

ANNA DICKINSON'S CASE.

MISS SUSAN DICKINSON PROVES AN EVEN BETTER WITNESS THAN HER SISTER.

SHE PAID ANNA'S BILLS.

In the case of Anna E. Dickinson against various parties for imprisoning her as a lunatic Miss Susan Dickinson, sister of Anna, and one of the defendants, was a better witness than the fair plaintiff.

Dr. H. B. Meredith, of the Danville Asylum, was the first witness called. He produced the certificates of Miss Anna Dickinson's incarceration. Thomas W. Barlow, an attorney of Philadelphia, and a member of the State Board of Association Charities, testified that when he visited the asylum in an official capacity at Miss Dickinson's request with Dr. Whetherill, secretary of the Charities, Miss Dickinson, in a dramatic manner, said that she did not wish to speak to him.

Miss Susan Dickinson, during the course of her voluminous testimony, remarked that she had not talked to her sister since the Danville incident, had not recognized her since that time and never would. She denied that her sister had earned as much money as represented. In 1884 she was worn out and run down on account of hard luck.

The witness declared that she still has bills to pay that were contracted for Anna. In the fall of 1890 Anna stabbed the witness in the hand with a tailor's shears and quickly forgot about it. She first talked of conspiracy in January, 1891. She wasted money on dresses, took a great deal of stimulants and frequently had the smell of whisky on her breath.

"Can you tell how much liquor your sister drank during the month of February, 1891?"

"I bought from one-half to one gallon a week, and it all went into her room."

When the witness was asked what profanity her sister had used during the year previous to her departure for Danville, witness said she sometimes heard her call down "damnation upon Ben Butler." Witness said Anna used chloroform almost constantly for a year so she could sleep. During Anna's illness witness said that General Ben Butler sent two or three checks for \$500 and three for \$250; Mr. Borne of New York, \$250; Senator Allison also contributed and the Actors' Fund sent \$280.

On Wednesday the cross-examination of Miss Susan Dickinson was resumed. The questions asked her had little bearing on the trial except that they furnished opportunity for rebuttal testimony later. She denied having written to George W. Childs in the hope of raising a fund of \$20,000 so that both she and Anna could take a trip abroad.

Mrs. Stanton, of Pittston, a dress-maker, said Anna first appeared strange in August, 1890, and wanted the witness to pull her fingers and toes. In a short time she threw herself on the floor on her stomach and kicked hard and furious. She lay there for an hour. She used to hear Anna frequently use the word damn, and her conduct was often peculiar.

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that in 1889 Anna told her that Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Madame Rhea and other prominent women were conspiring against her. Allen Eggleston, who was present when Anna was removed from her room to the asylum, testified that Anna on that occasion was either drunk or insane, he did not know which. C. W. St. John swore that he had sold Anna whisky, brandy and raw alcohol, as well as porter, by the dozen bottles. Mrs. J. Griffiths had dressed Anna to take her to the asylum and she acted and appeared insane. Mrs. Mary J. Marsh, supervisor of the female department at the Danville Asylum, said that from what she saw of Miss Dickinson while she was in the asylum she most positively thought her insane.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

LOOKING FOR BOGUS FORTUNES.

ISAAC JENNENS' DEATH RECALLS MANY NOTORIOUS SWINDLES.

NO GREAT ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

The recent death of Isaac Jennens, of Gloucester, should recall admiring reminiscences of the wretched swindle by which he lost his fortune and became an inmate of the County Poor-house.

The story of the Jennens estate begins in Philadelphia in 1821, when an English engraver named Bingley, claiming to be a great grandnephew of the original Jennens, began to solicit subscriptions from persons of that name for the purpose of recovering their lost inheritance, but he was not very successful, took to drink and died in our Almshouse. Then the matter languished until 1844, when a very smart Englishman, named Shields, took it up, and for twenty-five years made an income out of such men as Isaac Jennens and his associates.

In 1853 the latter became interested in the recovery of the money that Dr. Samuel Jennens, of Ipswich, England, left in 1765. Making no will nor having any heirs, his property went into the English Chancery Court.

There was 700,000 in money and large estates in Norfolk. An association was formed and for a long time the office was maintained on South Twelfth street. The entrance fee into the association was \$50 and in 1870 there was a membership of 100 persons. These were not all cranks, but men prosperous in business with reputation for sagacity and shrewdness.

An Englishman named Jarboe took Shields' place. He was a veritable Micawber, and his rolling periods, were rich in promises. He would produce legal papers beautifully written with huge wax seals, and tell that at last a decree had been pronounced in their favor; a few more months would see them in possession of wealth that mocked the slow gains of harsh and continuous toil. But a few dollars were still needed for stamp duties and fees. The collection was made and so it went on for twenty years. The latter meetings were not all harmonious. Jarboe was knocked down and well thrashed on one occasion.

