

DISCLAIMED THE STAGE.

Bernhardt Says She Was Born To Be a Painter and Nothing Else.

It seems to be given to few mortals to succeed in the line of life which they most love. Even the greatest actress of her time, Bernhardt, named of the public the divine, says: "I have never thought that I was born to be an actress. I was born to be a painter and nothing else. Of all things in this world I love painting best. Circumstances made an actress of me; first, a very poor actress, for all the critics could not have been mistaken, and there was not one who did not join in my condemnation. Then I sank into comparative obscurity, but I worked. What was before me I did not like, but I would not consent to being a failure."

The real genius is the one who is strong to conquer environment, and so, because the little, thin, red haired girl made up her young mind to do the best she could with a profession not wholly congenial, Mme. Bernhardt is such a Camille, a Theodora, Fedora, Cleopatra, Adrienne, Izeyl, Donna Sol, Marie de Neuberg and Lorenzaccio as the world never saw before. The story of Bernhardt is familiar—how she trembled before the tribunal of the Comedie Francaise, and afterward became its chief glory and in grande tragedienne. Her eccentricities, her violent outbursts of temper, her brusquerie and her fine diplomatic feeling,



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A Perfect Hostess.

A woman may possess wealth untold, she may have the kindest of hearts and the brightest of minds, but unless she has absolute control of her feelings there will be some time in her career as hostess that she will display annoyance or flurry, and the contagion spreading to her guests, will cause an otherwise successful entertainment to die out in undisguised failure. A model hostess must to all appearances be made all of good humor so far as disagreeable happenings are concerned. Even though a guest or careless waiter inadvertently breaks a bit of china which can never be replaced, she must smile on as though the loss of the entire set would but emphasize the pleasure of the evening. Her well bred calm inspires her guests with a feeling of confidence, and though in her heart she may be very furious about certain important details of her dinner or dance, if she does not show her anxiety everything will pass off to a happy conclusion. A hurried hostess or nervous host, whose countenances but sadly conceal the worry they feel, can do more toward making the guest uncomfortable than if the soup were served stone cold and the salad dressing were ruined by a too bountiful quantity of vinegar. An imperturbable calm and a ready tact are the two important factors in the making of a model hostess. Secure those and you need never fear for the success of any of your entertainments.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How to Make Your Canary Happy.

A lady of our acquaintance, suspecting her canary might have lice, took it, in the early evening, after it had gone to roost, and sprinkled it well with the insect powder usually sold at bird stores. She then covered the top of the cage with a towel. In the course of the evening she picked one hundred and fifteen lice from the towel. She made that bird happy by killing one hundred and fifteen lice that were living upon it. We have found by experience that nothing adds more to the happiness of our canaries than to buy little ten cent mirrors and hang them on their cages in such a position that neither the sun nor light shall dazzle the birds. They apparently take as much pleasure in looking at their pretty selves as any young lady or gentleman who reads this article.—Dumb Animals.

For Bottles When Traveling.

Bottles of medicine, hair wash or scent are, troublesome things to pack, and there is always the danger, on ar-

iving at one's destination, of finding that a treacherous cork has come out (even if the bottle remains uncracked), and the contents run out, to the sad detriment of the garments, etc., in the trunk.

A cylindrical tin can always be obtained, and in most houses there is a store of the thick fluted paper which chemists use when their bottles have to be made up in packages.

Cut the bottle paper to fit the inside of the tin, with a disc of the same for the bottom; fasten it in with glue or gum, and you soon have a safe receptacle for your bottles and pots.

Don't Carry Coarse Handkerchiefs.

The fresh, dainty-looking girl or woman suggests delicate lingerie, and a discrepancy between outward fineness of raiment and underneath coarseness of texture gives the discoverer a distinct shock. This includes the matter of handkerchiefs as well as lingerie. Carrying a coarse quality embroidered handkerchief is a vulgarity no refined woman should be guilty of. If expense is an object the plainest possible bit of linen should be selected. Few things disgust a refined hostess as much as the common handkerchiefs occasionally found in drawing rooms after a crush of the well-dressed. The glove, the shoe, the lingerie and the handkerchief are unerring indicators as to the possession of elegance or the lack of it.

Women as Railway Guards.

Russia is not generally looked upon as a progressive country, but, so far as women are concerned, they certainly do keep abreast, if not a little ahead, of the times. The latest step forward taken by Russian women is to become railway guards. With the female porter or signal woman France has already made us acquainted, and a very quaint figure she cuts. The new field of labor upon which more or less fair Russian has entered seems a little odd at the first glance, but a moment's consideration will show it to be a not inappropriate calling after all, since the duties of the female guard are confined to attendance upon the compartments reserved for ladies.

