well," said $\mathrm{I} ;$ no acquaintancess in London, and Mr Mr
Bridgeworth has assured me of his Bridgeworth has ase
friend's kindly offices.
"Yll show you the way," Mr. Mac-
Gumlie was kind enough to gany. "It" on my road home. You can leave your luggago at the station, and we'll take a
cab together." Thic agreed
Thlo agreed to, the conversation flag. ged, in spite of all efforts on my part to
revive it. I couldn't help contrasting the hours so lately enlivened by Bridge.
 tedlum hud nothling to relleve it save MaoGrumlie's ever-reecuring
of "bumphs!" and grunta.
It was dark when he reached the eity. My companion haliled a cab, gave the
driver the direetion, and jumpling in side, we were soon ratteling down side we were
stabby, 11 -Hghted street .
"Here you are!" said MucGrumlte, looking bullding.
ent in leave taking. Y got out, pald my share of the fire, and
baving, with diffleuty distinguished the number on the door, I rang the bell, while the cab turned the next corner.
Several minutes elipped, and I was
ou the point of giving the knob another on the point or giving the knab another
pull, when I heard steps inalde. The door opened, and a not very preposses. sing male eervant growled
"What do you wanty"
"I have a letter for Mr. Fitz Quagg, I
lackey, anatething ratier than reeelving the letter from my hand.
Without liviling tue to enter, be slammed the door tin my fice, and Afler aonither tramp retreating. lighter footaterese, the and $n$, sound opened, and a youngleth-looking man
 geateel, atood before me.
"Borry to 've kept you walting, Mr
Hanley," he said, Hanley," he said, erizing my hand cor-
dinaly. "Have read Bridy's letter caplity fellow, Bridg. Any fritend of
and his al ways welcome. Just going to dine
with f few friends. Must join us, Good with a few friends. Must join us, Good
way to litroduce you. Come, Diek," way to lit trodice you. Come, Dick,"-
turntigg to his suriy servant - ${ }^{\text {run }}$ anead a.s.".
lit the pot."
Cutligy si
Mr. Fits short my acknowledgements, Mr. Fitz Quagg took my ar m, and we
kuntered leisurely along. As we turn ed a corner to go down a street leas 'in-
viting, If anything, than the one we had iet, I caught a glimpse, 1 faucied, street, much resembling the burly figure of MacGrumile.
We stopped at length before a door at
which my companion knoeked peeullar Iy. We were at once admitted, and Mr.
Fitz Quagg led the way toa room lightby a dim lamp, where, haif invisible in his fampillur spirits, each with a pipe "I say, Diek," said Fita Quagg - the
ceremony of introduction over-" ilil us up the glasses while we're witing for the soliths.
Soon each.
punch before him. had a tumbler or no here's to our better nequaintaneelarious Fitz Qungg, rising and draining his Joram in honor of the sentiment.
Out of sheer politeness $I \mathrm{~s}$ walliowed Che atominable stuf, though the taste
half sicknened me. In a few seconds my
hend head began to whirl Fitz Quagg and his
friende riends sement to be spinning round the
room. The clouds of suoke thiekened. My temples throbbed. A dull heani-
ness settled on my brain, and at last, came the unconseciousness.
How long it was before
returned I kuow returned kivow not; but when they
did, my companions had disappeared. Ifelt for my watel to note the time. It
was gone, and my pocketbook, and money with it. The truth tlasted upon "Drugged and robbed!" 1 exelaim"You've hit it exnctly," answered an
voice which I had heard before ; and turning about, my eyes fell on the im-
presive face of the gruff MacGrumlie. pressive face of he, gruif Macerumie.
"Never mind," he continued, "your property and the robbers are both safe
at the station-bouse. The fellow you parted with this morning is a noted
thief. whoe face having familiar in London, he has been plying
his trade on the continent of late. An his trade on the continent of late. As-
certaining, probably, that you bad certaining, probably, that you had a
large sum of money about you, he came aeross the channel in your company,
but finding no safe chance to pick you pocket ty the way, and not daring to to the kind oftices of bist etity friends, trusting to their honor to remit him his share of the spoli.
As an old detective, I had little dimm-
culty in fathoming his selieme, as soon as I learned he had given you a letter So I kept a close watch on your move ments from the moment you left the
cab, which I dismised immediately after. Then walting till things had gone far enough to Insure the rogues a good term of penal servitude, I sum-
moned asesistance and pounced upon moned ausistance and pounced upo
them before they could make off with heir plunder.
applications of celluloid.
