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Harvesting and Feeding Artichokes.

In September artichokes begin to bloom and when the blossom is browned, the crop is made. Cut off the tops and put them away for use or turn stock in on them for pasture. They may be gathered the same as potatoes, put into pits or cellars and fed when wanted. If intended as feed for horses and cattle, they should be dug in a dry time, being careful to have the tops all cut or eaten off so as to let the ground become well dried by the time digging begins. In this way no dirt will adhere to them. All kinds of stock will eat them in preference to grain and will thrive well all winter. They are not a fat producing food at all, but are very healthful and a good everyday feed for all kinds of stock. A liberal ration of these tubers with a few ears of corn and a few pounds of ground grain will make an animal take on growth faster and with less food than any ration I have ever used.

If to be fed to swine, they can be left in the field and the swine turned onto them. As a rule hogs do not care much for them until after frost, which seems to sweeten them, and make them more palatable. There are two objections to turning hogs in to harvest them. It is very hard on the land, and will show on your next crop. You all doubtless know what the result of working ground is, when it is very wet. It becomes hard and unfriable for the following season. This is what is produced by allowing hogs to root in it when the ground is wet and muddy in winter. Then they cannot always be obtained for the hogs when wanted, and when the hogs need them most is just the time they cannot get them with any regularity, because the ground is frozen so much of the time. When there is no other green food to be had, it is just the time they are especially valuable, and are sought after the most by the hogs.—Agriculturist.

How to Pasteurize Milk Easily.

Milk may be easily pasteurized by using the same apparatus employed in cooling and aerating, except that instead of running cold water through the machine, use steam. The milk will become hot. The temperature can be controlled by regulating the amount of steam let into the aerator. The temperature of the milk will be about 150 degrees when it reaches the trough, but by the time it has fallen into the can, it is cooled to 140 degrees. This is practically the pasteurizing temperature, but if the tubercle bacilli are to be destroyed the can to receive the milk should be hot and sterilized, and the steam can be

conducted by an inverted funnel, and it may be that a plate of glass should be placed in front of and near the ridges of the cooler. Milk should stand in the can about 20 minutes, when it should be turned back into the aerator, and cooled in the ordinary way. The New Jersey experiment station finds this method very effective, and particularly applicable to small dairy farms where a regular pasteurizing apparatus is not at hand.

The Popular Duroc-Jersey Hog.

The exact origin of this breed is not definitely known, but probably it is purely American, being developed from hogs in New York and New Jersey. If the breed did not originate here, it was certainly developed in this country. It early began to attract attention because of its unique color and ability to lay on flesh rapidly. The hogs had, from the first, splendid constitutions, and consequent capacity for assimilating food, a characteristic which they still retain. The sows are doubtless the most prolific of any breed of swine in existence. Young sows usually farrow from eight to twelve pigs at a litter, and from ten to eighteen is not uncommon for old sows. The pigs are very strong at birth, and the sows and pigs very seldom need any attention at this time. They almost invariably impart to their offspring their wonderfully prolific breeding qualities, are good, quiet mothers, supplied with a generous flow of milk, raise large, even litters, and other breeds, when crossed with them, are greatly improved in vigor and as breeders and feeders.

Binding Corn Fodder.

Corn fodder that is cut and left standing in the field is often greatly damaged because of the loose way in which the shocks are bound. A handy and effective way to draw the shock together for tying is to take a strap and fasten an iron ring two or three inches in diameter to one end. By putting the strap around the shock near the middle and running the free end through the ring, the shock can be brought to its smallest compass and held there while additional layers are being put on. There is little difficulty in keeping fodder which is well tied, and this method insures tight, compact shocks that will stand wind and storm.

Cold Does Not Hurt Seeds.

Experiments with plant seeds subjected to extreme cold have shown that the power of germination is not destroyed but merely suspended by the cold. By the use of liquid air, seeds of barley, oats, squash, cucumber, peas, sunflower and some other plants were recently kept for 110 hours at a cold of from 183 degrees to 192 degrees centigrade. They were then carefully and slowly thawed for fifty hours. They were then planted, and sprouted as well as if they had not been frozen.

THE FOOTBALL HERO.

GETTING INTO FORM FOR THE GREAT COLLEGE GAMES.

The Leading Players of the Four Most Important College Elevens in the United States and What They Have to Accomplish.

In the east football will begin this year with three youngsters at the head of three of the most important college elevens in the United States, and a seasoned player as captain of the fourth team of the big four.

Dibblee of Harvard; Outland, of Pennsylvania, and Chamberlin, of Yale, cannot measure their years of experience with those of Kelly, of Princeton. In spite of Kelly's prestige, his knowledge of the game and his great ability as an aggressive player, his task, with that of Dibblee's, is the hardest in the quadrangular group standing for the best of American football.

