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Lowden tell the story of his wild ride.

"In the latter part of the year 1851 Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co., the rival express companies, with Cram, Rodgers & Co. and Rhodes & Whitney, the connecting companies between Shasta and Weaverville, commenced racing their expresses with horseback messengers. After many hard races had been run, first one and then the other winning, in December, 1854, it seemed to have been arranged by the chief companies that they would run the president's message from San Francisco to Portland on the arrival of the mail steamer and then stop racing.

"Great preparations were made for the race, and all the fast horses along the road were pressed into service. As high as $100 was paid to owners of horses for the privilege of riding them from three to five miles. Everything was in readiness about the 28th of December. Horses were placed about four miles apart by each company, every horse having a man to care for him, with an extra horse to ride himself. At least that is the way I had my stock arranged. Both relays of horses were under saddle from the 28th day of December, 1854, until the 3d day of January, 1855, on which date I made my part of the race. I rode for Adams & Co.

"The race was a very close one from San Francisco to Tehama. Wells, Fargo & Co. led to Marysville. Between Marysville and Tehama Lusk, Adams & Co.'s messenger passed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s rider, and the Mexican who took the bags from Lusk reached Tehama first and crossed to the Tehama side of the river just as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger arrived at the opposite bank and jumped into the boat.

"Now my race commenced. I sprang into the saddle, with saddlebags weighing fifty-four pounds, and rode nineteen horses to Shasta without touching the ground but once during that part of the race. That was at the Prairie House, where Tom Flinn, the man in charge of my horse, had got into a fight with the man who kept Wells, Fargo & Co.'s horse, and had let my horse (Tom McTurk's gray) get loose. I saw the situation, and riding my tired horse a little past where the fight was going on, sprang to the ground, caught the fresh horse by the tail as he was running away from me and went into the saddle over his rump. I turned to the horse I had just left with the express bags, pulled them over to my fresh horse and went on. I lost about one minute here. All other changes I made while the horses were running, the keeper leading the horse I was to ride and riding his extra one. I could make my coming known with a whistle about one-half mile before reaching the change, giving ample time to tighten the cinch and start the fresh horse on the road, and by the time I overtook him the keeper would have my horse in a gallop.

"I reached Shasta—sixty miles—in two hours and thirty-seven minutes. I was detained there about two minutes to divide the express matter, I taking the Weaverville portion and Jack Horsely the through pouch for Portland. I had nine changes of horses between Shasta and Weaverville and reached the latter place in five hours and thirteen minutes from the time I left Tehama. From Shasta to Weaverville, forty miles, the ride was made after dark, with a light snow falling, but when I reached the mountains and had my faithful horses to ride—Wildcat, Comanche, Greyhound, Pompey, Jack and the Bill Klix horse—a little snow did not make much difference in speed. But I was myself in bad condition at the end of this ride. I had lost my cap and my hair was a solid mass of ice. I wore no clothing except flannel drawers, undershirt and boots, unless my belt, with pistol and knife, might be considered clothing. The cold first seemed to penetrate me when I threw the express bags into the office at Weaverville. I had not felt it before.

"I was so far ahead of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger at Shasta that they stopped the race so far as that company was concerned. It was well that they stopped, for Jack Horsely made a splendid ride to Yreka, and was half way to that place when Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger reached Shasta. My stock and help for this race cost Adams & Co. about $2,000. I made other races, long and short, but considering the weight I carried, the weather and the time of day that I made it, I have always believed this to be my best one."

More may be said in regard to the narrator's condition on arriving at Weaverville. The five hours' strain on nerve, mind and muscle had produced complete exhaustion, and it was always related that when Mr. Lowden sprang, or rather slid, from his horse he dropped to the sidewalk, and had to be assisted to bed. But a thorough rubbing, an occasional potion of "Mountain Balm" and a good sleep soon revived the hero of the greatest race ever made in northern California.—Rohnerville Herald.

Abul-Hassan, an Arabian horologist who lived in the Thirteenth century, was the first man to introduce the equal hour theory.

