YEW YORK LETTER.

Mayor Strong recently celebrated his eventieth birthday. He doesn't look it. With the exception of an occasional tinck of rheumatic gout, His Henor as strong and vigorous as a man of itty. "No one who has ever occupied the office of Mayor of this city," said His Honor to me, "has had as much fun out of it as I have bad. I think I've been about as folly a man as the netropolis has had for its executive. I would not take the office again, but when my term expires I'll go back to the boys down in the dry goods district and get into barness again in my nercantile business.

The Mayor was born in a log cabin at Loudenville, O., on March 22, 1827. His father died when he was thirteen genrs old and then he started to make his way in the world. He worked by day and studied at night. He was employed in a dry goods store at Mans-deld for several years and in 1883 he came to New York, bringing his mother with him. Speaking of her the Mayor once said:



"Few men have been blessed with such a mother. I owe all I have and son to her." She died a few years ago at the age of ninety-four years.

Mayor Strong has accumulated a large fortune. He is interested financially in many institutions, and at the time of his election to the Mayoralty be was the president of the Central National Bank. He has always been a Republican, and is talked of as a candidate of the Greater New York, notwithstanding his own assurances to the contrary.

"A male baby, about four weeks old was found last night near the Fifth avenue entrance to Central Park by a mounted policeman, who took the inant to Bellevue Hospital. There was nothing found on the clothing that would give any clew to the identity of the baby, and he was sent to the In-Cants' Home, on Randall's Island."

Such items as the above are frequently seen in the columns of the newspapers, and the question naturalby suggests itself-What becomes of se foundlings, deserted and cast drift on the world? The answer is This great city becomes ponsor, provider and parent. Each poor three thousand children under two tears old are cared for by New York sty and its various charities. Accordto the records an average of one bundred and twenty of them are found sech year by the police where they tave been abandoned. They are found steps, in hallways, in ash cans, m stairways, in the parks, in cars and in all sorts of places where they can be deposited without immediate observation. These are the veritable condlings-infants from a few hours to a few days old, actually abandoned to their fate, and who must be found son after their abandonment, if life kept in their little bodies.

Besides these, there are about two thousand infants of very tender age shandoned every year by their parsats to the mercy of the city and the various charitable societies organized care for them, who are often taken by the mother, and frequently by other persons interested, to the various foundling institutions, and there left their helplessness to be provided for

by charity.
This little army of foundlings appears be on the increase from year to year, and the number of instances of be crime of infanticide is at the same time apparently decreasing. Charitable provision for the care of the baby often saves the unnatural mother of the crime of murder.

When a policeman on his rounds ands a bit of humanity, with a lingerfor spark of life in its body, hidden in ome out of the way corner, he at once ends to Bellevue Hospital and notifies the Department of Charities. That beartment, if no one claims the babe, rives it a name, which is written on a card, together with its sex, presumed age and facts in relation to its finding. With this card about its neck or fastmed to its arm, the little charge is ent to Randall's Island, and becomes an inmate of the Infants' Hospital. where it is expected to stay until two

rears old.

The great work of the care and disbibution of these little unfortunates is ione by the foundling hospitals. From them the children-usually when about three years old-are sent, through agreement of adoption, all over the and, many reaching the farms of the

The result is frequently learned from the children themselves, who write to their alma mater and state the positions they have reached in business and social standing. I saw a number of such letters from farmers, lawyers. ministers-in fact, from members of almost all honorable vocations many secompanied by photographs that

showed character and intelligence. The greatest of these institutions in this city is in the New York Foundting Hospital, at Sixty-eighth street isation, which, however, does not CYRUS THORP.

THE 1897 BICYCLE. While Apparently Unchanged, the New

Wheel is a Much Finer Creation. The 1897 bleyele, while showing no marked departure from its predecessors in mechanical principles and general appearance, marks a great advancement in simplicity of construccombined with lightness and strength. In fact, the changes in these directions are more marked than those during any one year since the wheel has been generally adopted as a vehi-

The wheel, like other inventions, began a complicated and cumbersome thing. Now the minimum of weight with the maximum of strength and speed is apparently very nearly ap-

We notice, first, in the 1897 models, the increased use of nickel steel of the five per cent grade, which, weight for weight, has about ten times the endurance of twenty-five per cent carbon steel. This shows the possibility of the reduction in weight, and, is evidenced by an examination of the tubing of the new wheels. This tubing is lighter and larger, while being on the safe side of the breaking point.