The late Judge Kelley was the foe-man the association dreaded the most. He had several clients connected with the affair, and in order to open their eyes he communicated with the town solicitor of Ipswich, England, and was told by that official that no such man as Dr. Sam Jennens had ever lived there, and the alleged fortune was a myth, but the Judge declared to the writer that this information had no effect in bringing back his clients to right reason and common sense.

From 1860 to '84 two attorneys and three English adventurers divided not less than \$8,000 a year from the Jennens swindle, and the proverbial result of ill gotten gains followed. Jarboe, broken in health, is still alive, all the rest died drunken paupers, and the writer a year ago saw a policeman dragging the wife of one of the lawyers through the street to the Fourth district station house, a wretched, fallen woman.

The fate of some of the victims was pitiful. The widow of a naval officer was left an annuity of \$300 per annum. She was only 48 and yet sold her annuity for \$600 to pay assessments levied by the Jennens Association. Isaac Jennens paid out in cash \$17,000, and beyond all doubt not less than \$300,000 went into the

pockets of the adventurers who worked the enterprise.

This is only one of similar undertakings. Sixty years ago the \$100,000,000 of the Hyde estate nearly turned Lancaster county upside down, and Thaddeus Stevens prosecuted a man who had collected money for pushing the claim. Stevens hated James Buchanan, and was delighted to learn that he had paid \$100 for a share in the prospective millions. So he put Buchanan in the witness box and fairly tore him in two, but Stevens' matchless impudence was fairly met when the other side brought a witness who testified that Stevens was himself a subscriber, and that he had, moreover, paid money for the same object for the benefit of Rose Barrack, a notorious character in Lancaster at that time. This was for years an irritating reminiscence to the great Commoner.

There is now a Scotsman named Martin in this city exploiting a claim to an alleged fortune left by James Aiken, of Ayre, Scotland, £40,000,000, he says, have been waiting claimants since 1753. He called on L. C. Harting, Fifth street, above Race, not long ago, with the benevolent purpose of making that gentleman rich, as his mother was a Scotch Aiken. His terms were \$50 for a typewritten statement of the claim, but he was at once shown the door.

While nothing can exceed the greed and credulity of those who are caught in these frauds, the slightest intelligence is equal to the task of exposing them. The Gray's Inn Law Almanac is one of the means. In 1869 an act was passed by the British Parliament escheating to the crown all unclaimed funds that had been in chancery for over fifteen years, and the amount taken was £2,327,823, and on the 23d of February, 1894, the funds in chancery amounted to only £65,000. This at once disposes of the £40,000,000 of the Aiken fortune.

There is now a movement, backed by abundant capital in Cleveland, Ohio, to recover the Holmes estate, and it is alleged that £400,000 belonging to it are now lying in the Irish Court of Chancery. In fact, in 1894 there was just £15,000 in custody of that court. Again in 1884 the statute of limitations was applied in all cases where the estates had reverted to the crown, and after twenty-one years recovery was barred save by act of Parliament.

It is therefore impossible that an estate, either in lands or money, can lie unclaimed for a century, as all of these alleged fortunes do, but nothing can match the greed or equal the credulity of Americans, and they will still listen to stories of supposititious millions, that make the adventures of Aladdin and his lamp probable.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Makes Another Remarkable Cure.

(From the Times Union, Albany, N. Y.)

Four years ago, Mrs. Markham, who resides on First Street, corner of North Swan, noticed a sensitive spot on her left limb. It was apparently nothing serious, but soon developed into a sore, and before long the limb was a mass of ulcers. Markham employed some of our best physicians, but obtained no relief. In fact, was told that nothing could be done for her, so for four years she suffered with these dreadful ulcers, which had eaten their way to the bone.

A little less than a year ago, an acquaintance told her about Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and that he believed she would find relief in using it. Mrs. Markham's four years of suffering had made her skeptical, the more so, as she had obtained no relief from any of the physicians who had attended her.

The friend offered to send her a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy if she would try it. He did so, and there was such a decided improvement that she concluded to give the remedy a fair test. To day, not quite a year after taking the first dose, the ulcers have disappeared, all that is left to show what she has suffered, is a swelling on the ankle of the left limb, which is fast disappearing.

Mrs. Markham is naturally strong in her praises of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and feels that but for it she would now be a helpless cripple, if not a corpse.

Such a straight forward endorsement needs no comment. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures diseases when taken according to directions, it acts directly upon the kidneys, liver and blood. In cases of nervousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, ulcers, old sores, blood poisoning, and Bright's disease, it has made pronounced cures, after all other treatments have failed.

