MORMON PRIESTHOOD.

Its influence is Pett in Business, in A New Australian Institution for Polities, and in Social Life.

The priesthood can always rely on the women. They have been the strength of the church, even under that system of polygamy which made them Pliving martyrs." They have the full right of suffrage, and none who is not in accord with the church authorities need look for their support. The men are subject to a constant discipline that keeps them at all times in sympathy feet in size. with the ambitions of the leaders. There are 1,500 Mormon missionaries now in the foreign work of the church, the brightest of its young men, the future leaders in all matters. They are compelled to sacrifice everything and to labor for two or three years far from home in the interests of their religion. says the North American Review.

None who goes through this experience ever forgets the power of the priesthood, and each understands that if he should show too great a spirit of Independence he may be called again to make the sacrifice. No young man In the church may be married in one of the temples unless he is faithful and obedient to his superiors, and no young woman would consider herself married in the sight of God unless she was "sealed" by the proper authorities. In business, in politics, in social life, everywhere, the young man meets the church, and he must be of iron if he dares to stand out against it. Many have done so in the past, but they have been the exceptions. Their numbers have never been sufficient to offset the church itself.

HER BRIDEGROOM'S UNIFORM.

She Wanted It to Be a Combina tion of an Admiral's and a General's.

One of the young gentlemen who have just been appointed in the regular army was married only a few weeks ago, and his bride takes a great deal of interest in his uniform. He left his measure with a military tailor here the other day, and the next afternoon when she was out shopping she dropped in every 24 hours from London to the provto give some instructions as to the man. inces. That was in the days of the early ner in which it was to be trimmed, says Stuarts. a Washington letter in the Chicago Rec-

She told the tailor she did not like the ordinary uniform of a second lieutenant and desired to have her husband's different. She wanted to have four bands of gold braid around the sleeve, like Admiral Schley has on his, and after critically examining all the shoulderstraps she instructed the tailor to put on her husband's coat a pair that had silver birds embroidered on them. because they were prettier than any of the rest.

The tailor tried to advise her that the regulations did not permit a second lieutenant to wear the insignia of an admiral of the navy or those of a colonel in the army, but she declared that if he would not make that uniform the way she wanted she would have her husband patronize somebody else.

PRAIRIE GIRL'S WEDDING.

She Seldom Takes a Trip, But Goes Direct to Her New

As the prairie girl has grown up with her training along practical lines, so she asks only of her lover that he shall be manly and true, writes Charles Moreau Harger, of "A Girl's Life on the Prairie," in Ladies' Home Journal. "Thousands of acres of land do not make a fortune, and social degrees are practically unknown. The wedding is nearly always at the bride's home. Not once in threescore times is it at the church. The near relatives and a few dear friends are the guests. The bride's white wedding gown is simply made. Bunches of goldenrod or roses deck the little parlor or sitting-room, and from the organ comes the wedding march. Seldom does a groomsman or a bride's attendant take part in the ceremony, and more seldom is there a reception afterward. Fortunate indeed are the bride and groom if they can escape a vociferous serenade, for the charivari and the bombardment of rice and old shoes are well-established customs on the plains. The papers usually add to the story of the marriage: "After the wedding supper and congratulations the happy couple drove to their own home, which had already been fitted up for their occupancy."

CAPTURING STURGEON.

Mounted Russian Cussneks Fish Through the Ice of Swift Rivers.

To fish while mounted on the back of a horse probably would be beyond the capacity of gentle Izaak Walton of delightful memory, yet that is the way sturgeon is captured in the frozen rivers of the Ural mountains. Russian Cossacks fish in large bands, says a foreign paper. They gallop along until they reach the point in the rivers where the current has its swiftest flight, There they dismount and cut into the ice until they have cleared a small pool of water which extends across the rapid current almost from one bank of the river to the other. A net is then sunk to the bottom of the stream and stretched across it at the open pool so that not a single fish can swim beyond its meshes. Then the horses are mounted and the Cossacks turn back and ride along the edge of the river for about four or five miles. Then the band wheels about and gallops rapidly along the lee-covered stream, making a picture that would delight a Schreyer or a Fromentin. The loud cannonade caused by the beating of the horses' hoofs on the surface of the ice terrifies the sturgeon and they swim quickly in swarms into the net that walts their capture.