Then we notice the saving in weight, the increase of strength and the addition of grace by the adoption of flush joints. This is a marked improvement in the new wheels.

Another very notable feature of the new wheels is a reduction in the number of pieces. This is seen in every portion of the wheel, and has the result of dispensing with many nuts,



bolts, screws and clamps. It is particularly noticeable in the cranks and axles. Instead of five pieces, some of the new wheels have only two. That is the axle and cranks are in two pieces, which, when put in place, are foined in the centre. Besides the other advantages referred to, this allows of a more narrow tread, thus bringing the feet of the rider nearer together, adding to muscular power, and contributing to grace.

Then there is a new axle and cranks of only one piece-a single forging to which the sprocket wheel is fastened by being slipped over a permanent leg. which bears all the strain and leaves the holding screws to simply keep the sprocket in position.

There is also a new adjustable chain, into which links can be inserted at will, without tools and without delay. This is accomplished by the use of a slotted link, with the centre of the opening sufficiently large to allow it to slipped off or on its holding rivets. By this form of link the annoyance of delay through broken chains can be avoided.

There is also shown a new chain adjustment, easily and accurately operated by means of a thumb screw that adjusts the chain evenly on both sides and allows of any desired tension.

Then there is noticeable improvement in the protection of all bearings from dust. This is particularly to be seen in the axles, where an inner brass tube, fitted with felt washers at its ends keeps in the oil and excludes the dust. This not only keeps down the friction, but, for the same reason, adds to the lift of the machine.

Many wheels also show an increase in the size of the balls, the standard, five-sixteenths of an inch, being increased to three-eighths of an inch. These large balls wear better and cut

There are also valuable features contained the provision for oiling, cleaning and flushing the bearings without disturbing the adjustment or removing any of the parts of the bearings. A screw in the sprocket flange or crank axle, permits the application of oil directly on the balls, the same result being effected on the opposite bearing by means of an oil hole in the adjusting cone. The forms of oiling device differ in various makes, but in all the improvement is in the direction of ease and comfort without the necessity of removing parts.

The Useful Baboon.

So far as speed is concerned the dog. of course, has the advantage, but for recuness of sent, for the instinct of finding edible plants and hidden water, and as a sentinel against every kind of tanger, the baboon is unequalied.

Le Vaillant, an African traveller, rives an account of a tame baboon which accompanied him on some of his lourneys. "By his cries," he says, "he always warned us of the approach of in enemy before my dogs discovered it. The dogs were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and I was at first vexed with them for deserting their duties. When he once had given the alarm, they would stop to watch for the signal, and on the east motion of his eyes, or the shaking of his head, I have seen them all rush forward to the quarter where his looks were directed.-New York Jour-

She: "My face is my fortune." He: "I am sorry. I could never marry a woman whose fortune was all settled on herself." Oredit For Farmers.

We have lately given some account of the operation of agricultural banks in Europe, which have done very much for the farming class by making it possible for it to secure loans on such security as farmers can offer. The farmer is especially in need of credit, for the interval must always be considerable between the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. He must spend money a long time before he can get any back. As to most of his products, he may be said to be carrying on a business where the stock is turned over but once a year. Furthermore, as a crop matures all over the country at the same season, and generally within a period of a few weeks, it is particularly important to the farmer that he should not be compelled to realize on his barvests immediately. He would break the market if he were obliged to sell all his crops as soon as gathered, and yet he must sell a good deal, for he has been under expense for months without any income. While the farmer more than almost

any other producer needs credit, he cannot generally offer commercial security, and real estate is not a good security for ordinary banks of discount to take, and it is unlawful for our national banks to accept it. The result is that the farmer is usually compelled to sell his produce at an unpropitious time or to get credit of merchants and private bankers for which usurious rates are obtained. In this country there has been practically no effort to supply this need for agricultural credits, although the brokers and private bankers and factors who have made a practice of lending to competition enables them to get a high rate for money, and the farmer pretty generally pays his debts.

