

READY FOR A FIGHT

United Mine Workers Laying by Funds.

STRUGGLE TO OPEN IN WEST VIRGINIA

Largest Labor Organization in the World in a Better Position Than Ever Before to Hold Out For Recognition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—The United Mine Workers of America, whose national offices are in Indianapolis, have for some time been making preparations for trouble in both the Pennsylvania anthracite region and the bituminous fields of West Virginia and Virginia, and it is said the organization is in a better position than ever before to make a fight for recognition.

The January convention of the miners in Indianapolis empowered the national executive board to levy a strike assessment of 10 cents a month a member. The board met immediately following the adjournment of the joint conference of the miners and operators, and no time was lost in ordering the special assessment. The first returns are now coming in at the national headquarters.

It is expected that this source alone will net the organization for strike purposes something like \$25,000 or \$30,000 a month, as it is understood that over 250,000 men are paying the assessment. Last year the national organization expended \$202,000 in carrying on strikes. In addition to this the funds in many districts subscribed to the strike fund without reporting to the national headquarters. In this way probably \$50,000 was spent.

It has been evident for some time that the officials of the national organization have been laboring under an unusual strain. They feel that a critical period for their organization, the largest body of union men in the world, has arrived and that its future status depends largely on the outcome of the present negotiations in Pennsylvania and the Virginias.

If there is a strike in the anthracite region, all the members of the organization, which covers twenty-four states, may be called out, as the January convention in Indianapolis empowered the national officers to go to that extreme if necessary to bring about a settlement.

It is believed that the national organization is preparing to bring matters to an issue in West Virginia.

Guden Still Sheriff.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn has handed down his opinion in the matter of the application of Charles Guden as sheriff of Kings county against Norman S. Dike, appointed by Governor Odell to succeed Guden. The application was to compel the delivery of books and papers belonging to the office of sheriff, and the court grants the application in behalf of Guden, stating in the concluding paragraph of the decision: "It is found that the act of removal of the elected sheriff (Guden) by the governor was without jurisdiction, unconstitutional and void and that he is still sheriff."

Jap Women Start a Bicycle Club.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A dozen high class Japanese young ladies of Tokyo have organized a bicycle club, to the astonishment of the whole nation, according to United States Consul Davidson at Tamsui in a report to the state department made public yesterday. The general feeling among Japanese women as to cycling, says Mr. Davidson, is that it is an unladylike sport. However, he says that the innovation was favorably received by the men, and the Japanese press generally advocates the use of the wheel by both sexes.

Pneumatic Tubes Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Loud authorizing the postmaster general to make contracts for four years for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes. The aggregate expenditure is limited to \$800,000 per year, and in no city shall the cost of this tube's postal revenues nor shall it be above \$17,000 per mile, covering power, labor, etc.

Princely Gift to Harvard.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—George Smith, adopted son of James Smith, founder of the Smith academy, by his will now filed for probate has left \$150,000, the bulk of his estate, to Harvard university. The money is to be used in building three dormitories, one to be called after himself and the other two after his adopted parents.

Cassatt Breaks His Own Record.

NEW YORK, March 25.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad made another flying trip across New Jersey yesterday and clipped a minute from his own best time, the record for the road. He went the distance between this city and Philadelphia, ninety miles, in seventy-nine minutes.

Chinamen Deported.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Deputy United States Marshal Strum left Buffalo today with twenty-five Chinamen who have been sentenced to deportation to their native land. The Celestials will be taken to Boston, thence by boat to New Orleans and by rail to San Francisco.

A Kansas Oil Gusher.

CHANUTE, Kan., March 22.—An oil gusher has been brought in here and is throwing oil a hundred feet. The drillers have been unable to control the flow.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE CROWNS HER LIFE.

Born at Light Street, Columbia County, Pa.—Has Been a Hopeless Cripple Since Her Babyhood.

The subjoined biography is taken from the Daily Freeman, of New Orleans. The subject is well known throughout Columbia county, and has many relatives residing in this division of the state, among the number is Mrs. George C. Roan, of Third street, this town.

One of the most remarkable women in the state of Mississippi, if not the most remarkable, lives a mile and a half north of Long Beach. She is Mrs. P. H. Rishel, who has not walked a step in over fifty years, and yet she attends to all the work of her household in a way that would put to shame hundreds of able-bodied women who bemoan their hard lot and sit down with folded hands that cannot do anything for the sustenance of the body that supports them.