T HoUGH scarcely ten years have suspected that this compound might by years since they began to manufficture
it suce of several thriving timuastres, and novel applice
almost daily.
As now made celluloid as a composi-
tion of fine tissue paper nadd gum camphor, treated with chemicals by a pam-
ened process. Whee crude it looks late A tranpparent gum, and its color is a hard as ivory, but is al ways elastic, and can be readily moulded in every con-
celvable form. With equal ease it can celvable form. With equal ease it can
be colored in any tint deaired, the dye running through the entire substauc and belug, therefore, inetliceable
A writer for taken pains to colifect a lagge amount of information concerning the manufac. ture and use of this materinl; and wide as the range of its application has te-
came, the busineas of prearing the came, the business of preparing the
crude material and shaping ti futo novel aud uneful forms ts thought to be only In its infancy.
"Gimme lt, an' IIII see," sald the
cellulold used lis made by a slingle com
pany, having factories at Newark, N J, who ent the crude material to tho parties undertakking the production
fulsthed goodsc. No one hutithed goods, No one can buy it un
teas the producing company decides to give hitm a license, whioh la granted ony for the purpone of making some new article that will not interfere, with the
trade of the companies already Ilicensed A number of large corporations are nov engaged in the varlous branehes of
manuffacture for which cellulodd can employed. Most of these have their employed. Mow of hese hive hel
fuctories in Newark, but there is one
lirge eatabilishment in Conten large estabilishment in Centre street,
New York.
The cost of the crude artieles to the buyest is regulated by the producling company necording to the use to be
made of it and the competion met with in other materilis. For instance, $\$ 4$ or 85 per pound are charged for celluloin
which is to be made into jewelry, whil only $\$ 2$ are echarged if it is designed for umbrella handles, though there is no
difference in the quilly of the substance.
As a elose imitation of ivory, celluloid of the evory manufactures. Its makere
hen assert that in durability it is much superior to Ivory, iss it sustaths hard
kerocks wiltiout infury, and is not dilscolored by age or use. Great quantities
of It are ued for plain of It are used for plano and organ keys,
to the manufueture of which one co pany lis devoted. Bilimard valis are made of celluloid at
half the price of ivory, and are sald to be equally elastic, while more durable.
Large amounts are ueed for combe Large amounts are used for combs, for the bucks of bushes and hand
mirrors, nand toilet articles: a fine twoth comb made of cellulold is twenty-five
per cent. cheaper than ivory, while large pieces, such as the backs of hand glasses, the difference in price is enor-
mous. Among many other articles in whith cellulot takes the place of ivory
or India- rubber are whip, eatue, and umbrella handles, every kind of haruess trimmings, foot rules, ehessmen, and
the handles of knives and forks. Its ust in cuttery is said to bee especially desirable, us 1 it
by hot water.
Indih-rubber, as a general rale, holds its ground against celluloid, as the latter cannot be sold so cheaply. The cellulodd is said to be tocn more durable
however, and it is enperior cases, jewelry, etc., where gold mountIngs are used, as to coegnot uarnish the
metal, wherens the sulphur in 1ndiarubber taruishes gold which is lees than eighteen carats fine. The freedom of
cellulold from sulphur, and the natural cellulold from sulphur, and the uatural
flesh color which can be imparted to it, bave caused it to be extensively substituted or Tndiarrubber in the manurace
ture of dental blanks, or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth.
Cellulorid can be mottled so as to iml .
tate the fineest tortoise slell, and it tate the finest tortoise shell, and its
elasticty renders it much less liable to breaknge. In this form it is used, wike cases, mated boxes, pooket book, nupcases, matal boxes, pooket book, map-
kin rings, jewelry, nad all sorts of fancy imillar purposes as a good Imitation or mallachite and also of amber. It is mad Into mouth pleces for pipees, eigar hold
era, and musical used as the material of flutes, thageolets, and drumsticks. For drumbends it in suid to be superior to parchment, as is is not
phere.
As a substitute for porcelain, celluloid is used for the heads of dolls, whith can
be bammered against a hard floor withbe bammered against a hard floor with
out danger of frueture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation of the most elaborately carved coral, repro ducing all the shades of the genuine One of the large manufacturing companies is employed exclusively in the
making of optcital goods, using cellulold in place of tortolse ethell, jet, ete., for the frames of spectacles, eye glasese, an sively used for the shoe tips, proteoting the toe as well as metal tups, and having
the appearance of patent leather. By tee appearance of patent leather. By
shoemakers $t \mathrm{tis}$ also used for tnsoles. of it, and it is sald to be the beat ma. knife sharpeners. As a ground for paintings, celluloid has ail the advan tages of ivory, and photographs can
taken on $I t$ whith are alleged to be perior to Ivorytypes.