It is singular that in our own country no effort has been made to afford agriculture in general the capital it needs for the improving of land and for carrying on farm operations dur. nails. He fought for his food and his ing the long intervals between the annual marketing of crops. The changed conditions of the times make first movement on being attacked is it imperative that farming must be conducted upon more scientific principles so as to get out of the land more than it has heretofore produced, and that necessity leaves no alternative but either to afford the farmer that region may easily kill a man, and enlarged credit facilities or to leave the present landholders to be trozen out by insolvency, with the result of transferring this industry to a class possessing ampler means and able to cultivate larger farms upo improved defense were introduced and replaced methods.—fournal of Commerce and teeth and fists, it was the right hand Commercial Bullitin,

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and ad- the use of the right and the left hand vised me to try it-This is the kind of in our present civilization has this advertising which gives Hood's Sarsa- very simple origin. In the first place, parilla the largest sales in the world Friend tells friend that Hood's Sar- left hand was only brought into evisaparilla cures; that it gives strength, dence during a combat, but it soon health, vitality and vigor, and whole spread and became universal. Since neighborhoods use it as a family medi- the introduction of lethal weapons

ly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick the nerves of the right side soon be-

Big Timber Deal

Congressman Kulp Purchases 26.000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

Congressman Monroe H. Kulp has just completed negotiations by which his firm, M. H. Kulp & Co., secure possession of one of the largest and most valuable tracts of virgin timber pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

The deals have already been closed by which they secure a tract of 26,oco acres, several miles northwest of Lewisburg, and extending back to the White Deer Mountains. This land is covered with the best yellow and white pine and oak forests now standing in this section, and it will require about fifteen years to cut and prepare its supply for market.

Congressman Kulp's firm now has surveyors at work staking out a railroad line into the depths of the forests, and has three routes under consideration with Lewisburg, West Milton and New Columbia as their terminal points. The railroad iron and several locomotives that will be used to haul the cut timber to the terminal point have already been ordered, and the work of grading this private railroad. that will extend a distance of twelve

Several sawmills will be put in operation without delay, and about 200 men will be employed.

This timber tract lies near the point of intersection of Union, Clinton, Center and Lycoming Counties, and for many years past has been a favored hunting and trout-fishing resort.

The great favor in which Ayer's Pills are held all over the world has been well earned. They are easy and even pleasant to take, and for all complaints of the stomach, liver, and thorough medicine in pharmacy, cents. Every dose effective.

TRE FROZEN BREEZE.

A Strange Phenomenon Observed by a Lover of Nature.

Did you ever see a frozen breeze? You might have seen one if you had gone with me into the country one winter morning, says the Country.

This was the way it came to be frozen: All night long the air had been laden with mist. Over the fields, in the hollows, all through the woods, even on top of the hills, the fog hung heavily. All that time the wind blew steadily, but not fiercely, from some northern quarter. At nightfall the mercury all below

the freezing point, so that this mist, as it drifted through the trees, was frozen upon their branches and twigs. The elms, the oaks and the other leafless trees took their ice coating quite evenly, but the thick, impenetrable masses of the needless of the pine trees were covered noticeably only upon the sides toward the north or northwest, from which the wind came. The strong, steady breeze bent the branches to leeward while it was icing them, and when the wind came down in the morning they remained just there, leaning to the southward, iced and frozen to immovability, but looking just as if the wind were still steadily blowing.

Even in the afternoon, when the rain began to fall and the wind came from quite another quarter, that north wind of the night before still remained white and frozen over the piny woods, the pale, rigid corpse of a thing once keenly alive.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla farmers have made a great deal of taken now will build up the system Get only Hood's.

Why We Are Right Handed.

Primitive man, being naturally an aggressive animal, defended himself against wild beasts with his fists and womankind, which his enemies were always trying to take from him. The to endeavor to protect the most exposed and vulnerable part of the body. For the boxer and the fighter the heart is undoubtedly the most vulnerable place. A hard blow in consequently primitive man used the right hand to fight with and the left the blows directed to that region. When, therefore, arms of offense and that wielded the sword and lance. while the left held the shield and buckler before the region of the heart. The enormous difference between

the superiority o the right hand became naturally accustome! to the manipulation of the Hood's Pills act easily and prompt- lance, the sword and the knife, and came more flexible and more under the control of the will than the muscles of the left side .- New Vark Ledger.