Creamed Eggs for Breakfast.

A nice breakfast dish is creamed eggs. Line the bottom of a hot dish with slices of fresh toast. Slice the whites of a dozen hard-boiled eggs over this. Melt the yolks through a sieve and put over the whites. Make a cream sauce as follows: Boil one pint of rich milk; take a heaping spoonful of flour and rub to a cream with a tablespoonful of butter and add to the milk. Season with pepper and salt, and let boil up once. Pour over the toast and serve hot.

Do not intersperse your conversation with foreign words and high sounding terms. It shows affectation and will draw ridicule upon you.



MME. BERNHARDT.

her moral peccadilloes, her artistic achievements and her extravagance, have been the talk of the civilized world. She is upward of 50 and a grandmother, but age has not even lined her face. It has been said that great as Bernhardt is, she has only two notes—a feline caressingness, which may pass for love, and a tigerish passion, which does duty for hatred or revenge. For all that, no one disputes her place as the first of living actresses. Millions of dollars she has earned, yet she has not grown rich, and probably all she owns in the world is a summer home on the rock-bound coast of her beloved Brittany.

SHE WROTE THE PRESIDENT.

Wanted Her Papa Who Had Killed the Spanish Men, To Come Home.

Marguerite, when she learned that her father was at Camp Wikoff and that she could not see him, wrote a letter to President McKinley. This letter was written and mailed without the knowledge of any member of her family. She says that it was her letter which brought her father home. The letter reads:

"Mr. President: Please send my papa home. I have not seen him since he went with Uncle Sam to kill the Span-



ish men. He has done what you wanted and I am crying for him to come home. I love him and will send you a kiss for sending him to me and mamma.

Your friend,  
"MARGUERITE WEED."  
"153 Madison ave., New York City."

A Responsive Hearer.

Guests had arrived unexpectedly at the country parsonage on Sunday morning. The weekly supply of butter had run short, so the hospitable host dispatched old Joe, the colored man, to his neighbor, Mr. Paul, whose dairy always boasted a surplus. The parson proceeded to the church with his well-prepared sermon on some of the best sayings of the great apostle, and was well under way with it when old Joe, returning empty-handed, concluded he would quietly slip in and hear his master preach. Just as he entered, the preacher stretched forth his hand in a most impressive interrogation of voice and manner, and called out: "And what did Paul say?" Distinctly sounded through the church old Joe's reply: "He say, Marster, he ain't goin' to let you have no more butter till you pay for dat last you got."

"This is the fourth time you have asked me to marry you," said Miss Cayenne, rather impatiently. "How often do you wish me to refuse you?" "Well," replied Willie Washington. "I think three times quite sufficient."

BRIDAL AND BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS

The Attendants Dressed in Pairs, Each Couple in a Different Color.

(By special arrangement with the N.Y. Sun.) Materials for bridal toilets, bridesmaids' gowns, and wedding reception costumes were never before so rich and varied as they are to-day. Ivory satin duchesse is still the favorite material for bridal gowns, though a rich, heavy, white gros grain silk, such as our grandmothers took their marriage vows in, is bidding for favor. White satin is exceedingly unbecoming to a



plain woman and not at all suited to a very young bride unless draped with lace chiffon or tulle. Gros de Londres is an old weave returned under a new name and is being utilized to some extent, and so are heavy corded silks in rep and bayadere effect.

Bridesmaids' dresses change so constantly in fashion that it can rarely be said that any one style is the thing. Usually bridesmaids' gowns depend upon the individual taste of the bride, who decides this question. Just now it is the proper thing to have th



bridesmaids dressed in pairs, each couple being in a different color. Gros grain silk, which is softer and wears better than taffeta, has to a large extent superseded this material, and of course the delicate shades are the ones usually selected. At noon and afternoon weddings, the attendants do not wear décollete gowns, though they not infrequently appear in transparent yoke and sleeves. Big picture hats or poke bonnets covered with feathers or flowers or short veils of tulle or lace are worn as a headdress.



Black silk gowns will be more worn than they have been since the time when the black silk gown was considered the swiftest of all. This calls for a return of jet, which promises to be also much used on gowns other than black silk. As a matter of fact trimmings for reception gowns and other elaborate toilets are a match for fashionable materials when it comes to magnificence. Garnitures, in blouse effects, handsomely spangled or embroidered with dazzling jewels are employed on both day and evening gowns, and the bands of trimming to match are so exquisitely wrought that they cost almost as much as if worked with precious stones.