Huge English Bedsteads.

The English four posted bedstead was a huge affair. There is one at one of the inns at Ware, a small market town near Hertford, which is large enough to hold a dozen people, and it is one of the curiosities of England. It is referred to in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."—Table Talk.

Snakes That Climb Trees.

Those pit vipers without rattles which belong to the Old World (Trimeresuri) are Indian, and a dozen different species are given and described by Mr. Boulenger. They are robust snakes, with rather short tails, which can strongly grasp, and thus they are enabled to climb about trees which form their natural habitat.

Perfumes Sometimes Injurious.

As a rule whatever perfume is most pleasant to the individual should be avoided, but as exceptions occur to every rule, nervousness or debility which cannot be accounted for may sometimes be explained by the use of a well known perfume.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Influence of Superstition.

When we stop to think, we wonder how real the silly superstitions, to which nobody believes, are in their influence upon our actions. We hesitate to start on a journey on Friday; we walk out in the mud rather than go under a ladder; we don't give knives or sharp instruments to our friends, and we don't do a hundred things that we might, all because, though we are not superstitious, we would rather not do what suggests anything disagreeable.—Harper's Bazar.

Gypsy Superstition About Witches.

Those people who suffer from a witch fall into a kind of lycanthropy. They are characterized by a pale, sunken countenance, hollow, mournful eyes, swollen lips and flabby, listless arms. At night they often change themselves into wolves and do great harm. Transformed into dogs, they must accompany the witches on their nightly forays.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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was death. They were condemned to die when a man should pass them without stopping. Ulysses accomplished this by putting wax in his ears. So they were changed into rocks of Sorrento, where they still exist a terror to mariners. The Sirens typify the surf, whose harmonious murmurs are often the death music of the sailor. In like manner the Cyclops represent the Storm Fiend, as their names show. Brontes is the roll, Steropes the flash and Argis the whiteness of lightning.

Likewise the snaky Gordons are thought to be figurative representations of the white capped and angry waves. Not less to be feared were the dreadful Symplegades—huge moving rocks which were fabled to crush ships passing between them. It has been surmised that the tradition respecting these rocks was derived from the floating icebergs, which during the glacial period must have issued from the Black sea; but this seems hardly likely.—Washington Star.

A Wonderful Rattler.

"I once knew an old unreconstructed Confederate in Arkansas who had a colony of rattlesnakes that were trained to play 'Dixie' with their rattles to his intense edification," said Colonel J. S. Evans, of Meridian, Miss.

"The man belonged to my regiment during the war, and he had a rattlesnake that followed him all through the Louisiana campaign like a faithful dog. He didn't join the army until near the close of the trouble, and he brought his snake with him. When the reptile got tired on the march her master would coil her around his neck and trudge along with his pet until camp was struck. At night he put the snake in a circle formed with a hair rope, so as to keep her from crawling around to the dread of other soldiers. During battle that snake would dart in and out between the ranks of the fighting men until she found her master, when she would stick her tail straight into the air and rattle off the first few bars of 'Dixie' with pronounced distinctness and the most ecstatic delight. Her master had of course taught her to do it.

"After the war he took his snake back to the Arkansas farm, and in a little while her progeny was wonderful. When I went to see him fifteen years ago his barnyard was given over to rattlesnakes, and on a signal from him, by ringing a bell, the reptiles would dash to the center of the yard, and the clang of 'Dixie' that the swift movements of their tails produced was as deafening as it was inspiring."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Previous.

"And you won't marry me, Kit?"

"I won't."

"No use talking about it any more?"

"Not a bit. It won't do any good, Hank."

The Oklahoma youth, hurt and angry, reached under his chair for his hat.

"It's my own fault, I s'pose," he grumbled. "I ort to have waited till we'd got a little better acquainted."

"Yes, that's about the size of it, Hank," assented the young woman coldly. "When it comes to courtin you're too much of a sooner to suit me. Good evenin."—Chicago Tribune.