No small objection which young folks had to the old-time spring-medicines was their nauseousness. In our day, this objection is removed and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood-purifiers, is as

Danville Asylum-

port for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, has been sent out. The restaurant, if the innkeeper goes into total number of patients admitted that kind of business. Very often, since the beginning of the hospital is however, the master of the Apollo has 4,873-2,773 males and 2,100 only rooms to let. The sleeping females. Number of patients dis- apartments on the floor above are charged-Restored, 475 males, 329 often approached by an outside stairfemales; improved, 414 males, 323 way, and, as is to be expected in a females; stationary, 705 males, 595 southern clime, they are scantily furfemales; died, 664 males, 342 fe- nished. Overfurnishing is a vice anymales; not insane, t. The ratio of where. Under a southern sky it is a cent of males, 16 28 per cent of females; total, 20.64 per cent. The financial condition of the insti-

tution Sept. 30, 1896, was as follows: times lacking, and, like the Turk, the Assets-Due by State for maintenance, \$20,539.05; due by State for land, \$3,000; due by poor districts, variably of iron. As in primitive or fifteen miles, will be under way \$12,569.74; due by private patients, United States within my memory, \$2,072.75: due by individuals for products purchased, \$422.96; \$38,- four, five beds are put in one room 605.50. Liabilities-Due treasurer, or strung along the corridors. A fas-\$1,347.93; accounts payable, \$374. 24: total, \$1,722.22; balance, \$36,-383.28.

BLEEDING PILES, ITCHING PILES .-Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Piles in sleeping on the floor. all forms-Itching, Bleeding and Blind. One application gives quick relief; three nights will cure most cases: six nights will cure most stubborn cases. The best and surest cure bowels, are the safest and most for any and all skin eruptions. 35 Cure sick headache, constipation, bil-

Sold by C. A. Klein.

Important Notice!



The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate." celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

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WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash Bloomsburg Pa.

Prices Low and Good Work.

For the finest and best stoves, tinware, roofing, spouting and general job work, go to W. W. Watts, on Iron street. Buildings heated by steam, hot air or hot water in a satisfacmoney out of it, for the absence of and prevent serious illness later on tory manner. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty.

I have the exclusive control of the Thatcher steam, hot water and hot air heaters for this territory, which is acknowledged to be the best heater on the market. All work guaran-

> W. W. WATTS. Bloomsburg, Pa.

IRON STREET.

SHOES

SHOES

We buy right and sell right. OUR SUCCESS IS BASED ON THIS FACT.

to protect the heart and to ward off Honest trading has won us hosts of customers but we want more. We are selling good shoes, so good you ought to see them. Drop in and we will make it pay you.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS. W. H. Moore.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING. or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

How the Greeks Sleep,

Fastidious People Find No Conveniences at the Hotels.

In Greece the hotels of the interior follow on general type-the Italian. There is no common sitting-room, says the Atlantic Monthly. Why should there be? There is no office, but that does not seem to interfere The Danville Insane Asylum re- with the presentation of bills. The ground floor is given up to a cafe or deaths to all admitted was 23.94 per crime of which the Greeks are not guilty.

There is usually a mirror, though that tribute to human vanity is somesolitary Turkish towel bears no brother near his throne. The bedstead is insingle rooms are rare. Two, three, tidious person who desires to occupy a room alone has to pay for all the beds therein. In some places special charges are made for sleeping in the daytime, and there is a fixed rate for

NOT a QUARTER-But just 10 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose-little, but awfully good. iousness, nausea, sallowness.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ! as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15cts. and 25cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN O.

Her Hidden Treasure Gone-

Mrs. Dougher Died Leaving \$3000 in Gold Buried-Probably Stolen.

There was grim disappointment at Wilkesbarre, on Saturday, when heirs of the late Mrs. Margaret Dougher failed to find \$3000 in gold hidden under the cellar steps of her home. On her death bed, after executing her will, she confided to James Harrington her secret concerning the buried

Though the diggers searched vigorously Saturday, they found no gold. They think either that Mrs. Dougher, in her sufferings, forgot where she had hidden the treasure; that she had changed its locality and forgotten about the change, or that certain parties learned about the burnal of the money in the cellar, and, after the recent burning accident, which resulted in Mrs. Dougher's death, carried

By the provisions of Mrs. Dougher's will this gold was to have been divided between her husband and brothers. Her three houses were willed to her husband.

Do not wear impermeable and

tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.