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Laugh Thrice Each Day.

It has been said that we grow in face as we grow in thought, and that our faces are mirrors of our souls, but do we ever stop to think that our faces affect our souls also? And if they affect our souls they also affect our health, for health is to a greater or less extent controlled by the mind

It is a fact, as we have found out, that a wee-begone expression will drive every one away from us. Even ancholy and indulge ourselves in our funcied or real ills of mind or body we become diseased. While on the other hand a cheerful view of life is bet-ter than medicine. A bright smile is always a winner, and its possessor on the other hand, if a woman sits

down and broods over her own uglimess, longing for beauty, she will ground the ground th hould cultivate a smile and practice t frequently, no matter whether she cels like smiling or not, and laugh.

Laugh methodically if you cannot haugh any other way. Make it a business to laugh three times a day no matter whether there is anything to haugh at or not. Laugh with others even if you do not see the joke. If there is no joke this fact merely makes one, and laughter being contagious every one around you feels exhilarated and more cheerful, and languater as a duty becomes a habit, and one forgets a habit, and one forgets to frown and groan and sigh. Laugh or scold.

One woman not long since cured hereit of chronic ills which no doctor seemed able to reach by simply making up her mind to treat herself in this manner. Her first prescription to herself was a good hearty laughtat each meal, and the entire family circle were in league to help her. Her health improved of course, as laughter is known to ald digestion, and the return of health hade her really happy, and happiness is the key note to beauty.—New York Herald. ing up her mind to treat herself in

Will Help to Preserve Sight.

Few people are aware what an excellent tonic a cold water bath is for the eyes. Not 'the ordinary sponge heth, with closed lids, but opening the eyes and holding them open for a finite or more in clear, cool water.

To do this, take a teacupful of water and hold it close to the eye, against the face, and open the eye in it. Open

at the eye. Then dry with a soft owel. Never rub your eyes; it is an xceedingly injurious practice, hildren should be warned against it If your eyes are weak, put a pinch of alt in the water. To relieve a sty, wet a compress of

of the easily, were compress of old linen with boiling water and lay on the sty. Repeat every few min-mes several times, and do this once an hour as long as may be necessary. Good sight is among the greatest blessings of life, and it behooves wo-men for their own sake to take good care of their eyes. When you have actre of their eyes. When you have anothing to do, when you are simply resting, close your eyes and let them rest also. As long as the eyes are open they are at work to greater or less extent, and oculists will tell you have the rest with the restrict of the chert like it. that the moisture of the closed lids is good for them.

sood for them.

Never press the eyeball, as that flattens it in time and brings on premature loss of vision. If a cinder gets in the eye, wet a flax-seed and put it in one corner of the eyelid. Close the lid and the seed will attract the cinder and bring it out. Closing the eye and anointing the edges of the lid with yaseline is another means to accomraseline is another means to accom plish the same end without irritating the delicate organ.

Courtesy of the Heart.

Courtesy of the Heart.

There are two distinct kinds of courtesy; one is of the heart and the other is of the head. One is the expression of genuine kindness and goodwill, while the other is merely the result of good breeding. One says "I beg your pardon" because it would be "bad form" not to do so. The other says it from the heart. Some one has said that "politeness is artificial goodnature," but a clearer thinker comes nearer the truth when he says that nearer the truth when he says that "good-nature is natural politeness."

Courtesy resulting from mere good breeding says and does pleasant and polite things in an exquisite manner with which the heart has nothing to do. Joab was courteous when acdo. John was confreous when, ac-cording to the approved custom of the time, he took Amasa by the beard to kiss him, saying: "Art thou in health, my brother?" Nevertheless, with his free band did Joab grasp his sword and smite Amasa under the fifth rib

to his death.