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ABOUT THE FARM.

A clean stall makes a clean cow, and a clean cow makes clean milk, and clean milk makes good butter.

It is said that 100 sheep regularly folded will fertilize eight acres of land in one year so as to increase the yield 100 per cent.

The stock of hogs kept on the farm may be expected to improve or retrograde, according to the ability with which they are managed.

Don't get the idea that high coloring of butter can make an inferior grade bring a first-class price. It won't work on the same customer but once.

The records show that the United States now export annually about 25,000 pounds less cheese than fifteen or sixteen years ago. Last year showed a further decrease.

The Germantown Telegraph says that, if a cheese factory is located in a good dairy district and farmers persist in sending only inferior milk to it, the closing of that factory is only a question of time.

Observe regular hours in feeding, says a writer. The stock that is fed at stated times soon learns not to look for feed at any other time and is more contented than it would be if fed whenever it comes handiest.

It is very easy to keep a customer for your butter product if you can give him an article of fine quality and one that is uniformly so. A good lot today and a poor one to-morrow will ruin your reputation in any market.

A writer says he knows a man who made \$35,000 breeding and feeding swine, but he did not know enough to stick to the business. He is now a pauper. The hog is a better friend to the pocketbook, years together, than almost any other stock.

It is believed that to this date some 60,000,000 bushels of wheat have been fed to live stock, chiefly to hogs, and that if wheat remains low and corn continues at good prices, 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of this year's wheat crop will be fed to domestic animals.

Most all of our weed pests are annuals, and we are to blame for their reappearance because we let them go to seed yearly. Even the dreaded Russian thistle is of this class, and can be got rid of if fought persistently in this manner. Extermination is the word for all our "weeds."

It is quite possible to feed bees in the winter on sugar syrup, and to take most of the honey in the fall. Sugar is much cheaper than honey, pound for pound, and honey is more than half water. The purest white sugar is used and boiled to a thin syrup. This prevents souring, which would otherwise occur, and would be fatal to the bees, as it produces dysentery.

Give the hogs the run of a pasture, with good water and comfortable quarters to sleep, and feed ground, soaked feed, and there will be a handsome profit on the investment. If hogs are kept up in a small lot and fed on dry corn alone, and that shoveled out in mud, dirt and cobs and droppings from the herd, you need not expect to come out without loss.

An exchange says: We have dug several sugar beets, weight four pounds and over. Suppose we raised a four-pound beet on every two square feet of ground on an acre; that would be equal to 80,000 pounds. At 12 1/2 per cent. of sugar that amount would give 10,000 pounds of sugar. At four cents per pound this would be worth \$400.

An example of the enormous decrease of the value of farm lands in England is afforded by a recent sale of 8,000 acres for \$5 an acre. The same land was sold thirty years ago for \$40 an acre. The land tax and the tithes which are collected for the support of the church amount to 50 per cent. of the rent paid for the use of the land at the present time.

It is estimated that the Arabs have two methods of estimating what will be the height of horses. By the first a cord is stretched from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck; this distance is compared with that from the withers to the feet; the colt will grow as much taller as the first distance exceeds the second. By the other method the distance between the knee and the withers is compared with that from the knee to the coronet. If it has reached the proportion of two to one, the horse will grow no taller.

The Sheep's Covering. The wool of the sheep is an efficient protection against cold, so long as it is kept dry. When wet it only adds to the sheep's discomfort, as the wool, being porous, exhales moisture very rapidly and cools its body accordingly. With a dry place to sleep in sheep will never suffer from cold except at the lambing time, when a warm place is always necessary. In rainy weather it is better to keep the sheep shut up in their shelter. They are anxious to be out of doors sometimes, when, if they had reason sufficient to think, they would know they were better under shelter. The owner can judge better when they ought to go out than they can judge for themselves.

Frost in Eggs and Apples. An egg expands when it is frozen, and breaks its shell. Apples contract so much that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer is a foot below the chine. When the frost is drawn out the apples assume their normal size and fill up the barrel again. Some varieties are not appreciably injured by being frozen if the frost is drawn out gradually. Apples will carry safely in a refrigerator car while the mercury is registering twenty degrees below zero. Potatoes, being so largely composed of water, are easily frozen. Once touched by frost they are ruined.

American Bees.

In America it has been observed that bees often bore tubular corollas in order to get at the nectar of flowers, instead of entering by the mouth as humble bees do in Europe. In essays on the cross fertilization of flowers subject of much comment. It now appears that the humble bees of Europe and America have identical habits in regard to the manner in which the visits to flowers are made, and that it is the class of insects known as the carpenter bee, or the borer, which works in the outside manner indicated.

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