

PARIS LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent. PARIS, FRANCE, July 23, 1900. In a secluded corner of the Social Economy Building, surrounded by a certain atmosphere of scholarly quiet, is an exhibit which stands unique among the contributions of the nations to the Paris exposition of 1900. It is that of the American Library Association, showing the progress and condition of American libraries. The exhibit was prepared at the New York State library, Albany, N. Y., by Miss Florence Woodworth, under the general supervision of Melvil Dewey, director of the library. The collection as a whole represents the best thought of the American library profession and aims to illustrate all types of libraries, every phase of library work in all sections of the country. Through the interest and generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie a representative of the Association will be in charge of the exhibit throughout the exposition. The exhibit occupies a space six by nine feet, which is nearly one thirtieth of that assigned to the United States in this building, and so, comparatively speaking, covers a large area. This includes seven units of installation, each corresponding very nearly in width and height to a tier of ordinary shelving. The tiers are divided three feet from the floor by a broad ledge, with shelves below and wing frame cases above, each case holding 33 wing frames. Over the cases is a wall space, finished in rich green, hung with large platinum prints of some of the larger and newest types of American libraries. The material exhibited is divided into five groups—1, monographs; 2, pictures; 3, charts; 4, books; 5, appliances. The collection of nearly 650 photographs and more than 50 plans is exhibited on sheets 22 by 28 inches, mainly in the seven wing-frame cases. Each case contains a distinct group of libraries, which may be very briefly summarized as follows: Case 1, Photographs of the American Library Association, library schools, traveling libraries, home education work, historical and anthemic libraries and national and state libraries. Case 2, Libraries of more than 200,000 volumes, including Copley prints of the Boston Public library, plans of the New York public library now building and the Chicago public library. Case 3, Libraries ranging from 30,000 to 200,000 volumes and including a wide geographical range. Case 4, some of the smaller libraries of the country, including many memorial libraries and a most interesting collection illustrating children's departments in public libraries. Case 5, the Carnegie libraries at Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Homestead, Braddock, Washington, Atlanta, etc., giving a striking example of what has been done by one man for American libraries. Case 7, Various libraries from various parts of the country. Eleven statistical charts and maps show the wonderful growth of American libraries and their increasing influence as educational centers. A map prepared by the Massachusetts library commission, the oldest of the state commissions and the mother of a succession of most active ones, shows that of the 357 towns in the state only seven are without a free public library. A collection of more than 400 carefully selected volumes makes up the fourth division of the exhibit. It is confined very largely to works on bibliography and library science, economy and history, and along these lines it represents the best work and thought and most advanced ideas of American librarians. It is rich and valuable in its specially bound collections of printed matter issued by the American Library Association, state and local library clubs, and library schools; in its statistical collections in manuscript; in the collection of portraits of officers and members of the national association; in its books and pamphlets dealing with the newest problems and latest developments of library work, that is—with home education, home libraries, traveling libraries, state library commissions, library legislation, state aid to libraries, intimate relations with the public schools and children's departments in

public libraries; its examples of great library catalogues and the ingenious American periodical indexes, the latest of which the Cumulative Index, keeps this great mass of literature continuously indexed down to the month preceding that of publication. In a word the library is simply invaluable to the student of American library history, methods and progress. The limited space allows little room for library appliances. There are several volumes of blanks showing forms used by the Chicago, Boston and St. Louis public libraries, the New York state library, etc.; examples of various methods of classification, cataloguing, charging of books, etc.; an interesting collection of printed cards illustrating one of the most useful methods of library cooperation and an attractive collection of picture bulletins, a new device for attracting attention and enticing people to read. One of the latest features of American library work and the one which is perhaps making the greatest progress today, that of the traveling library, inaugurated by Melvil Dewey, at the New York State library in 1892, is shown by the travel-stained case and well-worn books of the "Stout traveling library, No. 26," sent by the Wisconsin Library Commission, and which has been in actual use in the hamlets and remote farming districts of the state. Another branch of this same work of sending books to the people is shown by the Carnegie Home Library, which has done for the poor districts of Pittsburgh what the Stout library has done for the small villages of Wisconsin. The question of how to get the people to read good books, or in other words, get books to the people, is one of the most vital and interesting problems with which American librarianship is now dealing. The American library association exhibit not only concerns itself with the history of the past, but it is a careful, well thought out and well arranged study of the modern library movement in America, a movement which keeps America ahead of today in library methods and administration, as it has stood at the head from the first, since Benjamin Franklin founded it in Philadelphia, in 1745, the first public library.