This cold-blooded kind of courtesy obtains to the present day, and so well is it affected that it often passes for courtesy of the heart. But it will not stand the tests that true courtesy will

Courtesy of the heart makes no dis tinctions. It never lapses into unkindness and rudeness when talking to the lowest of one's inferiors, and it is never servile before its superiors. It is an attribute peculiarly gracious and charming in women, and they who possess it add largely to the growing beauty and sweetness and good of the beauty and sweetness world.—Harper's Bazar.



cousin, can you tell me why uare loved so much better by people than I? back shines as

bright and as yellow as gold, my shape is most elegant, too, to be-hold; nobody likes me for that, I am told."

"Ah, friend," said the bee, "it's all very

true!
But were I half as much mischief to do.
Then people would love me no better than you.

You have a fine shape and a delicate wing:

You are perfectly handsome—but, thee
there's one thing

They can never put up with, and that is
your sting.

'My coat is quite homely and plain, as you

see,
Yet nobody ever is angry with me.
Because I'm a useful and innocent bee."
From this little lesson let chinaren beware,
For if, like the wasp, they ili-natured are,
They will never be loved, though they're
ever so fair.

W. Gartlett.

-H. Gartlett.

ohn Grant's Opportunity,
John Grant, as the "Youth's Companion" tells the story, at eighteen,
had engaged himself to work in a
hardware store at two dollars a week. "You can make yourself acquainted with all the details of the business, and as fast as you prove yourself ca-pable, we will recognize your services in some way," said his employers. After several weeks, John, who had

After several weeks, John, who had been closely watching, observed that his employer always attended to the checking of the bills of imported foreign goods. These, he found, were in German and French. He resolutely set to work to study the bills, also commercial German and French, in which they were written. which they were written.

which they were written.

One day a larger assortment than usual came in, much to the dismay of Mr. Williams, who exclaimed: "I don't see how I can spare the time to mark these goods!"

"Let me do it," quietly replied John. "Yon!"

"Yes, sir; I think I can do it correctly."
"But these bills are in French."

"I have been studying French and derman. I think I can read any bill hat we have ever had. that we have ever had.
"Well, try it and see how you make

Mr. Williams watched him for a while, and then said: "You seem to know what you are about. If you can do this, all right, It will relieve me more than I can tell."

John did the work so satisfactorily that, at the next importation, the bill was handed to him as a matter of

One day, a month later, he was called into the office and interviewed by both the active members of the firm. The senior member said: "In my forty years' experience in this business you years experience in this ousiness you are the first boy who has seen his opportunity and improved it. I always had to do the work until Mr. Williams came, and one reason why he became a member of the firm was because he could attend to this part of the business. We want you to take charge of the foreign goods. It is an important ness. We want you to take charge of the foreign goods. It is an important position; in fact, it is a matter of ne-cessity that we have some one who can do this work. You, only, of the twenty young men we have here, saw the place and fitted yourself for it."

His pay was advanced to ten dollars a week; in five years, be received eighteen hundred dollars salary and had been sent to France and Germany. "John Grant," said his employer, "will probably become a member of the five a thirty was the same and the sa the firm at thirty. He saw the oppor-tunity, and fitted himself for it at some sacrifice; but it paid. It always pays."—Success.

Juvenile Patriots.

Juvenile Patriots.

The little Brooklyn boy who offered his entire fortune of forty-eight cents to President McKinley to buy a warship to replace the "Maine," had a predecessor in the War of 1812. In history he is known as simply "Billy," and was only nine years old. He was the only son of a widow, and the crew of Captain Decatur's frigate "United States" has adopted him. When the "Macedonian" hove in sight, the little fellow stepped up to Commodore Defined. fellow stepped up to Commodore De

"And it please you, captain, I wish my name might be put down on the roll."

"And what for, my lad?" inquired "So that I can draw a share of the

Success.



seeding for Timothy Meadows.