The reason for this lies in the fact that each man finds it necessary to build up not only a team that can play, but a team that thinks it can play. The spirit of Harvard and



Princeton was crushed by the unexpected reverses received at Yale's hands last year, and it will take much first-class missionary work to put the men into the proper humor for winning work.

Outland's task is not entirely an easy one, as he succeeded a winning captain, and at the outset was something of a stranger to the duties that are required of the head of an eleven. One thing in his favor, however, is the hitherto cordial relations between the members of "Pennsy's" football eleven and the harmonious support with which they always "back up" the head of the team. They seem to be keeping up their record this year.

If any one of the four might be said to have comparatively easy sailing, Chamberlin appears to be the man. He is the leader of an eleven that finished the season of 1897 with an overwhelming stock of confidence in its ability to defeat anything in the football line. Criticized, abused, even sneered at when the season was in its infancy, Yale made a finish that startled the sporting world and sent the youngsters of the eleven home with pride beaming from every lineament of their features—and it was pardonable pride, too.

Something about the personal characteristics of the present captains is not amiss. Dibblee and Kelly belong to the dashing class of players. The latter, particularly, when the sky seems overcast for Princeton in important matches, has evoked the wildest enthusiasm from his college partisans by making



an extraordinary run upon the field, which appealed even to the frigid sensibilities of the cold-blooded critics.

Dibblee is a good general as well as a good football player. He is reputed to possess those most important qualifications of a leader which combine the knack of getting the best of everything out of his fellows, and at the same time making each man on the team believe that but for him the game would have been lost. Much is expected of Dibblee by the college men, and if he fails to pull Harvard out of the ruck something like the gloom of absolute discouragement is likely to settle upon the entire institution. Of course, he cannot accomplish wonders without the assistance of good players, and W. Cameron Forbes who is again coaching the Crimson eleven, is expected to render much assistance to the new captain.

Outland, of Pennsylvania, is one of the universally popular men to be found at one time or another at every big educational institute. Whether he is as great a football player as the man who preceded him is a question to be solved largely by the results of 1898. His ability as a player is not confined to one position on the eleven, and there is considerable discussion

whether to play him at half back or quarter back.

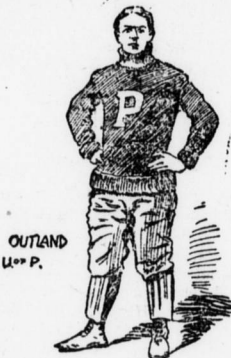
Outland is said to possess great shrewdness upon the field. He is quick to recognize the weakness of an adversary, and just as quick to take advantage of it. If there is a weak place in the opposing eleven none grasps the fact with more avidity than he, and last year he rendered valuable assistance to his captain by his marked ability in counsel. The Pennsylvania men are disposed to believe they have the best captain on the gridiron this year.

Chamberlin is exactly the type of a player that the Yale eleven needed last year and it had more like him. Aggressive in the spirit with which a bulldog is aggressive; persistent, as the waves are persistent in beating upon the beach; combative, as the Americans were combative when they rushed up the slopes of El Caney, he never knows when he is defeated or when to "let up" on an adversary.

Whether he will be a successful leader is another problem. A player may be game to the backbone, pugnacious from crown to heel and still not be a good leader of his fellows. Yale's coaches and advisers say Chamberlin is all right. Certainly he has little of which to complain in his team, as compared with the other three of the "big four," and if he is as successful as the Sons of Eli hope he will finish his season with more glory than lighted about the heads of the "late comers" last year when they successfully walloped Princeton, after a preliminary campaign that tried the heart of every man at New Haven.

The Cornell team is somewhat crippled by the loss of many of last year's best men, including Captain McKeever and Tracy at the ends, Schoch and Tangeman at the centre, Wilson at half-back and Faville at guard. The team is being coached by ex-Captain Glenn S. Warner, of Buffalo, who was so successful last season. He is assisted by Thomas F. Fennell, of Elmira, who formerly played in the Cornell line.

Among the old players who are candidates for the team are Dempsey, Bassford, Alexander, Porter, Morrison, Starbuck, Cross and Captain Whiting



The football team of Princeton University is being coached this year by the finest assortment of ex-football men that ever stepped foot on the "Tigers" gridiron. "Biffy" Lee, captain of the Princeton team in 1895, has been selected as head coach, and he is assisted by Howard Brokaw, the star end of the 1896 team, whose name is still in the mouths of Princetonians; Moffat, the famous full-back, and George and Ballet, men who formerly played centre rush. Tyler, who was one of the Princeton representatives at the Olympic games at Athens in 1896, is looking after the work of the tackles. Fine, whose strategy has counted for Princeton in days of yore, is directing the headwork of the team.

THE STAFF OF LIFE IN MEXICO.

Tortillas, the National Bread, is the Food of All Classes.

