

LANGLEY, AERONAUT.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF HIS FLYING MACHINE PLANS.

His Investigation of the Problem of Mechanical Flight—The Flight of Three-quarters of a Mile Made by His Machine the Longest on Record.

The recent determination of the United States Board of Ordnance to appropriate \$25,000 to develop the idea of Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution in the construction of a man-carrying, power-driven aeroplane is an evidence of confidence in the future efficiency of the apparatus to which Professor Langley has devoted many years that must be extremely gratifying to him.

The decision of the Board of Ordnance to institute further investigation was influenced by the value in time of war to reconnoitre the enemy's position and to drop high explosives from above, the value of which is appreciated by all strategists, and one that has led some nations to experiment with balloons, as this country did during the recent war.

When the subject was recently under discussion by the Board, Professor Langley appeared before it and gave his opinion in regard to making further experiments, explaining the workings of his own machine, and telling in the most concise manner of the progress made in aerial navigation in Germany and France, where he went last summer and became familiar with the state of the art.

Prof. Langley's invention was perfected in 1895, and a short successful flight was made with an aerodrome in the spring of the year, but he was reluctant at that time, for reasons obvious to those who have followed the story of mechanical flight from its beginning, to make his success public, and it was not until a year later that the world was taken into the confidence of the great inventor.

An Arctic expedition moving overland practically always intends to return by the same route. Even in these days of compressed foods the weight of several months' provender for a large party is considerable.

What is simply a hole in the ground is first dug—a matter of extreme difficulty at times. Then, painfully digging elsewhere, earth is brought to the surface, and a quantity of this is dumped into the hole. Ice is melted and the water from it poured upon the earth, the entire mixture freezing in a few moments into a compact cache.

With stones, ice and snow the walls of the cache are now built up, water being poured over the snowy structure hermetically to seal it. It is a point of honor, among even the poorest natives, not to rifle a cache unless in cases of the direst necessity; but the provisions must be kept safe from the bears. Properly built, the structure is impregnable, and it needs the work of pickaxes to tear it open.

It is marked by anything the explorers can spare or find in the vicinity, generally by a staff of wood. In Siberia the tooth of a mammoth is not infrequently used. Despite this precaution, however, many caches can never be found again.

If rendered provisionless in this manner, the party must resort to its guns and hunt for the musk ox, the white bear and the seal, which sometimes are in easy reach, but more frequently not to be found at all. Game in these regions is never to be depended upon.

Not long ago the German Emperor wished to have his portrait painted by an English painter, and a certain well-known artist was recommended to him. The artist received and accepted the imperial commission, arrived at Berlin, and made the acquaintance of the Kaiser.

The artist prepared for the first sitting with some considerable dread. He was conducted to a very large room in the palace, scantily furnished in cheerful splendor, where the Kaiser awaited him. "You don't like this room?" said the Kaiser, before many minutes had elapsed. "What sort of a room would you like?" "Oh," said the artist, "a small room, cosy and comfortably furnished." "I thought so," said the Kaiser; "I didn't choose this room." Then they inspected rooms together, till the artist was satisfied.

Then there came an unexpected rescue. A flock of boatwain birds, the foe of the dragon fly, circled and wheeled above the unfortunate steamer, then swooped down upon it. In a short time the birds had cleared the Kensington of the pests.—Philadelphia Times.

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING.

Easy Way to Make Accurate Analysis of a Person's Disposition.

For a little impromptu fun when a few friends happen to drop in ask each one to write any quotation that pops into his or her head and carefully sign name in full. Pen and ink are better than pencil, but the latter will answer in a pinch. If the writing is dark this shows a leaning toward athletics and a love for outdoor life and sports.

Curis and loops are out of fashion nowadays, but any inclination to ornate penmanship is a sure indication of a leaning toward the romantic and sentimental, while the least desire to shade a letter shows imagination and a tendency to idealize common things.

Writing that is rather small points to cleverness, quick intuitions, a liking for one's own way, brilliant intellect, and fine powers of penetration. Round, jolly, comfortable looking letters betoken a disposition to correspond.

With these hints in mind it will be surprising how many caps may be found to fit ourselves and our friends.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CACHES IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

Places Where Explorers Store their Provisions.

An Arctic expedition moving overland practically always intends to return by the same route. Even in these days of compressed foods the weight of several months' provender for a large party is considerable.

What is simply a hole in the ground is first dug—a matter of extreme difficulty at times. Then, painfully digging elsewhere, earth is brought to the surface, and a quantity of this is dumped into the hole. Ice is melted and the water from it poured upon the earth, the entire mixture freezing in a few moments into a compact cache.

With stones, ice and snow the walls of the cache are now built up, water being poured over the snowy structure hermetically to seal it. It is a point of honor, among even the poorest natives, not to rifle a cache unless in cases of the direst necessity; but the provisions must be kept safe from the bears.

