

A YANKEE SCHOOLMARM.

She Goes to the Klondike Regions and Takes a School House With Her.

Here's a Yankee schoolmarm with a truly Yankee idea. She has gone to the Klondike to set up a school, and has taken the schoolhouse with her! Bright woman, isn't it?

The civilizing influence of the school will thus be brought into close juxtaposition with the faro lay outs and the dance halls which invariably follow the strike of gold the world over. The result should be of great good and usefulness to the peace and welfare of the Klondike metropolis.

Mrs. H. C. Howland, of San Francisco, formerly Miss M. E. Glenn, of Boston, is this enterprising woman. She has sailed for Alaska, and will open a school at Dawson City.

Mrs. Howland is a graduate of the Harvard Annex (Radcliffe), and is well qualified for the task she has undertaken. She is accompanied by her husband, who has spent some years in the work. Mrs. Howland is aware that at present there are very few children, if any, at Dawson City, and her first classes will probably be bearded men, who will seize the opportunity to get a little "book larnin'" during the long winter months when mining is impossible.

In the hold of the steamer upon which the plucky schoolmarm sailed was the material for a schoolhouse in sections, already set up, with a proper supply of books, slates, maps and stationery.

The school building is constructed especially for its environment. There is a flat, sloping roof, so that the snow can be easily shoveled off. The windows are high above the ground. That is to prevent the snow from drifting over them. Everything has been considered that will be conducive to comfort.

A big wood stove will be placed in a corner to keep things warm. There will be only one door, and that will open into a small room, through which a door will open into the schoolroom. This part of the building will be so arranged that one door must be closed before the other can be opened. This will avoid all draughts.

The school will accommodate fifty pupils. Mr. Howland will prospect for gold while Mrs. Howland teaches the young idea to shoot.

When Mrs. Howland left her Eastern home and settled in San Francisco she became attached to the repertorial force of the San Francisco Examiner. She abandoned active newspaper work after her marriage. She is a bright and entertaining writer, and her written impressions of the Klondike and the result of her efforts to establish the little red schoolhouse on a glacier will be awaited with interest as a unique experiment in education.

Wheels for Women.

The best weight for a woman's wheel is from twenty to twenty-five pounds, and the smooth-running qualities of all the trustworthy makes have now reached so high a standard of excellence that there is little choice among them. Generally speaking, it is best to ride on a high frame as possible, so that there need not be many inches of saddle-post let out above. Besides the fact that it looks unsightly, an exposure of five or six inches of this post tends to make the entire machine lacking in rigidity. Much depends upon the proper adjustment of the saddle, which should be perfectly horizontal, tipped neither to the front nor to the rear, and placed just high enough to allow the leg to be almost straightened when the pedal is at its lowest point. There are many excellent saddles now made upon the most approved hygienic principles, and as soon as a woman finds one which is comfortable, she need look no further. The handlebars of the machine should be well raised, so that the rider may sit erect, and the handles should not be too far apart. If there is plenty of space between the bars and the saddle, mounting and dismounting will be rendered much easier. The average woman had better not undertake to ride with a gear higher than sixty-six or sixty-eight, because if she does, she will find that the extra amount of force which she has to put into every push of the pedals is more exhausting than the process of making a few more revolutions with less effort in each one. So much for the wheel itself.—Adelia K. Brainerd, in the Independent.

Not Strong Tea.

Since doctors inveigh strongly against what they call the tea habit, it is interesting to read from an authority that the beverage to be served at afternoon receptions should not be strong.

One-half a teaspoonful to one cup of boiled water is considered a good proportion. Where a particularly choice flavor is desired those who make the concoction of tea a study claim that it can only be secured by blending three or four, or even more, brands together.

Connoisseurs, however, and by connoisseurs is meant those gentle dames who give the most careful attention to all the niceties of hospitality, even to the simple thing of offering a cup of tea, still cling to the brew from Orange Pekoe, claiming that no brand quite equals this in delicacy and richness of flavor combined.

Servants in Japan.

Servants are very cheap and very good in Japan. The foreign housewife has nothing to do and she lives like a queen. The Japanese cooks are far better than most American cooks, and \$20 a month will pay the board and salaries of the help of an eight-room house. A certain foreign resident in Tokio, who lives as well as a millionaire in the United States, pays his cook \$5 a month, his butler gets \$2.50 and his gardener and second girl get about the same. These servants all board themselves and the cook does less than \$20 a month, and a coachman could be had at \$5 a month more. There is no trouble in getting good servants, and they watch after their employer's interests and see that he is cheated by none other than themselves.