The grain crop for one year of the states west of the Mississippi, including oats, barley, rye, etc., at the lowest estimate will reach $500,000,000.

New investigations have competed the reduction of the estimated population of China from something over 400,000,000 to about 350,000,000.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Reber Leighton; and Biery Weissport.

It is the man who loafs the most who wants the biggest wages.

Across the Deep, to the Far West.

This would seem a contradiction—is so, in fact, to the eye. But experience has proved its possibility. Take the case of the individual who dwells in a malarious region. A robust constitution is certain defence against the dreaded chills. What is it? Recorded testimony, covering a period little short of half a century, proves that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely such a preventive. This continent does not limit the field where the medicine has proved its efficacy. In South America, the Isthmus of Panama, Mexico, everywhere in fact where miasm-born diseases take on its most obstinate and formidable types, the Bitters is a recognized specific in illimitable demand, and prescribed by physicians of repute. Potent, too, is it in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and against that destroyer, in grippe. It improves appetite and sleep, ameliorates rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Sin will behave itself a year to get to have its own way an hour.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits at Reber's Drugstore, Lehighton, and Biery's Drugstore, Weissport.

Vinegar in a jug is a good thing, but in people it is a nuisance.

Rules

for the care of the sick. How to cure disease, its symptoms and causes, and other information of great value will be found in old Dr. Kaufmann's great book; 100 pages, nine colored plates. Send three 2-cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

To love God is to love to please God.

"Love and smoke are unable to conceal themselves," said a wise writer. No man suffering from this loathsome disease, can conceal the fact from the world. No matter how calloused, scarred, scaly or brilliant he is—while his friends may be polite enough to dissemble their real feelings—his very company is loathsome. What a blessing it would be to humanity, if every person afflicted with catarrh in the head, could only know that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively and permanently cure the worst case. The manufacturers guarantee to cure every case or forfeit $500. The remedy is pleasant to use, and costs only 50 cents.

It is hard to be a friend to a man who is an enemy to himself.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine must be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

Ignorance is the mother of impudence.

On the Threshold

Standing at womanhood's door is she.
A creature fair as the lilies be,
And, like the lilies, she, too, will fade,
They are borne to earth when the storms prevail,
And their life goes out in the summer gale.
We do not say that she will inevitably perish, standing on the threshold between girlhood and womanhood we never with a fear or a shade of doubt, because we have every reason to believe that this critical period of life. What is second at this time is a tonic and invigorant—something that will positively protect from the attack of female organs. The only remedy to be depended on is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This marvelous medicine, which comes with peculiar fitness to women, is especially valuable at the period when the girl crosses the threshold of womanhood. Used at such a time it never fails to produce a most beneficial result, and many a fragile life has been dated over one of life's most trying periods by it.

UNDERSTOOD POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"It Takes a Woman to Scheme," She Said, as She Heard Him Snore.

When Fitzdoodle came home that night he sunk into a chair and said:

"Maria, I have lost my job."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the woman.

"It is, Maria, and with only ten dollars in cash things look pretty black."

"Yes," said the woman vaguely.

"It is the ten dollars I gave you this morning, Maria; you know I told you at the time it was all I had in the world. You are so good to me, Maria; you keep my money so well."

"Yes," she said feebly.

"I feel dreadful," he went on. "Do you know, as I passed the grocer's he glared at me like mad. We owe him thirteen dollars, and have promised to settle eleven times now."

"Oh, that's all right," said the woman, brightening. "Why, when I was in there at 5 o'clock he smiled and was so pleasant sugar wouldn't melt in his mouth. He told me to order a big bill of goods at any time."

"You are crazy, Maria! And then the doctor. Why, I ran plump into him as I turned the corner; he shot me a savage look as much as to say, 'Humph, I think it is about time you cashed up!' Maria, I am a ruined man!"

"Oh, no, Charlie. Why, when I met the doctor on the avenue at 3 o'clock he bowed like a prince and came over and shook my hand and said I never looked more charming in my life. I am sure we can stand him off another three months."