Says Lightning Rod Man Was Hypnotist. Hiram Raesley, who owns one of the finest farms in lower Mount Bethel township, was in Easton on Friday, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, consulting a lawyer with a view to stopping payment on some sort of a note or check he believes he signed while under the hypnotic influence of a lightning rod man. Farmer Raesley tells a strange story. He says that late Wednesday afternoon two well dressed strangers drove to his farm; that one of the men walked to the field, where he, Raesley, was plowing, and talked lightning rod. The farmer declares that he refused to buy a rod, and ordered the man off the premises. But the stranger kept on talking and making funny motions. Raesley says a strange feeling came over him. Presently the agent produced a paper and a pen and told him to write his name. The farmer says he hesitated to take the pen, but an irresistible force impelled him to yield, and do as he was bidden. Raesley was found sitting in a stupor on his plow when members of his family went to the field to see why it was he did not come to supper. Raesley is respected by all his neighbors. The farmer does not know the nature of the paper he signed, or the amount it represented. These individuals are, no doubt, members of the same gang which operated in this vicinity a few weeks ago.

Coupling Pin Must Go. The deadly freight car coupling pin has run its course. The automatic coupler after Wednesday last will be a part of the equipment of every freight car in the United States. There is a penalty for using any after that date that is not equipped with the coupler and no road will receive the car of another that has not been changed to suit the law. The date for the enforcement of the law was originally January 1, 1900, but owing to difficulty about securing material for the construction of the coupler, the railroads received an extension of time until August 1. There are about 1,300,000 freight cars in the United States, which will be effected by the operation of the law, and whose coupling facilities will hereafter be as smooth as that of passenger cars. The cost to the combined railroad companies to make the change will be about \$35,000,000. The average cost per car of the new equipment will be \$25. With air brake attachments the cost will reach \$75 per car. These air brake attachments are required by the law which became effective August 1st, but it is likely that not more than fifty cent. of the cars will have them. A technicality in the provision pertaining to the air brakes has been seized by the railroads as a basis for procrastination about installing them.

SOCIETY OF BOXERS.

Originally It Was a Lawful and Patriotic Organization.

Former German Minister to Peking Writes About the Genesis of the Revolutionary Movement in the North of China.

Herr Moritz Von Brandt, former German ambassador at the court of Peking, has just written a clear account of the Chinese Boxers. "The word Boxers," he says, "is either an erroneous translation of the Chinese name of that society or is a pun upon that name. The Chinese name is Taichuan, which means the Society of Confederate Patriots. Chuan, however, also means fist. It is absurd for the Novoe Vremya to assume that the men are called Boxers because they constantly practice athletic exercises similar to those of the German turn-of-arms, but it is quite possible that Englishmen have given them the name Boxers because they spend much of their time at athletic exercises. The motto of the society is: 'Support the government; drive out the foreigners,' and therefore it cannot be charged with being hostile to the government. One can readily understand, however, how the attitude of foreigners in and toward China, combined with a frequently published report which seemed to imply that the integrity of the empire was in danger, may have given birth to a wave of patriotism the result of which may be seen in the assaults on the two things which the Chinese regard as the most important factors of foreign influence—namely, church missions and railroads. "It must not be forgotten that for many years the English Protestant

Canton for the purpose of welcoming Englishmen. "It is quite probable that the Chinese government is not displeased at the movement which has been started by the Boxers, since her aim ever is to convince foreigners that there are difficulties and dangers to be encountered by those who would recklessly interfere with China. "It is also, however, probable that the movement has now become more powerful than is pleasing to the government, and has even become a thorn in its side. In China there is always the danger that an insurrection which is not quickly suppressed will become so great as to threaten the peace of the empire. Between the years 420 and 1644 China witnessed four great revolutions, and since the latter of these years she has passed through four other great ones, as well as countless small ones. For this reason the Chinese are wont to regard such incidents with a sort of equanimity and to deal with them after their own fashion. "Has More Money Than Sense. Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Derby, Conn., a millionaire in her own right, has become a stenographer at a small salary, believing that it is the duty of every woman to work.