Silver and gold button hooks and shoe horns are now finished with an immense mineral stone in imitation of milady's birth stone.

A TALK ON SPIDERS.

The Female is Much Larger and Often Makes a Meal of the Male.

Margaret Wentworth Leighton has been spending considerable time studying spiders, and the results of her studies are embodied in the article she contributes to the Popular Science Monthly. According to her the spider is deserving of more attention than it receives, especially as it is more skillful than man. This is shown in the fact that the spider's thread is used in the telescope because man has been unable to manufacture one so delicate.

As a rule the female spider is much larger and stronger than the male. The husband's place as the weaker vessel is clearly shown by the fact that after the honeymoon, which is always brief, the bride dines off the groom and his career ends. In the case of spiders, the husband literally supports his family.

Spiders differ materially in character, habits, tastes and size. Some prefer to live in houses or cellars, and never seek the sunlight, others live under water all their lives, while others burrow in the earth like moles. Many spiders never leave their webs, but wait for their prey, while others go boldly forth and attack what they may find that will serve for food. The most adventurous spiders construct a sort of balloon from their webs and then sail away through the air, trusting to fate to land them in a desirable spot.

There are many instances of spiders that loved music. One lived for a long time in the room where the boy Beethoven practiced, and it was noticed that when he played his beloved violin the spider knocked off work and did not resume again until the music ceased.

The spinning apparatus by which the spider constructs its web is one of the most delicate instruments ever created. The spinnerets, or spinners, are little organs at the rear end of the body. Each has a number of very minute holes in it and through these holes the silk flows in liquid form, hardening as soon as it meets the air. The strands from several holes unite and form what is called the spider's thread.

The common garden spider, which makes a net of typical shape and sometimes of large size, exercises the utmost care in its construction, and uses two sorts of silk. One is smooth and the other is covered with a sticky substance. In moving about on the web the spider is careful to walk on the smooth silk, where there is no danger of becoming entangled in the snare intended for unwary flies.

About one hundred and fifty years ago a Frenchman, M. Le Bon, made some stockings, purses and gloves of the webs of spiders, and some years ago the Empress of Brazil presented a dress to Queen Victoria, the material of which was woven by the spiders of South America.

Spiders moult several times during their lives, and on each occasion come forth in a grab of a new color. They are greatly affected by the weather, and on the approach of a storm take refuge in a safe spot. They have been known to hide in this way before there were any indications of the approaching storm discernible to man.

Spiders receive a great deal of consideration in India, where so many dumb animals are treated with consideration and even reverence. Children there keep spiders for pets, and it is nothing unusual to see a little tot leading an enormous spider by a string around its body. Such pet spiders are fed on worms and insects and they readily accommodate themselves to captivity and take food from the hand.

Cuspidors in Street Cars.

The arrest and fine of an influential and defiant spitter in one of the street cars of San Francisco is a striking means of educating the public in matters of health and decency. Considering the few offenders who are punished, and the vast number of transgressors who escape, there is a great deal of missionary work to be accomplished.

In our own model city, where the anti-spitting boom took its first round in favor, the nuisance of promiscuous spitting is almost as bad as ever. The health board notices do no good whatever. If more arrests were made it would bring the matter of violation of the ordinance most directly and most forcibly to the attention of the people. A good way to start an efficient crusade against the spitters would be a detail of policemen in citizens clothes, who should disperse on certain cars and should immediately arrest every offender caught in the act. One officer in one car of each of the different companies could make a record which would astonish the public and create a proper sentiment accordingly.

There is no reason also, for the convenience of such invalids as must expectorate, that properly disinfected cuspidors should not be provided in some out-of-the-way corner of the conveyance, or in the larger cars that some spitting closet should be set apart for the spitters. The trouble of getting up to expectorate would oftentimes as effectively settle the question to spit or not to spit, as it would to choose or no the back of the neck of a standing passenger in a packed cable car.—Exchange.

Lincoln as a Young Lawyer.