Timothy is a surface feeder, and hence the soil should be prepared so as to concentrate an abundance of plant food near the surface and to allow the roots to penetrate to as great a depth as possible. One of the most common practices is to begin at least to the property of the propert aure. If the field has been kept clean it will usually be in good condition for fall sowing, in favorable seasons. If not, it may be further enriched, fall plowed if necessary, and seeded the ext spring.
Timothy is often used in reclaiming

worn out native meadows and past ures, and with proper treatment very good results are obtained. It seldom good results are obtained. It seldom yields well in pastures, however, for more than two or three years in succession, unless the land is very rich and moist. It is the best plan, therefore, to sow blue grass with the timothy, and by the time the latter is pastured out the former will have occupied the land. Sowing on notice cupied the land. Sowing on native turf is usually done in early spring. The seed is sown broadcast and then the ground is gone over thoroughly with a heavy harrow. Native mead-ows on low, rich soil, that have be-come thin from continuous close cut-ting, may be very materially strength-ened by the addition of a little timothy in this manner.

Take Good Care of Farm Tools.

During the time of use many tools have to be left in the field exposed to sun and rain for days at a time, but when not in use they should be shel-tered. And later in the season, or dur-ing the winter, each tool should be examined and put in order for the com ing spring. A good method to pursue is, as soon as the hurry of work is over in the fall, to inspect each tool, and, if a plow or cultivator, to scour the points, etc., tighten the nuts, put in new bolts, if necessary, and then with warm linseed oil brush over the cuties implement exprings and wood. with warm inseed oil brush over the entire implement, castings and woodwork. When spring time comes there is no guess work about the tools. They are ready every time. A farmer can do much repairing himself, if he tries, and with but few tools. A small stock of bolts and screws should be kent on hord and a few rights of small stock of bolts and screws should be kept on hand, and a few sticks of choice timber for emergencies. The butt of that young hickory or oak cut last winter, had it been put in some dry place, would have been the thing for some of our repairs and better timber than is often found at the shops. You wanted a short whiffletree last year when you cultivated corn. Make one now and get it ironed while work is not pressing. Take it to the work is not pressing. Take it to the blacksmith when you take the teeth from the spike-toothed harrow to be sharpened and do not put it off until spring time.—J. M. Bowerman in Agriculturalist.

Best Time to Cut Timber.

Best Time to Cut Timber.

A timber cut for purposes where durability is a consideration is worth from two to four times as much if cut between July 15 and Aug. 15, as the same would be if cut in January to April. If a tree is cut after the starch which enters into its chemical composition has changed to sugar, say in March, the worms, being very fond of this sweet, become destructive to the wood; but if cut in July, after the completion of the spring growth, there wood, but it cut in July, after the completion of the spring growth, there is no sugar in the sap or wood and they seek some more savory food. Another reason is because if cut when the sap is rich in sugar the fer-

mentive process changes the sugar into an acid, which is the very first stage of decay, and if decay is thus early initiated is it any wonder that posts and ties do not last as they would if cut when these conditions could not ossibly exist?

possibly exist?
Timber land cut off in from January to April will sprout and grow again, because the sap at this season of the year is rich in sugar, to reproduce the leaves, which are the lungs as well as digestive organs of vegetation, but if cut the last of July or the first half of August dies because deprived of both. This idea is valuable to those who wish to destroy certain kinds of trees or to clean up brush land.—Dr. J. F. Sanborn in Agriculturist. J. F. Sanborn in Agriculturist.

Make the Hen Hunt for Food.

When the fowls are fed in a manner to save labor for the owner the flock toop ceases to pay. This is especially true when grain is put in a trough and placed where the fowls can eat at will They will not seek food, but will keep their crops full, getting heavier every day and laying but few eggs. By keeping grain before the hens the cost of the food is also increased. Whenever one begins to save tabou in that manner he demonstrates that cooner or later he will become disgusted and abandon poultry altogether "So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," answered he.
Pleased with the spirit of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list. After the prize was taken, Decatur called up the little sallor-boy.

"Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her in safe, will be about two hundred dollars. What will you do with 147"

**Sooner or later he will become disguster of and abandon poultry ultogether. It has always been a custom to associate the hens with plenty of grain, but the use of grain depends on the season of the year. During severe cold weather when the heat must be created to combat the low temperature, grain should be an important portion of the ration, but at all times it should be /glren at regular hours and in condred dolars. What will you do with if?"

"I'll send one-half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school."