Within the last year and a half anhas been developed which promises
reach enormens heach enormopus proportions. Thite
the use of cellulodd as a subutitute he use or cellaiold as a substitude for
linen or paper in the making of thit cuffs, colliars, etc.
It has the appearauce of well atarob ed linen, is sufticlently light and nex
ble, does not wrinkle, is not affected by bee, does not wrinkle, is not affected by
perspiration, and can be worn for months without injury, It becomes solied much less readily than linen, and
when dirty ts quickly cleaned by the

## appllcation of a mim Wlith a aponge or rag For travela

For travelara and for wear in hot weather this cellutotd inen is espectally convenient. It has lately been lmprov-
ed by the Introduction of real linen tween two thicknesses of cellulofic, Shift fronts have been made of it, well as cups and collara, and it is be-
lleved that these will prove equally de lleved th
gilrable.
Sham Men and Men who Wear Corsets.
THE male corset-wearers are those cown tailor, whose advertisement may be found almost any morning in the
Ledger. This ingenious fellow has an arrangement which he puts into coats by which one's shoulders are made
took as broad as a prize-fighter's. With one of his inventlons, and a perfectly
constructed corset, the tigure of eonstructed corset, the tigure of man
becomes Irreulitible. It is a seeret, that becomes irreststible. It is a secret, that
the ladies know as well as ourselvea, the ladies know as well as ourselves,
that the shoulders of all our coats are that the shoulders of all our coats are
more or less padded, that frequently our vests are ditto, so that with the excep.
tion of the hair on our heads, which is usually our own, there is about the fulldressed man almost as much sham as surrounds the full-dressed woman. But
our male-corset-wearers will talk. They bide their corsets, figuratively as well as aotually, and would deny the whole
thing if they were asked about it. dally newspaper reporter is the nuthori-
ty for saying that the tallor who makes ty for saying that the tallor who makes
heavy shoulders out of sllm ones keeps quiet on the subject. Many attempta terview him. One must turn to Eng-
land to discover how a man feels when tightly laced. Here is a gentieman who wears ladies' shoes because he thinks them more comfortable, and goes for
his corsets to a store where there are his corsets to a store where there are
lady attendants, as " 1 find them much more obllging than male assistants
usuallyare." He ls a connolssent in
corsets for gentlemen. Listen to him:
I strongly advise to haive the corset made to open up the back only an I find it is much more comfortable to wear and lighter than when made to open in front
in the now common mode. I can truly affirm, from my own experience, that mour inches less waist mensure than the natural size) is not only not prejudicial
but, on the contrary, is very beneficial but, on the con
to the health.
to the health.
My occupation
tary nature, and I mostly of a nedentary nature, and 1 used to suffer much
from pains in my side and back and from indigestion; but about a year and a half ago my sister persuaded me to try and
wear a corset and she altered one of her wear a corset and she altered one of her
own to suit me. I found it rather irkown to suit me. 1 found it rather irk-
some for the first few days, but that feelsome for the tirst few days, but that feel-
ing soon passed, and on my next visit to London I had a corset properly made to my own measurement. Since then I have had another one made, smaller in
the waist and wider at the chest, which I am now wearing. The pains have quite left me and my health is generally thls, the feeling of belng tolerably well laced is very comfortable. From my own observation and inquiries I find the practice of corsetwearing by young gentlemen is becoming much more
usual, but we don't make any display of the fact.
In France and Germany very many England. Here at home it is impossibe the custom will ever become wha our English friend calls "usual.
haven't the time for the intrica haven't the time for the intricacies or the corsel. Then the suspender is get-
the control of the American ing beyond the control of the American man, and a fellow sufferer wrote not asking it to request of suspender makers to have pity on poor male humanity and cease adding novel machinery to
this necessary part of our attire. No: this neceessary part of our attire. No;
a people who are fightened at so simple a thing as a pair of suspenders will never
undertake the management of corsets, hedged about, as they are rumored to be with whalebones innumerable, strings by the yard and holes by the dozens. It
has not been the purpose in this paper to do more than mention-as has been done-about the whipping and the pen that did not falter at corsets for gentlemen wisely stops.
*5 A little girl who was spending a few days with a farmer uncle visiting the barn yard, and while looking at the
well-fed cows, temarked: "Why, uncle, just see, all the cows are chewing gum



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