Some of the most amusing anecdotes are told about President Lincoln, relating to incidents of his life when he was a young lawyer practicing in the courts of Illinois. It is said that he was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very valuable speech full of wild statements to the jury. Lincoln opened his reply by saying:

"My friend, who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to is his reckless statements without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk, all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is, in fact, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon River when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled the engine stopped."

NEW INVENTIONS.

With the use of a new wash boiler it is not necessary to scrub the clothes hard, the dirt being largely removed by the action of the water in the boiler, a series of pipes extending down through the boiler into the stove to force the water out onto the clothes as it becomes heated.

Clothes-pins are now being manufactured which have the opening to grip the line placed in the side of the pin instead of in the end, so that the pin can be attached to the line by pulling down instead of pushing, the jaw on one side being elongated so as to be grasped by the hand.

Medicine which tastes bad can be easily taken by means of a newly devised glass, which has a partition in the centre to separate the medicine from a liquid to wash it down, the partition preventing the two from mixing and allowing the wash to flow out by tipping the glass higher up.

Magazine lead pencils are being placed on the market, the lead being divided into short sections, each of which has a point, and as soon as one is worn down it is slipped from the jaw and another drops down into place, the magazine being reloaded through the jaws when it becomes empty.

For the purpose of removing horses from burning buildings a new fire mask has been placed on the market, consisting of a hood to cover the eyes and nostrils to prevent the horse from seeing the fire or smelling the smoke, the device being easily slipped over the animal's head and fastened with a strap.

A new portable sawing machine for felling trees and cutting them up into wood has a folding frame with a large balance wheel geared to a crank-shaft with the saw blade attached to the end of the crank to slide through grooves in the frame, the saw being run by a crank on the other end of the shaft.

Fires can be easily kindled by means of a new invention, which consists of a couple of hollow bricks, which can be attached to each other after being filled with asbestos, when they are placed in a pall containing oil to absorb a sufficient quantity to ignite the fire when a match is applied to the bricks.

In a pneumatic painting nozzle recently patented a long, narrow slit is formed to discharge the paint with an air outlet above and one below to spread the paint over the surface as it flows from the reservoir attached to the nozzle, the air being supplied through tubes by bellows or an engine on the ground below.

Electricity for medicinal purposes can be easily generated by a new instrument shaped like a watch and nearly the same size, containing a magnet and two coils of wire attached to a spindle, near the ends of the magnet, the spindle being revolved by means of a coiled spring, which is wound by the stem of the watch.

HERE AND THERE.

A boom is threatening in the iron trade.

In virtue's eye the good are always great, the great not always good.

"Bridget, that last ham was a failure." "Yes, mum; it was a Westphalia."

Three things effect a man's spirits—A dull day, an empty purse, and being in love.

The advice to "improve your opportunities" is a hint that they are not so good as they might be.

The use of profanity shows a lack of verbal resource, indicating a weak tongue and a weaker brain.

When our desires are fulfilled to the very letter, we always find some mistake which renders them anything but what we expect.

Among others who have been held up by highwaymen lately, is of course the scoundrel who goes about displaying a "large roll of bills."

A thirteen-year-old boy at Crown Point, Ind., became violently insane a few days ago as the result of continued indulgence in the cigarette habit.

Judging by the fact that the legislative expenses of the Eastern Elevated Railroad Company were \$29,154.24, it takes money to make other things than the mare go.

A British scientific society is to index all the names ever given to animals. It is assumed that the complete index will contain not less than 1,650,000 references.

Stepfather is counted for two words and grandmother is one by the British postal telegraph authorities. When asked why, in parliament, the postmaster-general was unable to say.

In answer to an inquirer, who wants to know "who or what is 'Sorosia'?" the editor of the New York Sun says it is a club of women, and that "most of its members are women by profession."

Nothing goes so far in soothing a horse that is terrified as a kind, assuring voice. Never use the whip to cure the horse of fright. Keep cool yourself, and your horse will soon gain confidence.—The Livestock.

The expenditures for one vice, says Zion's Herald, will feed and clothe a family of children. Some men, and generally poor men, drink, burn up, and chew up every year enough to make them well-to-do, if not rich.

Milton Cushing Phillips, the new United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, is the son of a Maine lumberman, and was at one time a station agent on the Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul Railroad.

Suit for breach of promise was brought against Frank Robinson, of Anderson, Ind., by his first wife, from whom he had been divorced a year before. She sued for \$5,000, alleging that after the divorce he had wooed and won her again.