Delighted with the spirit of the lad, the commodore took him under his inmediate protection, and obtained for him the bertile of a midshipman—success.



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WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1898.

Boss Hanna has been appealed to by Mr. McKinley to save the House by the same methods he carried the Presidential election—the unlimited washington preparing to make assessments on the men who put up the boodle in '96. Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional degrading such a scandalous scheme. Campaign Committee, told Mr. Mc-Kinley that unless something was spectacle which Fran done at once the Democrats would in the Dreyfus case." House. That is why Hanna was telegraphed for. If money can elect a majority of the digraphed for. If money can elect a majority of the House, Hanna is goung to do it, unless the men who contributed more with the digraphed for the House, Hanna is goung to do it, unless the men who contributed more with the following the fol

At the present rate of progress Mr. McKinley's commission will not get through investigating the War Department by the time the Presidential partment by the time the Presidential campaign opens. A week ago the commission was organized, and not a line of testimony has been taken; in fact, a majority of the Commission have been away from Washington nearly all of this week. They say the taking of testimony will be started next week. The kick against making the investigation secret has caused the the investigation secret has caused the commission to modify its original in-tention so far as to agree to allow representatives of the press associa-tions to be present when testimony is being taken.

Democrats who attended the New York State Democratic Convention say that Roosevelt's defeat is assured, and that his nomination will help the and that his nomination will neep the Democratic candidates for Congress. They are calling "Teddy" a "dime novel candidate," a "comic valentine," a "man full of grit, nerve and wheels," and other picturesque things. The German vote will go almost solidly to the Democratic ticket, and The German vote will go almost solidly to the Democratic ticket, and many other Republicans will refuse to vote for a tax-dodger, as Roosevelt bas acknowledged himself to be. Some of the old Blaine men will also knife him.

"Little Billy" Chandler dropped out a somewhat remarkable interview. He began by admitting that many mistakes were made in the conduct of the war, and excused Alger, placing all the blame on the army officers tion would still be needed, to inform who are at the head of the various the country of the names of the mea bureaux of the War Department But the most extraordinary portion of this interview was its closing para-graph, which means, if it means any thing, a notice served upon Mr. Mc-Kinley's investigating commission that it must not expose mismanage ment. The paragraph closes with The paragraph closes with

Boars the Signature Charff Flitchers,

mission not to find out anything discreditable: "The whole world looks on with wonder and admiration and recognizes the United States as again one of the great powers of the earth. Shall we refuse this position and dishonor and disgrace ourselves by demonstrating that we did not know to make war; not even how to transport our men and supplies; to locate our camps; to subsist our armies and degrading such a scandalous scheme. We should take warning from the spectacle which France now presents ing to do it, unless the men who contributed money for him to use two years ago go back on him.

That there will be an extra session of the next Congress next Spring is the opinion of many, because it is doubtful whether it will be possible to get all necessary legislation put through during the short session of the present Congress, but it is not true that the Democratic leaders intend to try to force an extra session if they elect a majority of the next House. On the contrary, it is the desire of the Democratic leaders to avoid an extra session of Congress.

Representative Bailey, of who is now on a stumping tour, said on this subject before he left Washington: "As a matter of party politics, if we succeed in getting control of the next House, as I firmly be-lieve we will, I hope that we may be lieve we will, I hope that we may able to avoid an extra session of Cop-able to avoid an extra session would be gress. An extra session would be full of danger to our party and might lose us the Presidency in 1900."

The navy conducted its side of the war in a manner so satisfactory that it is not likely that any proposition will be made in Congress to investifrom private individuals and corpora-tions by the Government. It is ad-mitted by officials that extravagant prices were paid for a number of vessels, but they say that the Govern-ment was bound to have the vessels and had to submit to the extortion of the owners. Even if this were known to be true, such an investiga-tion would still be needed, to inform and corportations which took advantage of the necessities of the Government to rob the country

The remains of Christopher Col umbus have been exhumed at Havana and will be taken back to Spain be-fore the island is finally evacuated by the Dons