It is marked by anything the explorers can spare or find in the vicinity, generally by a staff of wood. In Siberia the tooth of a mammoth is not infrequently used. Despite this precaution, however, many caches can never be found again.

If rendered provisionless in this manner, the party must resort to its guns and hunt for the musk ox, the white bear and the seal, which sometimes are in easy reach, but more frequently not to be found at all. Game in these regions is never to be depended upon.

Painting the Emperor's Portrait.

Not long ago the German Emperor wished to have his portrait painted by an English painter, and a certain well-known artist was recommended to him. The artist received and accepted the imperial commission, arrived at Berlin, and made the acquaintance of the Kaiser.

HOW INDIANS FARE.

DR. PARKHURST WOULD RATHER BE A MALAY.

Hon. T. J. Morgan, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Tells How Much Worse Off the Doctor Would Be If He Were a Yellow Subject of Spain.

Dr. Parkhurst of New York recently preached a sermon in which he said: "I would rather be a Malay subject to Spain than be an American Indian subject to the Indian Bureau. So long as it is an understood thing that office is spoils we may well pray to be delivered from the responsibility of governing dependences."

Hon. T. J. Morgan wrote the Tribune in defense of the Government's care of the Indians as follows: "By 'Malay' I suppose is meant any inhabitant of the Philippine Islands; and I assume that Dr. Parkhurst means by his statement to institute a comparison between Spain's treatment of the Philippines and our treatment of the Indians. I do not raise the question, would Dr. Parkhurst rather be a 'Malay' or an 'Indian'?"

First—Spain has derived from the Philippine Islands a large revenue by a system of taxation which has borne very heavily upon the inhabitants. She has sought to force from them the largest possible amount of money, and has spent upon them for their own benefit a mere pittance.

We have never regarded the Indians as subjects of taxation or sources of revenue. On the other hand, we have treated them as wards and have bestowed upon them as gratuities large sums of money. When we have taken their land it has been by agreement, and we have paid them for it large sums of money in the aggregate.

Let me give one single illustration: The Osage Indians, now living in Indian Territory, a remnant now of about fifteen hundred people, hold in common a large reservation on which they live, where they have for the most part comfortable homes, extensive farms, stocked with cattle and horses and supplied with a fair amount of agricultural implements.

Second—The five so-called civilized tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles—in the Indian Territory have for many years maintained their position as nations, each tribe having its own autonomy, its landed estate, its system of legislation, administration, courts and schools under the protection of the United States.

Third—Any and every Indian has the privilege of separating from the tribe, assuming civilized habits, accepting allotments of land and becoming a citizen of the United States, with the full enjoyment of all ordinary privileges of citizenship and with some special safeguards and exemptions which his white fellow-citizens do not enjoy.

Fourth—The United States, through the Indian Bureau, is maintaining among the Indians of this country a system of public boarding-schools at a cost of about \$3,000,000 annually, in which there are now enrolled no less than twenty-four thousand Indian pupils, who are fed, clothed, instructed and nursed when sick at the expense of the United States.

Fifth—it is commonly understood, and I had supposed it was correct, that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have been plundered and oppressed by the so-called religious orders to a very extreme degree, and that there is practically no such thing

among them as religious liberty. On the other hand, the Indian Bureau does not seek to impose upon the Indians any form of religion, but gives them the utmost freedom of action in religious matters, and offers every facility to any and all religious demonstrations for the prosecution among them of missionary work.

For these and for other reasons which I might mention I confess that for myself I should rather be an Indian under the Indian Bureau than a Malay subject to Spain.

THE SOUTH'S COTTON PROBLEM.

A New Theory to Account for the Falling Price and Increasing Acreage.

Along with the question of the identity of the man who assaulted William Patterson, with the controversy over the relative merits of city and country life and the discussion whether or not married men live on the average longer than single men or only imagine that it is longer, is another familiar subject of dispute not yet settled—why the cotton acreage of the South keeps constantly increasing and why the agriculturists of that region do not vary their products.

Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture there were made last year some inquiries into the dietary of colored inhabitants of the cotton belt. The investigation was conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural College of Alabama. It was shown by them that the average daily diet of a negro laborer in the cotton fields amounted to three-quarters of a pound of bacon, less than half a pound of flour, half a pound of molasses, and one pound of cornmeal, and that as a result of their modes of subsistence and their ways of life, the labor of colored men in the cotton belt was of such small material value as seriously to embarrass and threaten the work of the white farmers—whenever the colored men have control of the land.

Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture there were made last year some inquiries into the dietary of colored inhabitants of the cotton belt. The investigation was conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural College of Alabama. It was shown by them that the average daily diet of a negro laborer in the cotton fields amounted to three-quarters of a pound of bacon, less than half a pound of flour, half a pound of molasses, and one pound of cornmeal, and that as a result of their modes of subsistence and their ways of life, the labor of colored men in the cotton belt was of such small material value as seriously to embarrass and threaten the work of the white farmers—whenever the colored men have control of the land.

Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture there were made last year some inquiries into the dietary of colored inhabitants of the cotton belt. The investigation was conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural College of Alabama. It was shown by them that the average daily diet of a negro laborer in the cotton fields amounted to three-quarters of a pound of bacon, less than half a pound of flour, half a pound of molasses, and one pound of cornmeal, and that as a result of their modes of subsistence and their ways of life, the labor of colored men in the cotton belt was of such small material value as seriously to embarrass and threaten the work of the white farmers—whenever the colored men have control of the land.

BILL NYE'S BIG HIT.

The Audience Was Full of Emotion and Appreciation. The following is one of James Whitcomb Riley's stories of his former lecturing partner, Bill Nye:

It was the opening of their joint season; they had both been rustier during the vacation and were both brown as berries. Nye looked much like an Otello in his sunburned make-up, and Riley suggested to him the application of some "liquid white," a cosmetic much effected by the gentleman of the profession.

Nye sent for the preparation, and never having used anything of the kind before, he filled the palm of his hand with it and carelessly smeared it over his countenance. There was no mirror in his very primitive dressing room, and Riley was beautifying himself on the other side of the stage.

The "liquid white" dried out somewhat like whitewash, and when Nye appeared before the audience he was a sight to behold. His head looked like a frosted top piece on a wedding cake; his face, white as the driven snow, was expressionless and blank. The audience shrieked, and when he came off from his first selection, they demanded his reappearance.

Believing he had made a hit, he was about returning to the stage, when he was caught by the arm by Mrs. Nye, who exclaimed: "William Edgar Nye, what have you got on your face?" "Nothing but its usual expression, my dear."

"Expression—fiddlesticks! You're a fright!" cried his wife, and leading him to where there was a piece of broken looking-glass, showed him how he looked. Nye was mortified, and catching sight of Riley, just about going on the stage, he would have undoubtedly followed him on and been revenged, but for the intervention of Mrs. Nye.

His head was scraped, combed and washed, and his next selection was read without a "hand" from the audience. Moreover, the story is a fact, and not a press agent's concoction.

"Do you call this angel cake, Katharine?" "Yes; isn't it good?" "Of course, dear; but I didn't know there were any iron-jawed angels."—Detroit Free Press.

Society Women and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day. Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an endearing attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves—these are the secret of health and beauty.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY. SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash. Bloomsburg Pa.

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.

When you want to look on the bright side of things, use SAPOLIO

Rev. Hicks and some of the other profits say that February is to be the real winter month and they advise all not to be deluded into thinking that the "back-bone of the winter" has been broken because we have had several thaws. RUBY LIPS—and a clear complexion, the pride of woman—Have you lost these charms through Torpid Liver, Constipation, Biliaryness, or Nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—40 Little "Rubies" in a vial—10 cents. Act like a charm. Never gripe.—4. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Hard on Card Players. Circuit Judge Settle created a sensation in Bowling Green, Ky., by his charge to the grand jury a few days ago, and all society is a-tremble. The charge was on the subject of gambling, and the judge charged the jury to return indictments for all kinds of gambling, declaring that it made no difference whether it was progressive euchre played in the parlor of one of the society leaders for prizes, or whether it was with chips across the green cloth of a gambling den. It is expected that the grand jury will take the bull by the horns and return indictments as directed.

We learn from the Milton Record that the statement of the finances of the Milton Driving Park and Fair association shows up very creditably. The receipts from all sources for the year were \$5,609.99, which includes the county appropriations and the balance in the treasury of \$346.26 from last year. The total expenditures were \$5,254.63, which includes the payment of stockholders loan and a note in bank of \$550. The association's gross indebtedness is \$1,519, or less cash in treasury, 1,163.94.

DYSPEPSIA'S CLUTCH.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are nature's most wonderful remedy for all disorders of the stomach. The digestive powers of pineapple can be tested by mixing equal parts of pineapple and beef and agating a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, when the meat will be entirely digested. Pineapple Tablets relieve in one day. 35 cents.—5. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A Sensible Man. Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 25c. and 50c. 1-5-d-4t.

Locomotives in 1898. The Railroad Gazette says that the total output of locomotives outside of the railroad shops in 1893 amounted to 1875, as against 1251 in 1897, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The total output of cars aggregate 105,158, of which 99,809 are freight, 699 passenger, and 4,650 street cars. The past year was the best for the car building industry since 1890, the record breaking year, when the car output amounted to 103,000.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Char. H. Pletcher.