

ROSA BONHEUR.

A FEW INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF HER EARLY LIFE.

She labored under disadvantages when young. Her father evidently an unworthy parent—was once apprenticed to a dressmaker.

Rosa Bonheur, though born in 1822, is not yet old enough to publish her memoirs, she says, but the Revue des Revues has some delightful recollections from the veteran artist's fascinating pen.

When in her seventh year Rosa's parents moved to Paris from the country, where the little girl had been born. Rosa was sent to a boys' school, "where she gave as many blows as she received." While living in the country Rosa had a dog, a cow and a goat for playmates, "and it was my greatest delight to cut out their likenesses from paper. I commenced to do this even before I was four years old," says the artist.

When Rosa was ten years old, her father abandoned his family; in 1835 her mother died and Monsieur Bonheur returned home only to apprentice little Rosa to a dressmaker. The occupation did not suit the girl, and she sought employment with an heraldic designer, at the same time spending all her leisure time at the Louvre in study. Soon she began to make copies of some of the great paintings there, which readily sold.

When Rosa was twenty-three, the family once more moved into the country, and the budding artist could now indulge her fancies for studying animal life. She was in the open for days and weeks at a time, observing domestic animals and game. And not content with that, she made it her business to visit the slaughter houses regularly in order to study the anatomy of her favorite subjects. Her first original painting was exhibited in the Salon in 1846. It represented a number of rabbits at play.

In 1850 she began her greatest painting, "The Horse Fair," which was subsequently exhibited in all the great cities of America with immense financial success. The original owner of it was a M. Gambard. After "The Horse Fair" came back from its triumphal march through America, it was resold for the sum of \$60,000. In 1855 Rosa Bonheur was rich enough to buy the estate of By, in the heart of the forest of Fontainebleau, where she has since lived.—New York Journal.

Oratory Out of Place.

A young lawyer jumped up to defend a case of stealing in which the accused man had retained him. Unfortunately he had failed to thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts of the case, other than that his client had been arrested for stealing.

"Your honor," he cried, "I ask you does the prisoner look like a man that would steal? Does he look like a man that would suffer his honesty to be demeaned by appropriating another man's gold? No! a thousand times no! He is a patriotic citizen of the country, one of the proud upholders of our grand republic, and I say it is an outrage for the plaintiff to accuse such a gentleman of theft. Think of his friends that will weep over his disgrace undeservedly thrust upon him. Think of the blight upon this man's existence. I say the accused is too meanly, too generously, too noble a specimen of hum—"

Smash went the judge's gavel as he roared out:

"Quit that! Young man, this is a case of hog-stealing!"

The Chinaman's Answer.

Sing Lee was an enterprising young Chinaman who conducted a laundry in a small mining camp in Colorado some years ago. His never-failing good-humor made him a universal favorite, and on more than one occasion the boys found that he had a ready tongue in his head. A Presidential election occurred about this time, and one of the boys, an Irishman, remarked to Sing: "Well, Sing, ye'll have to be going to China now. The Irish be going to run things here, and they won't have any hatches Chinese around." Quick as a flash Sing retorted: "All right, me go Ireland. I'll have no lun things there."—Youth's Companion.

Florida Fishing Law.

One section of the fishing laws of Florida provides that "Whoever fishes for shad between sundown on Saturday afternoon and sunrise on Monday morning of every week shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200 and by confiscation of boat and fishing tackle used in such unlawful acts."—New York Tribune.

Glass Bricks.

Glass bricks are made extensively in Germany. They are blown with a hollow centre, containing rarefied air, and they are said to be as strong and durable as clay bricks. They freely admit light. So far, the glass brick has only been used in the construction of conservatories, and has been voted a success.

Metal Fatal to Microbes.

Metals are fatal to microbes, so there is little danger that bacteria may be transferred on tools. A scientist says that at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is common in the pockets where money is carried, the destruction of microbes occurs within three hours.

How to Test Diamonds.