"You are clean mad, Maria. And then the landlord. How he snapped his teeth as I passed him in the hall leading to this flat only a few moments ago."

"Why, if you mean dear Mr. Trotter, the owner of the property, why, my dear fellow, he is as sweet and good as you could wish. Why, this afternoon he came in and said he would get us new curtains, fix up the cellar, repaper the halls and fix the plumbing in the kitchen. We can hold him off half the summer, I believe."

"You are clean crazy, woman! I never heard of such a thing. Give me that ten dollars till I go down and give half to the grocer and half"——

"I—I haven't it!"

"What!"

"I—I spent it."

"Spent it? How dare you? And the last money I had in this world."

"Oh, cheer up, Charlie. I took the ten dollars and bought that lovely new hat you promised me. I wore it out on the avenue all afternoon. Everybody who saw me said: 'My stars! why, old Fitzdoodle must be making lots of cash, for if there isn't his wife all togged out in the latest millinery, with gloves to match!' The effect was like a charm, Charlie. I knew you had lost your place, and I did it as an act of policy. When I called on the tradespeople they all acted the same as the people on the avenue. Now go to bed, dear, and never again say I do not know all about political economy!"

"Never," he said, falling into her arms.

"Oh, it takes a woman to scheme!" she ejaculated, as she heard him snoring half an hour later.—New York Recorder.

A Strange Animal.

A useful South American animal is the kinkajou, which, as the dictionary will tell you, is a procyoniform quadruped with a protrusile tongue and a prehensile tail. Under ordinary circumstances if you were to meet a kinkajou in the street you would look for an Italian with a hand organ, though I should be inclined to look for a policeman, because I know how unpleasant the animal can be, particularly in the fruit season, for the kinkajou loves fruit and eats all he can find. The chief reason for asserting that the kinkajou is useful is that in addition to his fondness for fruit he has a great liking for insects for lunch, and when tamed is a valuable assistance in southern homes, where flypaper is unknown and where a mosquito net is more expensive than a silk dress.

It has always seemed strange to me that some enterprising person has not imported a few thousand of these insect eaters from South America for use in North American summer hotels. They could not cost more than $100 a dozen, and many people would rather pay that amount than spend the night with a swarm of mosquitoes and unprovided with means of defense against them.—Harper's Young People.

A Competent Teacher.

The London Times once contained an advertisement for an assistant "capable of teaching the classics as far as Homer and Virgil." Among the answers received was this delightful specimen: "Sir—With reference to the advertisement which was inserted in The Times newspaper a few days since respecting a school assistant, I beg to state that I should be happy to fill that situation; but as most of my friends reside in London, and not knowing how far Homer and Virgil is from town, I beg to state that I should not like to engage to teach the classics farther than Hammersmith or Turnham Green, or at the very utmost distance farther than Brentford. Awaiting your reply, I am sir, etc."

The Highland Pipers.

The Highland pipers have always been noted for bravery in action. At Porto Novo the Seventy-first's piper played with such good will that Sir Eyre Coote called out, "Well done, my brave fellow; you shall have a pair of silver pipes for this!" At Vimiero a piper unable to walk coolly sat down and played, "Up and war them a', Willie," for which the Highland society afterward presented him with a set of pipes.—Cornhill Magazine.

Where Population Is Densest.

The densest population of the earth—over 400 to the square mile—is confined to Java, China, Japan, northeastern and southwestern portions of India, England, parts of France and Belgium, the Nile valley, Italy, Portugal, a small strip of Germany and a small section in the vicinity of New York and Boston.—Chicago Tribune.

Cost of Keeping Horses in London.

It has been estimated that 25,000 horses are employed in the metropolitan carrying trade in the city of London; that their value is £1,250,000, and the cost of food alone is £900,000. A rule prevails for foraging the horses on three pence an inch per week—that is, a horse costs as many shillings a week as it stands hands high.—New York Times.

A Grand Success.

Sig in Satin—Are you glad that you got married?