A Man Without a Country. The next time Mr. Aster tries to break into high society he will, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, have a competent chaperon. "MY OWN SELF AGAIN." Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham, Follows Her Advice and is Made Well.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For nearly two and one-half years I have been in feeble health. After my little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and am almost insensible at times. I also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.



PRINCE TUAN OF CHINA. (Chief of the Boxers and Arch Enemy of All Foreigners.)

Missionaries in China have been pursuing an extremely risky and regrettable policy. The originator and leader of the Tai-Ping insurrection was a pupil of the English missionary, Roberts, and, though there is no proof of any direct connection between the doctrines taught by the missionary and the insurrection of Hung, there is nevertheless no doubt that a large number of English missionaries, including Roberts himself, sympathized with the Tai-Pings almost to the end of the uprising, and even expressed their sympathy publicly. "During the unfortunate and impracticable reform movement of 1898 English missionaries also played a leading part, just as they did recently, their zeal being manifested in an endeavor to show that every movement in China, even though it may have no political significance, is directed against the empire. For this reason, it is not to be wondered at that hatred and mistrust of England should manifest themselves by many tokens, both great and small, and there will be less surprise if we bear in mind the fact that most Chinese men are naturally disposed to hate and mistrust England, and that as far back as 1842 a league was formed in



Have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

LACKAWANNA DIVISION. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for station names and times for various routes including Lackawanna and Bloomsburg divisions.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

Table with columns for station names and times for Philadelphia & Reading Railroad routes.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 28, 1900.

Table with columns for station names and times for Pennsylvania Railroad routes.

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Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg. The best and the cheapest



Keifer's Meat Market

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Bologna, Sausage, Ham, Bacon, Scrapie, Vienna Sausage, Tripe, Boiled Ham, &c. All meats fresh and clean, and prices right.

J. E. KEIFER, Centre Street Market.

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Capwell's

MARKET SQUARE GALLERY, Over Hartman's Store. 1712-21. Seventeen years' experience.

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New sample rooms, large and convenient. Recently papered, painted and re-furnished. Everything up to date. Excellent facilities for traveling men. Good table. 53 C. B. ENT, Proprietor.

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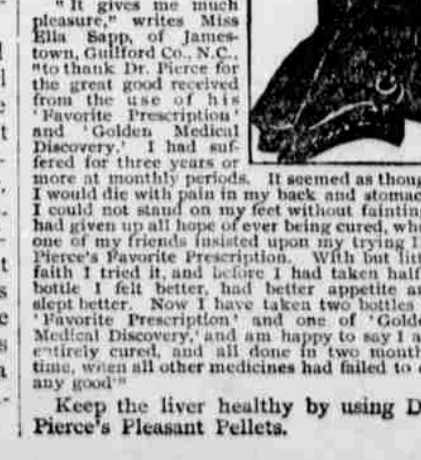
The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 30,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, inventions, decisions in leading patent cases, etc. This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

An Old House in New Quarters.

James Reilly has moved his Barber Shop to the Central Hotel, room recently used as a parlor, on first floor. Newly furnished. Expert workmen. Give us a call. 4-5-14

Fainting Spells

Are peculiar to women. Men rarely faint. Many women are liable to what they term "fainting spells," and this liability is always most marked at the monthly period. This alone is sufficient to connect the "fainting spell" with a deranged or diseased condition of the womanly organs. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and stops the drains which weaken the body. It could not stand on my feet without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of "Favorite Prescription" and one of "Golden Medical Discovery," and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good. "Keep the liver healthy by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets."



\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is arrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



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A good looking horse and poor looking harness is like a well dressed man in a torn coat. Eureka Harness Oil is the only oil that will keep your harness in good condition. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last. Give your horse a chance!



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ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 6 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.