To test diamonds easily, place wax on the back of the gems. This will not affect the brilliancy of good stones, but will make paste imitations look worthless directly.

OUR INDIAN POLICE.

The Change on the Reservations That Has Been Made the Past Few Years.

The past few years have witnessed wonderful changes on the Indian reservations of the Northwest, which have in all cases been for the better and, where formerly all was disorder and turmoil has now been so systematized that the Indian agencies present the appearance of well regulated cities. The present discipline of the Indians is the result, to a great extent, of the excellence of the police force, which is now a recognized fixture at all Indian agencies.

These peace officers are always Indians and compose a force that for efficiency and bravery cannot be surpassed. The ordinary Indian, who would naturally be disposed to create trouble whenever he had an opportunity, is not now so anxious to go so, out of fear of a visit from a squad of police. The wrong-doer, no matter if he lives on the very outskirts of the reservation, sixty or eighty miles from the agency, knows that a visit from the police is just as certain as that the sun will rise and set, and he knows also that he will receive prompt punishment for whatever crime he has committed.

He may attempt to elude the policemen, but they are veritable bloodhounds and never fail to find their man, no matter to what part of the reservation he may go.

Indian policemen are appointed by the United States Indian agent in charge of the reservation, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captains and lieutenants receive a salary of \$15 per month, and privates \$10. There is considerable rivalry for the positions, and many individuals serve for years without caring to take advantage of their right to resign at any time.

Great Men as Lovers.

Byron was foolishly jealous of every woman he ever loved. His loves ran well into two figures, and he managed sooner or later to make every one miserable.

Heinrich Heine, the poet, was also terribly jealous. One day he poisoned a parrot belonging to his lady-love for fear it should claim too much of her attention.

"The Rivals" is a true story of Sheridan's courtship, the character of Lydia Languish in the life play being taken by Miss Linley, who became the author's wife.

Thomas Moore was always in love. If one looks through his poems one may find the names of some sixteen different ladies to whom he swore eternal fidelity.

When Burns was courting Highland Mary, they went to a stream, and, standing one on each side, clasped hands and swore to be true to each other on a Bible.

It is said that when the great Goethe was first in love, he carved upon a tree in a neighboring forest a couple of hearts, united by a scroll, and a little later received a scold thrashing from the forester for damaging the tree!—Tid-Bits.

Hard or Soft Boiled Eggs.

Bishop Paret of Baltimore was guest of a family in West Virginia. Learning from the bishop that he was fond of hard-boiled eggs for breakfast, his hostess went to the kitchen to boil them herself.

Whilst so engaged she began to sing the first stanza of a hymn. Then she sang the second verse, the bishop, who was in the dining-room, joining in.

When it was finished, there was a silence, and the bishop remarked:

"Why not sing the third verse?"

"The third verse?" answered the lady, as she came into the room, carrying the steaming eggs; "oh, that is not necessary!"

"I don't understand," said Bishop Paret.

"Oh! you see," she said, "when I am cooking eggs I always sing one verse for soft-boiled eggs and two for hard-boiled!"

Bicycle Cement.

If you want to get a cement that really sticks, you may try twenty kinds before you hit the right one. A German formula is here given which has stood the test of time, and which any one can make. Take of bisulphide of carbon, 100 drachms; gutta percha 25 drachms; enouthouc, 40 drachms; isinglass, 10 drachms. Bottle and shake frequently until a pasty mixture is formed. This cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the tire lightly with thread, let dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cut off the thread, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

Butler's Flags.

On February 21, 1893, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler presented to congress the first genuine American flag, made of American materials by American labor, ever constructed in this country.

Prior to that time all American government flags had been made of English bunting. Since then all our official flags have been the product exclusively of American material and labor. There were twenty-six stars in the flag at that time.—New York Press.

Incredulous Sam Jones.

At one of Sam Jones' meetings he called on all the men who could assert they never said an unkind word to their wives to stand. Up got two. "Now," he said, "all the women who never spoke an unkind word to their husbands may rise." Up got six. "Sit down," Sam cried. "Now, I want the audience to pray for these liars!"—Time and The Home.