She in Silk—Of course I am. Why, I got 347 presents.—Exchange.

She Told the Truth.

"Maria Jane," said a fond mother the other morning to her daughter, "did Daniel Jamieson kiss you on the steps last night?"

"No, mamma, he did not."

If the fond parent had said "lips" instead of "steps," it would have troubled Maria Jane to reply.—Exchange.

The horse's intelligence has been so marked by every nation, ancient and modern, that he has always been taken as a symbol of the human intellect or understanding. Hence in the mythology of all nations he has been used as a symbol of the intellectual principle.

The harbor of New Haven, England, presents an excellent example of the extensive use of plastic unset concrete, this material having been almost exclusively used in the construction of that massive breakwater.

The poor of Paris know how to spend a little money in a way that approaches the genteel. At the tables in front of the cafes they sip their cheap red wine with the air of persons of leisure.

No opening could be discovered through which an enormous beetle came to be inclosed in a solid log of wood which was discovered in a ship's hold in Portsmouth.

Old books are not forged. It has been tried, but the deception is sure to be discovered. The old paper and old type cannot be made now.

They positived her feet and positived her head, And positived her back till she was smarting red, And positived aches, stitches, pain-killers and salves, (Though grandma declared it was nothing but "the harves.") And the poor woman thought she must certainly die, Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try. No wonder its praises so loudly they speak, She grew better at once and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of "female weakness," yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles.

It's a legitimate medicine—an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a positive remedy for "female weaknesses" and ailments. All functional disturbances, irregularities, and derangements are cured by it. There's nothing like it in the way it acts—there's nothing like it in the way it's sold. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

Read the guarantee on the wrapper.

You lose nothing if it doesn't help you—but it will.

Ayer's Pills

May always be relied upon as a certain cure for liver troubles, constipation, sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, jaundice, and rheumatism. Unlike most cathartics, Ayer's Pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore to these organs their normal and regular action. Taken in season, they check the progress of colds, fevers, and malaria. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are

The Favorite

family medicine, while travelers, both by sea and land, find them to be indispensable.

"We sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other kinds put together, and they give perfect satisfaction."—Christensen & Haarlow, Druggists, Baldwin, Wis.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and consider them an invaluable

Family Medicine

I know of no better remedy for liver troubles and dyspepsia."—James Quinn, Hartford, Ct.

Capt. Chas. Mueller, of the steamship "Felicia," says: "For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly. I have used them, and with good effect, for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, and dyspepsia."

Ayer's Pills

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritability, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876 and is now prepared under his directions by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, 6 for $5.

DIET AND HEALTH.

A Man Could Live Hardly Longer Than a Week on Asparagus Alone.

Especial interest attaches to Dr. Salisbury's food experiments. The half dozen sturdy fellows whom he put on a diet of baked beans and coffee exclusively, all showed symptoms of locomotor ataxia, or progressive paralysis, on the tenth day, and by the sixteenth day not one of them could walk straight without support; all had chronic diarrhea, heart palpitation and oppressed breathing.

Four hearty, well men were put on oatmeal porridge—seasoned with butter, pepper and salt—with a pint of coffee containing sugar and milk at each meal. Constipation, flatulence, headache and dizziness were afflicting them all on the eighth day. In two days more these conditions had become violent; exertion produced heart palpitation, and they were full of wandering pains, with prickling in feet and hands.

These disorders grew more intense and painful—with neuralgia induced in three cases—until from the twenty-third to the twenty-fifth day, when diarrhea set in, and the record is full of such entries as "Eyes wild, hearing impaired, head confused, memory poor, legs and feet numb, quite deaf and listless, heart palpitates and very irregular," up to the thirtieth day, when it was deemed imprudent and unsafe to carry the experiments further, and in four days more, by a meat diet and hot water, the men were restored to normal health. It may be well to observe here that in all cases men experimented upon were as thoroughly and quickly cured of their abnormal conditions by those means.