LIVING IN A SUN BOX.

the Treatment of Consumption.

In two Australian towns away up in the mountains there are now institutions for the treatment of consumption by the "new method." which calls for little beside fresh air and food. The "sun box," which the Australian doctors consider essential, is described by the Melbourne Argus as a frame structure, open at the top, about six by ten

"Why, I lived in a sun box for yeara when I first came to the country, but we used to call it a hut in those days!" some readers will be ready to exclaim.

There is this difference, however, between a hut and a sun box, that the former is a fixture, unless a bush fire or a hurricane comes along, whereas a sun box should be constructed on a pivot, or, failing that, on wheels, so that its front may be readily turned away from the wind. The reason is that while fresh, pure air and sunlight mean renewed health to the consumptive patient, the wind is injurious.

If you have no sun boxes, the patient must be taken indoors whenever the wind blows, but, given your sun box to present its back to the wind, no matter what quarter it comes from, and the patient may remain in it all day.

In each of these boxes two or three patients are placed on mattresses, and there they lie all day long and drink in the pure mountain air. If they are weak their food is taken to them, otherwise they get it in the home.

Photographs show the treatment being carried out right among the gleaming mountain snows-with the convalescent patients engaged in snowballing!

FIRST DAILY WAS WRITTEN.

London's Earliest Newspaper Was in the Manuscript of Its Correspondents.

It has been discovered that what may be called the first daily newspaper was a manuscript letter written by salaried correspondents and forwarded to them

During the commonwealth these London letters were printed in type and sirculated in large numbers. Even so long ago as 1680 the law of libel was such as to be characterized by Judge Seroggs as making any newspaper publication illegal and tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was one of the early journalists, his paper being called the Review. Then there was Tutchin, whose weekly publication, the Observer, cost, according to evidence he gave in a court of justice, half a guinea to print, though the typesetter evidently raised his price to 20 shillings. The Observer had a certified circulation of 266 copies.

Afterward there came the Grants, Steele, Addison and Johnson, who might have lived in the vicinity of Grubb street, but were court favorites for all that.

The Times employed the first foreign correspondent in the person of Henry Crabb Robinson, and succeeded in "scooping" the government itself in the news of the battle of Waterloo.

A GREAT MAN.

He Was Known Only as "Blooker" When His Identity Was Discovered.

Talking about bishops, the other afternoon a distinguished, stately man, clad in the garb of a minister, was over at the fish commission spending a half hour in watching the gyrations of the specimens in the tank, says the Washington Post. One of the scientists of the institution, a young ichthyologist, whose papers on the subject of deep sea investigation are attracting attention throughout the world, happened, in passing by the tank, to notice the minister. He studied the stately visitor for a minute, and then walked up to

"Am I right," he inquired, "in supposing you to be Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Episcopal bishop of

"You are," replied the stately man, regarding his questioner wonderingly. "Well, then, hello, 'Blooker!' " said the scientist, jovially, holding out his

"Why, hello, there, Charlie!" warmly replied Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Episcopal bishop of Brazil, squeez-

ing the young scientist's hand. Diagram: The two men had been chums in a boarding school down in Virginia when they were boys, and they hadn't seen each other since. The bishop's nickname among the boys was "Blooker."

The Czar as a Boy.

The ezar was taught English, which e speaks without any accent, by a Mr. Heath, a gentleman who was very fond of boxing. An interesting picture is given by a French writer of the early life of the young ruler of the Russians. Nicholas and his brothers were brought up with very little ceremony, though they were well educated, particularly in religious matters. But their Sundays were not passed in a fashion which the old Puritans would have approved of, for on that particular day they entertained at dinner their boy and girl friends, and very lively these banquets were. The manners at the table of the future ezar and his brothers and friends remind one rather of the days of Peter the Great and the way in which that monarch "carried for we are told that "there was no end to the tricks the host and their small guests played. From end to end of the table there used to be continuous firing of bread pellets, which were per-petually striking princely noses or ent occupant of the throne has a family petually striking princely noses or landing in royal mouths."

BELIEVES IN HEREDITY.

ing Proof of It Every Day.