People get up early in the morning out in Nebraska, and from this habit some enterprising social leader has evolved an idea which has become a fad in the neighborhood of Grand Island, where "breakfast picnics" are in vogue. The guests start out at 4 o'clock, breakfast in the woods, and come home before the sun makes things too hot for comfort.

GOOD PROFITS.

In the Pickling of Cucumbers as a Winter Crop.

Pickling vegetables under glass in winter has been abundantly proved to be profitable. On account of the great competition in producing pickling cucumbers in summer, and because they are not generally grown in winter, I believe good profits are open to those who will successfully produce them under glass. The prices realized in winter will be larger than in summer, and the production in a forty-foot greenhouse will, with proper cultivation, exceed that of a quarter acre cultivated in summer. The gherkin is more productive than the English cucumber, and the exhaustion of the vines is less because the crop is gathered when the fruit is quite small.

A narrow commercial greenhouse with benches on each side and an even span roof is the proper structure for the purpose. The benches should be ten inches in depth and three or four feet wide; here one line of plants, two feet apart is sufficient, and light wire strung across the house from the gutter beam to the ridge, and down again to the opposite gutter beam will serve as a frame for the vines. The wires twenty inches apart should be twelve inches from the glass at each side, and eighteen inches in the centre.

The proper soil is a rich sandy loam from an old pasture, one part to three of well-rotted manure, and one part to twelve of crushed bones, one-quarter-inch size, all to be well mixed together. On the bottom of the benches place three inches of well-rotted manure, pounded down firmly, and on this manure make hills two feet apart and even with the top of benches, using the prepared soil and also covering the manure to about one inch with the same. The house will then be ready to receive the plants.

For early winter use seed is to be sown early in September. The plants may be raised either in a covered frame, or in the house where they are to be grown. For starting the plants have some finely-sifted soil, sowing the seeds in three-inch pots, first placing in the bottom of each pot the well-rotted-manure. Fill the pots one-third up with the prepared soil, sow three seeds in each pot, cover with soil, and plunge to the rim in a covered frame or in a sheltered part of the greenhouse leaving them there until the seedlings are ready for potting, and giving no water until all the seeds are above ground.

As soon as the seedlings show the rough (true) leaves, they are ready for potting. Each plant should now be repotted singly in a three-inch pot in the same way as when sowing the seed, plunging each pot to the rim to remain thus for two weeks when it will be ready for planting in the permanent quarters. After potting, the plants should be watered with a fine syringer once every day until established.

Fruit Crop Prospects.

The crop report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shows as a whole that prospects for peaches, apples and grapes are not so good as they were the same time last year.

With few exceptions, the reports on the peach crop are unfavorable. In New York it is said to be in rather poor condition; in New Jersey not very good; in Pennsylvania only moderate; in Delaware less than ten per cent. of the average crop; in Maryland a small crop; in Georgia less than half a crop; in Kentucky average below last year; in Ohio almost an entire failure. The peach crop of Arkansas, on the other hand, is reported as good; the California crop fair; the Washington crop never better, and that of Oregon more promising than it was last season.

Of apples it is said that the crop is below the average, except in the far West and on the Pacific Coast. From all the North Atlantic States the reports are more or less unfavorable. In Ohio the fruit is dropping off badly, and indications are that the present condition of forty-six per cent. will prove to be too high rather than too low. Michigan has an average of only fifty-three as compared with ninety-nine at this time last year.

As to grapes, the crop in New York is said to be in poor condition; that of New Jersey fairly good; the crop of Pennsylvania only moderate; while the crop in Delaware is generally fine; grapes in Virginia are reported as abundant and free from rot so far; in Georgia the crop promises well; Kentucky reports the grape crop in good condition; Ohio, as having suffered less than other fruits, but still not indicating an unusually large yield; in Indiana the crop has been injured by late frost; Missouri, nearly a normal crop of good quality; Kansas, the crop is very satisfactory; Nebraska, above the average, both as to yield and quality.

The Canadian Apple Crop.