Violent chronic diarrhea, such as often prevails in armies and is known as "camp diarrhea," was produced in three hearty, strong men by feeding them exclusively upon army biscuit in from nineteen to twenty-one days—a spell of constipation preceding—and microscopic examination proved that they were literally filled with yeast germs. Each had marked symptoms of locomotor ataxia and partly lost the use of his lower limbs.

Bread, rice, wheaten grits, hominy, sago, tapioca and potatoes were each fed to four or six men at a time for periods of from forty to forty-five days before serious diseases and symptoms were produced. Green peas and string beans ranked next to point of alimentary qualities. Green corn, turnips, beets and squash quickly produced unpleasant and grave derangements, but of all vegetables asparagus was found most injurious when lived upon alone. Seven days is about as long as it would be safe to subsist on this plant, owing to the effect upon the kidneys.

Patients have lived exclusively on beef and mutton for from three to four years. Still, if one sticks to them too long they are liable to become monomaniac, and may cause "meat dyspepsia," which is dangerous. People who live exclusively on vegetable food, as the Hindoos, are enabled to do so by inherited organic tendencies. Their stomachs are of little or no use to them. The pyloric valve being permanently paralyzed remains open, so that vegetable matter passes directly into the proper field of its digestion.—Ohio State Journal.

For Effect.

Assistant—I have here an article twisting the British Lion's tail. It is a corker, but it is unsigned.

Editor—Sign it G. Whittier Jones. What would have been the moral effect of the Declaration of Independence signed "Prominent Citizen?"—Life.

To Farmers

—AND—

Housekeepers.

BEHOLD THE PRICES!

I will here state that I expect to have my place of business in shape by June 1st, 1892, however, I carry some of the following goods in stock, and what I have not in stock, I can get at short notice.

I can sell you

Spring Tooth Harrows, all leading makes, at $14.

20 Tooth Hay Rakes, hand dump, at $15.

20 Tooth Hay Rakes, self-dump, at $20

Deering Mower, the best on earth, at $40.

Deering Binders, the best on earth, at $135.

No. 10, Tornado Feed Cutters, at $35.

Corn Sheller, with cleaner, $8.

A Combination Riding Harrow and Cultivator, subject to 5 changes, something quite new, only $28.

Anything in the Agricultural Implement line cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

I Beat the World on Sewing Machines

The time is coming when all high grade Family Sewing Machines will sell for $25, and you can thank me for bringing it about. I am at the present time selling

The White, Cottage, and American, in handsome oak cases, at $25. The New Davis, in oak, 5 drawers, $28; New Davis, in ash, 7 drawers, $35; No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson, handsome oak, $30.

I expect before long to be able to show any machine made, and sell them at $25, in 5 drawer oak cases. I have no wings, but get there just the same.

WESTERN WASHERS, Square or Round, complete with wringer, $7.50. Every family can afford to buy one. You run no risk, you get them on trial.

I am headquarters for PUMPS, in Iron and Wood—Chain, Force, Lift or Elevators. I sell Wood Pumps at $5, others get $6.50.

Come and see me before buying, you will find me around, and when my store room is finished I will be there or have some one in attendance who will be able to name rock bottom prices on anything.

Why did O. C. Aschbach remove his stock of pianos and organs to Allentown? I presume it is getting too hot for him, and I expect in the near future to convince him that he must come down to fair living prices. I can show the public that they have been paying outrageous prices for organs and pianos.

Come and see me before buying elsewhere. I remain

Yours respectfully,

Aaron Snyder

Weissport,

THOMAS' Drug :: Store,

FIRST STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

To the Farmer!

The hot weather brings out the old pest—the Potato Bug.

—USE OUR—

Pure Paris Green!

It will save your crops!

New Bee Hive,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

1892. 1892.

SPECIAL

Announcement!