"Do I believe in heredity?" said a well-known local professional man to the Cleveland Plain Dealer man. "Of course I do. I believe in it good and strong, two. Why, I have a living proof of the theory right before me every blessed day. My own son. Yes, that's right. He's a chip of the old block.

"You see, I like to get out in the yard -I have a pretty fair-sized one-with mower, and tidy things up a little, I don't hanker particularly after the job. but I know the exercise is just what I need and I do it. Of course, I'd be glad to have my son help me a little-he's a strong, lusty fellow, but do you suppose can get him to touch a tool? Why, he hides when he hears me coming to call him. That's right. So I go out alone and putter around, and every time I France good specimens may be sethink of his dodging me I laugh till I

"You see I was just like that when I was a youngster! My dear old dad would say: 'Come along, boy!' but do you suppose I came? Not much. I meaked and hid and made myself scarce every time I saw him start for the gar-And he had to go out and do the work alone.

"I only hope that my boy will have a boy of his own some day who will serve him the very same way. And I'll bet you something handsome he will. It's according to the rules of eternal equity that he should.

"Yes, sir, I'm a firm believer in heredi-

A NAME WANTED.

Australia Is Trying to Find a Suit- There Is Reason to Believe It May able One for Her New Capital.

The correspondence columns of the Australian papers are teeming with exploratory work which has been carnovel and original suggestions for the ried on in the Philippine islands, says style and title of the federal capital of the Engineering Magazine, the minerthe early future. "Cooktown" is pro- als that can be profitably exported are posed as a posthumous compliment to best known. Mr. George F. Becker in Capt. Cook, the Columbus of the Aus- his recent investigation has given a tralian seas. "Ophir," the Biblical golden city," is also considered appropriate, as gold is a principal Australian product. "Augusta," the name of the firstknown settlement on the site of London, is regarded by one correspondent danao. In most cases the gold is as a capital symbol for "a noble, madetrital, and is found either in existing jestic, imperial city," says the London water courses or in deposits now de-Chronicle.

Alexandrina, Guelph, Southern Cross, Australopolis, Australburgh, Victoria Regina, Atlantis, Federal City, Queen hydraulic mining. There are no data Victoria City, Federa, Southminster and Britannia are a few of the titles culled value of any of the placers, but the from a considerable variety of epis- fact that they are washed largely with tolary samples. An admirer of the premier of the parent colony recommends is an indication of either rich deposits Reidville. Perhaps the most sensible or quite coarse gold. In the province suggestion is that of "An Australian of Abra, at the northern end of Luzon, Girl," who would leave the selection of | there are placers, and the River Abra the title of the federal capital to the queen. Her majesty has not been asked Planto there are gold quartz veins as to play this role of godmother since she bestowed the name of New Westminster upon the first capital of British Columbia, then an independent colony, now the most western province of the Canadian dominion. The present capital of British Columbia bears the queen's own name, Victoria.

POMP OF POWER.

Great Ceremony Attends the Nightly Locking of Gibraltar's Gates.

Perhaps the favorite sight of Gibraltar is the daily procession at sundown for the locking of the town gates. The keeper of the keys, looking very like a prisoner despite his uniform, marches through the town in the center of a military guard, preceded by a regimental band, which plays inspiring and familiar tunes. The keys, of enormous size, are borne aloft before him as an outward and visible emblem of the vigilance of Britain in guarding her prime

military treasure. On arriving at the gates the guard salutes, the martial strains strike up with a redoubled paean of triumph. while the great doors slowly swing to and are solemnly locked for the night. Then right-about-turn, and the procession marches back to the convent to deposit the keys in the governor's keeping, conveying by its passage an assurance to the people and garrison that tools. We are told that while a file they may rest in peace.

Once the gates are shut it were easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a throughout a wheel retain their cutneedle than for any unauthorized person to go into Gibraltar. Even a belated officer returning from pig-sticking beyond the lines would be confronted by so many formalities and the necessity of inconveniencing so many high personages that he would probably pre- with an emery or corundum wheel in fer to encounter the discomforts of a Spanish inn without.

The Naked Man's Prayer.