A table of various commercial data of the City of Mexico shows that 5,000,000 tortillas are consumed daily in the city. The tortilla, the national bread of Mexico, is made of maize. It is an unleavened bread, the food of rich and poor alike. For common use it is sometimes made quite thick; for the tables of the better class it is small, four or five inches in diameter. It is prepared now as it has been for a thousand years. The maize is parboiled to cleanse and soften the grain, and then left to cool. Afterward it is crushed on a metate, or block of lava-stone, about sixteen inches broad and twenty inches long, and mixed with water. The paste is patted by hand until it is as thin as a pancake, and then toasted on a brasero, or native charcoal brazier. Tortillas cost about three cents a dozen, and a family of ordinary size will consume on an average eight dozen a day. There are nine factories in the city of Mexico where the tortillas are turned out by machinery. The importance of the industry is further shown by the number of "maiceras," or maize shops, in the city, which are said to number not less than two hundred. In the early part of the meal of the working classes in Mexico the tortilla is used as a plate, receiving the meat or other edible which forms the principal course. When this is disposed of, it is the turn of the tortilla, which is curled up and eaten with great gusto.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An inventor has produced an electric cane lamp. The handle of the cane contains an incandescent lamp, the two poles of which are connected with the plates of a battery. Below this is a small chamber to carry the battery fluid. When it is desired to use the lamp the cap is taken off and the cane inclined, so that the liquid it contains comes in contact with the electrodes. A current is thus produced that will, it is asserted, keep the light going for an hour.

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WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th, 1898.

Frantic appeals are being made to Mr. McKinley by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and by Republican candidates for Congress for assistance in various ways. The most pressure is probably being brought to get the long-delayed executive order, throwing down the civil service bars to a large number of Federal positions, issued before the Congressional elections. Mr. McKinley has been told that the issuing of that order within the next two or three weeks will be worth many votes to the Republican candidates for Congress, because by promising those positions many of those who were at the last election Republican workers, but who are now sulking, could be got to work again. He is also being urged to declare the Government printing office to be outside the civil service law and rules. Mr. McKinley has been told that if he doesn't do these things now, there will be no occasion, so far as party politics are concerned, for him to do them at all. It is doubtful whether he will do all that he has been asked to do, but he has intimated that he will do something.

Boss Platt had a conference with Mr. McKinley this week, and there are reasons to believe that he told him that the Democrats had more than a fighting chance to carry New York this year, and asked him to use his influence with the Anti-Platt Republicans. There was a report that Mr. McKinley did not want Roosevelt nominated for Governor by the New York Republicans, but if he had any idea of trying to throw "Teddy" down in the convention, he gave it up after talking with Boss Platt and "Teddy" is going to be nominated. While Mr. McKinley will go through the form of throwing the administrative influence to Roosevelt after he is nominated, he would rather see him defeated than elected. If he is defeated he will be shelved for awhile; if he is elected, he may become the young Republicans' candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900.

A War Department official is quoted as having said of Secretary Alger's trip of inspection: "Alger is shrewd. During his swing around the camps he will find any number of men who will be willing to appear before the investigating committee to testify that camp life had been one long, sweet dream; that they had been fed on the fat of the land; had been provided with all the comforts of home, and that they had never seen any sickness, suffering, starvation or dying. It is a good thing to pick out your witnesses and have a quiet

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little talk with them before they go on the stand."

There is no news in the published statement that the Commission to decide upon a government for Hawaii, the members of which are now on their way from Hawaii to Washington, had settled upon the territorial form of government for the islands. It is quite well known in Washington that the matter was settled long before annexation was accomplished. As long as the islands remain under a territorial form of government there is not likely to be much trouble, but there will be trouble, and lots of it, when an attempt is made to admit them as a State. It will be a long time, if ever, before the people of this country will be willing to see two Hawaiian Senators and three Hawaiian Presidential electors, who may at any time hold the balance of power in the Senate, or in the electoral college.

No better answer to the question of why there was such a falling off in the Republican majorities in Maine this year has been heard in Washington than that given by Mr. R. F. Allen, of Lewiston, who replied, when asked the question: "Some Republicans didn't vote; others did—the Democratic ticket."

Nothing could better illustrate the existing fright of the Republicans than the fact that Postmaster General Smith and Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, have gone on stumping tours. Of late years it has not been considered just the proper thing for a member of the Cabinet to take the stump, even in Presidential campaigns, and not since Arthur's administration has one gone on the stump in a Congressional or State campaign.

After many trials and many refusals to serve, Mr. McKinley has got together his commission to investigate the War Department, and the work is to begin right away. If Mr. McKinley had any doubts the public statements made to Secretary Alger since he started upon his carefully prepared trip for inspection of camps and hospitals, by high military officers, have convinced him that the commission will not have much trouble to locate personal responsibility for mismanagement, and when found. But will they be punished when found guilty?

Rapid Improvement.

"My wife was a victim of boils and had several of them at one time. She began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to improve. After taking a few bottles she was entirely cured. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism with good effect." C. W. Dawson, Nimble, Pa.

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