For the next few weeks we will have a general clearing sale in every department. For instance. We offer you during this sale a lot of Fine Dress

GINGHAMS

worth 10 and 12½ cents, at 6½ cents a yard. A lot of

OUTING FLANNELS

new styles worth 10 cents, now 6½ cents a yard. Another lot 12½ and 15 cents, now 8 cents a yard. One lot of Challis worth 6½ cents, now 3½ cents a yard, another lot worth 8 cents, at 5 cents a yard.

We sell you Bird's 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 7 cents a yard.

These are only a few of the many bargains that we offer during this sale in the different departments. Our carpet department is especially crowded with rolls of patterns that cannot be duplicated and the room must be sold regardless of price before the Fall Goods arrive. Remember the place where these bargains are offered is

☞ This store will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m., during during July and August, Saturdays excepted.

H. W. Hunsicker's

Cor. 8th and Hamilton,
ALLENTOWN.

RUPTURE! We, the undersigned are entirely cured of rupture by Dr. J. H. Mayer, 121 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. S. Jones Phillips, Kennet Square, Pa.; T. A. Krentz, Slatington, Pa.; E. M. Rauch, Mount Aidy, Pa.; Rev. S. H. Gapen, Nazareth, Pa.; H. J. Rehrig, 724 N. Twelfth St., Reading, Pa.; Wm. Dix, 1826 Montrose St., Philadelphia; H. L. Rowe, 708 Elm St., Reading, Pa.; George and Fr. Burkert, 448 Locust St., Reading, Pa. Send for circular.

Subscribe for the CARBON ADVOCATE, the cheapest and best local newspaper published in the county.

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A complete line, including repairs for the same.

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ALL KINDS OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

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☞ PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST. CALL AND LEARN PRICES

LEGAL ANOMALIES.

ODD CASES THAT OFTEN ARISE IN ENGLISH COURTS OF LAW.

The Power of "Consideration" in a Money Transaction—An Interesting Point About Tradesmen's Bills—"Men of Straw" in a Criminal Prosecution.

At a time when law reformers are busy, it may be interesting to notice some of the many absurdities which still exist in English law.

A person buys goods, pays for them and gets a receipt. The tradesman sends in his bill a second time. The purchaser protests that he has paid, but cannot find the receipt. Accordingly, the tradesman brings an action and wins. Soon after this the missing receipt is found. And yet the purchaser cannot by law bring a new action to recover the amount he has paid as the result of the first action, unless he can prove actual fraud on the part of the tradesman. And why is this? Because, according to the legal maxim, "It is to the interest of the state that there should be some finality to litigation." It certainly is not, in this instance, "to the interest" of the purchaser.

A owes B an undisputed debt of £100. After much pressure he comes to B and, dilating on his own misfortunes in particular and the hard times in general, offers him £80 in full satisfaction. B, partly through sympathy and partly because having written off the amount as a "bad debt," is only too glad to get anything and accedes to those terms. Most people would think that here was an end to the matter. It all depends, strangely enough, on the way in which the money is paid.

If the amount is paid in gold or banknotes there is no "consideration" for B agreeing to accept less than the full amount due, and therefore if he afterward repents of his bargain he can sue A for the remaining £20 in spite of his promise to be satisfied with £80. And yet if an old knife, a rusty nail or some other thing, however trifling, is "thrown in," then B is bound by his agreement to take the lesser sum in full discharge, for in this quibbling way the legal theory of "consideration" is duly satisfied.

Let us suppose that a Mr. Smith holds two houses under one lease from a Mr. Brown, and assigns one of them to a Mr. Robinson. If Mr. Smith omits to pay his rent, or breaks some other covenant in the lease, Mr. Brown—the superior landlord—can "distrain" not only on Mr. Smith's house, but on poor Mr. Robinson's as well, though he may be a model tenant.

A proposes to sell B a piece of land, and at the same time gratuitously promises to keep the offer open for a week. In spite of this A can revoke his offer the very next day if B has not already accepted it. Legality, again defying all ideas of morality, argues that there was no "consideration" for the delay agreed upon.