Democratic Broadides

Are you a member of a Democratic organization? If not, join one. If there is none in your vicinity, organize one. Benton McMillan, Washington, D. C., is president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. He will send you valuable information.

The banks will have to go out of the government business. The government will not be forced out of the constitutional right to issue money.

Eternal vigilance will be the price of victory in 1898 and 1900.

The people are all right on the money question. All they want is a chance to vote for free silver. Keep the gold bugs off the party committees.

The constitution: Congress shall have the power to coin gold and silver and to regulate the value thereof. The Republican party: An international congress only can regulate the value of money.

Every Democratic convention must reaffirm its allegiance to the principles of the national platform. Otherwise it is not a Democratic convention.

John Wanamaker is consistent in his note of warning to the administration when he says, "Bring on your promised prosperity or the party is doomed."

The National Banker: "Nine-tenths of our business is being done on credit." That's so, and one-tenth of the people are doing it. The other nine-tenths have no credit and get precious little money. Give us more money and less credit. That's what we want.

There are several national bankers in congress. But they are getting scarcer every two years. It is a notable coincidence that as their numbers decrease in congress the jails are getting a goodly share of them.

Free silver coinage is the only prosperity that will ever come.

The only value in money is the exchange value. People want money because they can exchange it for something of actual value, such as food, clothes, land, houses, rent, etc.

The constitution says that congress alone shall regulate the value of money. Yet the gold bugs defy the constitution by making contracts payable in gold, and demonetizing silver. Question: Is a person who makes such a stipulation in a contract guilty of treason.

Congress is still doing nothing.

The person or corporation that stipulates that payments shall be made in gold violates the spirit and the law of the constitution.

The gold bug: "You cannot legislate value into silver." Fact: Silver has fallen in value (as measured by gold) more than fifty per cent since it was demonetized in 1873. Question: If value can be legislated out of a metal why can't it be legislated into metal? Will some gold bug answer this?

About this time next year we will hear the story that "the tariff has not been in force long enough to bring prosperity." And the Republicans will ask for another chance. Prediction: The Democrats will have a two-thirds majority in the next house of congress.

Why not demonetize the foreign insurance companies now growing fat at the expense of the people of this country? We pay \$260,000,000 a year in premiums to foreign companies.

Free silver coinage is a tariff of fifty per cent on foreign capital—something we can produce here. Why pay interest on foreign money when we can make our own by opening the mints to silver?

Bats and Music

On more than one occasion I have drawn attention to these pages to the influence of man's civilization on wild animals. For the past month I have noticed that a common species of the small bat, probably the pipistelle, which frequents the towns in southern France, congregates in the evenings about those cafes where it is the custom to have outdoor music. This does not seem to apply to any particular town, as they are to be seen flitting about in the crowded streets among all the traffic in Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo. So tame are some individuals that they hawk about for flies under the awning which covers the chairs placed on the footpaths. It may be said they come for the flies attracted by the electric lights, but the bats are far more numerous near those cafes where there is music than around the ordinary lights in streets or before shops. The inference appears to be that they find pleasure in the presence of music.—Science Gossip.

THIS AND THAT.

Trinity church in New York is two hundred years old, and the richest church in the United States.

The country is swarming with swindlers trying to get farmers to sign various papers, which later on turn out to be promissary notes.

"Some men," said Uncle Eber, "is so modest dat dey won't sume no 'sponsibilities whutsomever, an' dat's way, wives take in washin'."

There are two classes of disappointed lovers; those who are disappointed before marriage, and the more unhappy who are disappointed after it.

A college student is reported as saying that, on the whole, he rather enjoys his studies. They furnish a needed relaxation from his athletic work.

We should not forget that our Monroe doctrine is after all but the European doctrine of the balance of power transplanted to American soil.

The flagpole at Grant's tomb, presented by the Daughters of the Revolution, is said to be the largest in the world, being one hundred and fifty-one feet and one inch in height.