Tailor-made gowns will be rendered less severe by means of braid and cloth applique trimmings and some very handsome garnitures made entirely of mohair or silk braid are assigned to cover capes of cloth, silk or velvet. Black chenille, with jet, or with black or colored spangles, is quite effective on dressy black gowns of a wool and silk mixture, and perhaps no color is more generally introduced into trimmings of all sorts for gowns of every style than national blue, which, strange to say, in most cases has a decidedly purple cast about it.

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WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1898.

The covert threat to re-open the war by sending a strong fleet to the coast of Spain, sent out from Washington last week, was ostensibly intended to scare the Spanish Government into directing the Peace Commissioners, at Paris, to speedily accept the propositions made by the American Peace Commissioners, but its real object is to try to make votes for Republican candidates for Congress by stirring up the war spirit among the people, and asking them to stand by the administration, because the war isn't over. It is a queer sort of voter that this sort of thing will influence. That the Spanish Peace Commissioners will quibble and delay as long as possible is the natural thing to expect from Spaniards, but every fairly-well informed person knows that Spain is just as much bound to accept the terms of peace imposed by this Government as Greece was bound to accept the terms imposed by Turkey last year. The war with Spain will not be reopened, and if there is any bluster in that direction, it will be solely for political effect.

War Department officials are unduly elated because the testimony of Gens. Joseph Wheeler, H. V. Boynton, and Fitz Lee, taken by Mr. McKinley's Commission, this week, has been of the not proven order. That is to say, neither of the Generals named were personally cognizant of any mismanagement or neglect. It is beginning to be pretty well understood in Washington that the work of the Commission is to be so managed that no damaging testimony is to be taken until after the Congressional elections, unless it shall be given by some witness who gets marked "all right" by mistake.

Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who has been making speeches in more than thirty counties, outside of his own Congressional district, was in Washington long enough this week to say that Missouri would give one of her old-time Democratic majorities next month, and that the Legislature to be elected would certainly re-elect Senator Cockrell.

In a long reply to questions asked him concerning his branch of the War Department, by Mr. McKinley's Commission, Adjutant General Corbin attempts, by implication, to throw all the blame upon Admiral Sampson for the troubles the army had in connection with the movement against Santiago. He doesn't, of course, charge that Sampson was responsible for Shafter's making the movement before arrangements for the welfare of his men was completed, but his reproduction of the following dis-

patches from Sampson, dated July 7, implies just that. The first dispatch reads: "If ten thousand men were here the City of Santiago would be ours in 48 hours," and the second: "Only await arrival of troops to reduce Santiago." By the same sort of implication Sampson is made to appear responsible for the cooping up of our troops on the transports during the week they were delayed in Florida waters by reports of danger from a spook Spanish fleet. Whether correct or not, the impression is now growing that Gen. Corbin in writing his answers tried to make Sampson the scapegoat for all the mistakes made in the Santiago campaign, taking it for granted that Sampson's unpopularity would make the public take kindly to the scheme. It may stir up enmity between the War and the Navy Department that may lead to uncovering some things which were thought to be safely buried. The public does not need to be informed that Sampson is a pet of the Navy Department.

Aguinaldo's man, Agoncillo, who has just left Washington, is as good as concealing his disappointment as a professional gambler. Although he has received from the administration neither promise nor recognition, he is out with a published statement declaring himself pleased with what he has accomplished in Washington, and announcing his intention to go to Paris to lay the claims of the insurgents before the Peace Commission, and his belief that the independence of the Philippines is assured. If he doesn't succeed in getting more attention paid to Aguinaldo's claims in Paris than they have received in Washington, he is wasting his own time and somebody's money by going over there, and there isn't the slightest probability that he will. The American Commission will have their orders from Washington long before he gets there.

Another very decided difference of opinion between the War Department and General Miles, commander of the army, has become known. Secretary Alger has repeatedly said that the volunteers who have not been ordered mustered out would be kept in service to do garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines for an indefinite period. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, who has been trying to get some Arkansas volunteers mustered out, was also told that by Alger. Senator Berry then went to see General Miles, and was told by him that it was not intended that volunteers should do garrison duty to any extent, and that he was absolutely certain that all of the volunteers would be mustered out shortly after the treaty of peace was signed.

Hoax—"I noticed you were shrewd enough to refuse Col. Buncombe's cigars. Been there before, eh?"  
Joax—"Oh, yes; I know the ropes."

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