Very frequently a busybody bringing a criminal charge elects to be "bound over to prosecute" at the assizes, even though the magistrate has expressly decided that no jury is likely to convict. Now this can be done "on his own recognizances," without any substantial sureties. The result is that if, as is often the case, the prosecutor is impecunious, the accused when acquitted, cannot, except in theory, make him pay his costs, nor does he feel inclined to bring an action for malicious prosecution against one who, as the lawyers say, is "not worth powder and shot." In this way unscrupulous "men of straw" have opportunities—which they not seldom utilize—of putting people to terrible annoyance and great expense without incurring any practical risk themselves.

A lessee always remains liable on the covenants until the expiration of the lease, even after he has assigned it with the approval and consent of the lessor.

Quite recently two of the judges solemnly declared from the bench that it was humiliating to confess that by the laws of England, unlike those of France, brokers and other agents could not be convicted of embezzlement for misappropriating money intrusted with them for investment unless the direction to invest was in writing. One of them at the same time tersely and truly summed up the history and present stage of our law when he called it "a thing of shreds and patches." This definition explains the origin of many absurdities and incongruities. Still, it scarcely justifies their continued existence.—London Tit-Bits.

A Forgetful Professor.

A story is going the rounds of Harvard, and the joke is on the professor. He is a very forgetful man, and in calling the roll, although his class is small, still has to rely on a printed list. The other day he found to his dismay that he had forgotten his list. What should he do? The office required a report of the attendance at the lecture. He could not remember the faces or names. Aha! a happy thought. "Gentlemen, there is one seat empty," said he. "Will the gentleman who is absent kindly tell me his name?"—Boston News.

Tree Snakes of Hot Countries.

A set of tree snakes (Dipsas) to be found in Africa, south Asia and north Australia, devour birds, small beasts or lizards, but some also feed on eggs. These tree snakes are singularly beautiful in their coloration. More slender, as their name would imply, are the whipsnakes (Dryophis), which are also strictly arboreal, but differ from the harmless tree snakes in being nocturnal.—Quarterly Review.

Thumb Rings.

In the Seventeenth century rings were frequently worn upon the thumb.

"When I was about thy years, Hal," says the Fat Knight, "I was not an eagle's talon in the waist—I could have crept into an alderman's thumb ring." Thomas A. Beckett's thumb ring, given to him by the king of France, was graced with a ruby the size of a hen's egg.—Irish Times.

Germany's New Twin Gun.

The German emperor was present at some experiments conducted at Meppen, with a new twin gun against armor plates. The idea is that by firing the guns simultaneously at one object, the crushing force of the two projectiles will be such that the strongest armor must give way before such a shock. In order that this may really happen, it is obviously necessary that, in the first place, the explosion in each gun should be effected at the same fraction of a second, that the charges should be exactly equal and burn exactly the same time, that the shots should be of exactly the same weight and that they should reach the object aimed at simultaneously. Such accuracy is extremely difficult to compass, and it is believed that very considerable trouble will be necessary before the object in view can be realized.—Vanity Fair.

Why Mr. Woodhead Was Absent.

There was once a Mr. Woodhead who got into parliament in 1896 for the Spen valley division of Yorkshire. Mr. Labouchere moved to abolish the house of lords, and Mr. Woodhead was absent from the division. Spen valley demanded an explanation from their errant member, and got it in the form of a letter setting forth that it was all Mr. Labouchere's fault, who spoke so flippantly on this important occasion that Mr. Woodhead, exhausted with a long day's work, seized the opportunity to go home to his tea, and when he returned the division was over. Owing to the amusing character of this explanation, coupled with the honorable gentleman's unfortunate name, this incident attracted a good deal of notice at the time.—London Cor. New York World.

Prevention of the Flight of Birds.

To prevent birds from flying, without the barbarous and injurious system sometimes practiced of cutting their wings, it will be found sufficient to tie together with a thread three or four of the largest feathers of one wing. This destroys the balance, the wings do not act symmetrically in the air, and flight is rendered impossible. Fowls, pigeons, etc., may be kept within bounds in this simple fashion.—London Tit-Bits.

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