Large fire losses are coming on to the insurance companies with discouraging frequency, and their seems no hope that this year will see a destructive total as low as 1896.

The Legislative Session of 1897.

It was not in the nature of things, in view of the elements which have dominated recent Pennsylvania Legislatures, that the recent session of the Legislature, the longest in the history of the Commonwealth, should not have developed an unusual degree of profligacy. The immeasurable length of the session, of which the legitimate business could have been accomplished in less than half the time, afforded opportunities and inducements for corruption. When the hours hung heavily on the hands of the idle members, whose expenses were growing apace, their ingenuity was racked to discover fresh means of extortion upon business interests. The people of New York, Illinois and other States have complained loudly of their legislative bodies of this year as being the most corrupt and licentious within their experience; but the General Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1897 for profligacy, imbecility and folly could easily give odds to them all.

Instead of making any effort to redeem the solemn pledges to abolish sinecure offices and to reduce extravagant salaries, attention was directed solely to the opening up of new sources of taxation in order to obtain more means for wasteful expenditure. When the insurance and express companies and brewers refused to purchase further immunity from blackmail both factions of the Republican party in the Legislature—the regulars of the machine and the patriots of "seventy-six"—rushed together to subject these interests to new extortions. What will be the amount of revenue from the various tax measures of the session, including the new classification of brewers' licenses, the direct inheritance tax, the additional tax on the gross receipts of insurance and express companies, the tax of three cents a day on foreign laborers, the tax on corporation stock orders and some others, their own authors can form no approximate reckoning. Some of these tax bills are so iniquitous and others are so clumsily drawn that they would hardly run the gantlet of the Courts if they should escape the veto of Governor Hastings. The suggestion of Representative Keator, of Philadelphia, that the Legislature should be placed under the care of a Commission of Guardians skilled in the law gains much force from the record of this session.

Yet, in the face of this record, the presiding officers of the two Houses have hastened, in a vain attempt to forestall public opinion and to avert righteous indignation, to assert that the Legislature has done "a very good work." A perusal of the proceedings of the last day of the session relating to the presentations of massive services of silver and of costly cut glass indicates that these officials would have been extremely churlish had they refused to testify to "the good work" of the session. The officials of the two Houses and the members have no small reason to be satisfied with each other.

Into this duet of the presiding officers breaks the croaking voice of the leader of the "seventy-six" (Van Valkenburg) with the declaration that "half has not yet been told" of the profligacy of the session. In mitigation of popular judgment this hero of "seventy-six" pleads that his faction is entitled to credit for forcing the passage of the bill providing for interest on deposits of State money, as well as for defeating "the attempts of the machine to create thousands of new offices for the redemption of campaign promises." Let the spirit of faction have credit, then, for the small good it has done in the recent session, when an appeal to a higher motive would have been of no avail. But the union of the factions in support of some of the most flagitious jobs of the session, including the iniquitous tax bills, the Becker bill to

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and the mean tax of three cents a day on honest labor, proves that at the bottom neither of these factions is better than the other. In the last hours of the session they were seen higglety-pigglety, heads and points, in the same trucklebed; and a Harrisburg correspondent has given a touching description of the harmony which marked their closing proceedings.

Some of the causes of the low condition into which the Pennsylvania Legislature has fallen, until it has reached the moral zero, lie plainly on the surface. In most of the counties of the State the Republican majorities have become so large that it is extremely difficult to prevent the election of men to the Legislature who seek merely to serve their personal ends at public expense. Then the election laws of the State are so contrived as to discourage independent nominations, as well as the independent exercise of the ballot. Men ask in despair: "What is to be done?" and supinely let the machine roll over their necks. But, with all the obstacles and drawbacks, the people of Pennsylvania have only to shake off their lethargy and resolve that their Legislature shall no longer be a reproach and a curse to the Commonwealth. Of all the evil spirits with whom they have to contend in purging the General Assembly the worst is the fell spirit of party.—Record.

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