As the reports given us by different parties agree in the main, we publish them with greater confidence as affording a pretty accurate idea of the yield. In the majority of the orchards west of Toronto as far as St. Catharines, the prospects favor a good crop of Greenings and Northern Spies, the fruit having a clean and fine appearance; but red fruit, such as Baldwins, are a comparative failure. West of St. Catharines a moderately good crop of Greenings is promised and a fair yield of Spies with a good sprinkling of Russets. There is the same paucity of red apples in these sections as noted between St. Catharines and Hamilton and in sections north and northwest of Toronto. East of Toronto, as far as Brockville, there will be a fair crop of green fruit, and in some orchards a good sprinkling of red fruit is observable.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

For Late Autumn Bloom.

If Tuberoses in bud, about the end of August, be very carefully lifted and brought on slowly they will add to the window garden at a season when extra help is much needed and appreciated. Stocks, too, are a good adjunct at this time; sow the seed in August, pot off singly as soon as of sufficient size, and congratulate yourself on your forethought when early winter winds are howling.

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. 1. Because it is absolutely pure. 2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used. 3. Because beans of the finest quality are used. 4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans. 5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup. Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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SHOES SHOES We buy right and sell right. OUR SUCCESS IS BASED ON THIS FACT. 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. W. H. Moore. CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S 2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

HELD FOR MURDER. Four Men Arrested by Coroner Shindel in Shamokin.

On Thursday afternoon Coroner Dr. W. L. Shindel, of Sunbury, was in Shamokin investigating the murder of Frank Kuntz. He boarded in Mt. Carmel and his dead body was found along the railroad track on Sunday morning September 26. At first it was supposed that he had attempted to jump a train going from Shamokin to Mt. Carmel and fell under. He was a former resident of Brady and left that place for Mt. Carmel last spring. Paul Mazakeewide, Mike Erlis, Sylvester Baulovick and Antonio Erlis have been arrested for the crime. They were given a hearing on Thursday. The evidence shows that the men were with Kuntz on Saturday evening, and it was discovered that a fight had taken place at a little gully near the railroad track and that the men had carried him to the track after he had been killed. Mazakeewide had stolen a watch from Kuntz and \$80 in money, and had often threatened that he would kill him.

NEW POSTOFFICE ORDER. It Prohibits Employees From Soliciting Gifts in Various Forms.

The postmaster general has issued an order forbidding clerks and other employees to solicit contributions of money, gifts or presents or to issue addresses, complimentary cards, prints, publications or any substitute intended to induce the public to make them gifts or presents, to sell tickets for theatres, concerts, balls, fairs, picnics, excursions or places of amusements or entertainment of any kind, or to borrow money or contract debts which they have no reasonable prospect of being able to pay.

After using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal in curing catarrh and cold in head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from Catarrh three years it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

The Kulp Railway.

The Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley railroad, which is owned and operated by M. H. Kulp & Co., of Shamokin, extends from Lewisburg through one of the most picturesque farming districts in the state up to their lumber camp in the mountains, a distance of about fourteen miles. This road was built in eighty-two days by C. G. Kulp and when completed this fall will be sixteen miles in length and tap the finest lumber land to be found anywhere in this country. It is conducted under the superintendency of Edw. Rohrbach, of Sunbury, and next spring ten miles more of rails will be laid. It was built in order to haul timber from a tract of 50,000 acres which the firm purchased several months ago. The route is through an agricultural district and is the only railroad running into Slifer's a Summer resort about six miles from Lewisburg. It also affords the only outlet for the people living in that vicinity desiring to reach their county seat by rail, and two passenger trains are to be run each way, daily. A combination smoker and baggage car and passenger coach, together with another locomotive, are expected next month.

Nearly 700 Cases. Yellow Fever's Progress as Shown by the Figures of the Marine Hospital Service.

A summary of the progress of the yellow fever up to the close of Thursday, made in the office of the surgeon general of the Marine hospital service, Washington, gives the number of cases and deaths in the country distributed by cities and towns as follows: Edwards, Miss., 211 cases, 6 deaths; New Orleans, 200 cases, 24 deaths; Biloxi, Ala., 53 cases, 7 deaths; Scranton, Miss., 39 cases, 3 deaths; Ocean Springs, Miss., 23 known cases, 6 deaths; Barkley, Miss., 10 cases, 4 deaths; Cairo, Ill., 4 cases; Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., Perkington, Miss., and Beaumont, Tex., one case each. The cases at Louisville and Beaumont proved fatal. The total number of cases is nearly 700.