Hastings, England, has a free circus every day at noon. At that hour an old gentleman parades in the front garden of his fine residence, perfectly naked, except for a loin cloth, a turban and sandals. The turban and sandals blaze with jewels. He prostrates himself before a little pagoda, wherein squats an States, \$65,782,667. Australia, like this ugly idol with diamond eyes. There is always a crowd to watch these devotions. If one questions the old gentleman he answers, testily: "What am I doing, ch? I'm praying for the conversion of this benighted land to Buddhism. That's what I'm doing."

Precious Stones His Fortune. The present shah has just celebrated his forty-sixth birthday. The shah is enormously wealthy, and almost the whole of his fortune consists of dinmonds and precious stones. The royal family of Persia is one of the largest in the world. There are some thousands of about 20.

HISTORY OF THE DONKEY.

He Has a Lusty Son Who Is a Liv- In the Far East the Diminutive Antmal Has the Appreciation of All Classes.

The best donkeys come from Arabia. They have clean, smooth coats, hold their heads high and are used only for riding purposes. Many are sent to Persia, where they sell for high sums. They are well looked after and their harnessings are of the richest.

In the far east the donkey for centuries has received the appreciation of all classes. A fine Arab steed, used the rake and the spade and the lawn solely for the saddle, exists in Syria and a smaller kind is devoted to the use of the women when they wish to ride abroad.

As one goes farther east the donkeys diminish in stature, and in India the tiny animal called a donkey is used only by the people of the lower caste, Europe, Malta and Spain supply the finest donkeys, and in parts of Italy and

Although the donkey was known in England in the reign of the earlier Saxons, it was not common, for it became extinct till the reign of Elizabeth. The wild origin of the donkey is supposed to have been the koulan or onager, which exists in herds in Persia and similar lands. The skin is used for making shagreen leather. The donkey is coming into general favor abroad, and even America may soon become accustomed to seeing children driving donkey carts or invalids taking a muchneeded airing drawn by the patient little animals, which make good pets and are so much less expensive than a pony.

GOLD MINING.

Be Carried on Profitably in the Philippines.

At this distance and with the slight

very clear view of the present mineral exploration in the Philippines, and has shown that gold is found in a great number of localities in the archipelago, from northern Luzon to central Minserted by the current. It is said that in Mindanao some of the gravels are in an elevated position and adapted to at hand which indicate decisively the coccannt shells for pans by the natives itself yields auriferous gravel. In Le well as gravels, and here also is the best developed deposit of copper ores, although these are also reported from a great number of localities on the islands of Luzon, Mindoro, Capul, Masbate, Panay and Mindanao. The last island is practically unexplored and full of possibilities.

USES FOR CORUNDUM.

For Abrasive Purposes in Work on Metals It May Supplant Emery.

There will probably soon be employment for the large deposits of corundum in North Carolina, as uses for that mineral in the arts are being found. This mineral is the crystallized oxide of alumina, and, though it is essentially of India, it is found in gem form not only in North Carolina, but to some extent in Georgia, and there are valuable deposits of it in British Ontario. In Nature is an article setting forth the uses and value of corundum, and it appears that it is employed chiefly for abrasive purposes, mostly in the form of corundum wheels, which are said to be twice as effective and durable as emery wheels. Corundum wheels may be regarded as rotary files, the cutting points of which never grow dull. They are rapidly replacing files for cutting down metal surfaces, and taking the place of grindstones for sharpening is useless when it has lost five per cent. of its weight, the corundum grains ting power so that it can be worked until quite 90 per cent. of its weight is worn off. Thus, while it has been estimated that to remove one pound weight of iron with a file costs 65 cents, the same amount of work can be done about one-eighth of the time and at one-seventh of the cost.

Gold Production.

A close race is that in gold production in the United States, Australia and South Africa. Last year the United States lost the first place, but may be expected to regain it. The figures for 1898 were: South Africa, \$80,000,000; Australia, \$67,792,000, and the United country, is getting more gold from lowgrade ores, and gold is also obtained dredging machinery from the ooze at the bottom of streams. Australian gold coins originally had a greenish tint, but the silver that caused it is now extracted by a chemical process.

Ammunition for Old Iron.

A cargo of shells, originally intended for the use of Spanish guns in the war with the United States, recently arrived at Glasgow, Scotland. charges bad been extracted from them and needy Spain took advantage of the recent rise in the price of metal to get hold of an honest penny by selling them for eld iron. The shells are of all sizes.

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