Mrs. Rishel was born fifty-five years ago in Light Street, a country village in Columbia county, Pa. When she was a wee tot, not yet 3 years old, she had inflammatory rheumatism, which racked her poor little body for many months. When the pain left she was a helpless cripple that never afterwards was able to walk. But she was energetic and proved no burden to the household, but a pleasure. She could crawl about the house and climb into the chairs and on her father's work table. He was a tailor, and while yet a young child she learned to sew, and sew well, and before she was 10 years old she could make a suit of clothing for her brothers, and made her own clothing. She was 14 years old before she went to school. She was sensitive, and disliked to go where other children were, and gained the little knowledge she had of books from the children at home.

It was deemed best by her parents that their little cripple Sarah, should go to school for a time at least. They talked to her and impressed upon her the necessity of education until she was willing to brave the taunts of thoughtless children and go to school with her brothers and sisters. Arrangements were made with the teacher, and at the beginning of the term, when she was 14 years old, Sarah was hauled to the schoolhouse in her brother's little wagon and carried in to the schoolroom. She had her ups and downs, as afflicted children always do, but her application to her studies and her advancement soon won for her the admiration of all her schoolmates. Her progress was rapid, and at the close of two four-months' terms she had acquired all that was to be gained at the village school. After that her schooling was at home. She loved to read and study, and supplied herself with books and with the current literature of that day, and few young women of her time were better informed.

Between the terms of school and for some time after she had quit school she continued to work in her father's shop, and when he gave up the business there was not a better tailor anywhere than Sarah Frederick. Her services were in demand by families who had not the ordinary family sewing done that any one can do, but the dresses for the mother and grown daughters and the suits for the young boys. She had more work than she could do, at prices far above what sewing women and girls were getting.

After a few years the father died and the family scattered. Sarah and one of her sisters opened a dressmaking establishment in Bloomsburg, a nearby town, and their mother lived with them. Sarah was then 27 years old. Her reputation for good work was such that in a little time it took fifteen girls to do the work, besides what the two sisters did. Sarah did the cutting and the fitting after a tailor system, and saw that all the work was well finished. Although she could not walk a step she could sew on the machine and could do more and better work this way than any girl or woman in the shop. Her system of fitting was so perfect that ladies did not have to stand for hours while they were being fitted. The cutting was by measurement, and fitted like a glove, without the necessity of trying on. If, however, there was a new customer who feared the results, she was permitted to try on her dress before it was sent home.

After eleven years of almost ceaseless toil Sarah Frederick concluded to take a rest, and on the invitation of friends in the west went to Kansas, expecting to remain several weeks, or months, until rested from the overwork of years. It was there that she met Mr. P. H. Rishel, a prosperous farmer in central Kansas. They fell in love with each other, and in March the following year they were married at the home of the friends she went to visit.

That was sixteen years ago. After three years a little son came to add yet further joy to their happy home, and in due time two others followed. Only one, the second son, Joseph, is now living. Reverses followed prosper-

ity in their western home, and it seemed as though the "lean years" were leaner than the fat years had been fat, and as though there never was going to be good crops again there. Discouraged and disheartened, they came south, as thousands of others are doing, and settled near Long Beach, where they have engaged in truck farming. They live in a neat one-story cottage, and after the day's work is over are lulled to sleep by the music of the pines about them, and when the wind is fair by the songs of the sea that is only a little way off.

Mr. Rishel and Joseph do the garden work, and Mrs. Rishel does all the work in the house. She has a chair with wheels, and pushes herself around faster than the average person walks. Her hands and arms are very strong with much use, and she lifts herself from the bed to her chair with apparent ease. She dresses herself with little difficulty, and then wheels to the low stool and washes herself, brushes her long, dark hair and coils it at the back, ties on an apron, and she is ready for the day's work.

Her kitchen is equipped with low cupboards that can be reached easily while sitting in her chair. The cooking utensils are also hung low, and a low cook table stands close to the stove. There she prepares the vegetables and meats, and wheels about and puts them to cook. She spreads the cloth on the table, and then places the dishes carefully and with precision.

The meals are not scant, nor are they wanting in variety because the "house mother" cannot walk. Dainty tea cakes, pound cakes, cup cakes, jellies, preserves, pies and vegetables are all served in the most tempting manner. If it is fried chicken she wants, it is no sooner thought than done. She wheels out on the gallery, leaves her chair by the steps, and, with a handful of corn in her apron, she climbs down the steps and calls: "Come chickie, chickie, chickie," and chickie comes, and before he knows it a fine Plymouth Rock has his neck wrung, and is being carried, kicking, into the kitchen.

Mrs. Rishel sweeps her floors, and scrubs, too, when it is necessary. She can wash her clothes and iron them, but usually hires that done. She makes the beds as quickly as any one that can walk. She wheels her chair on all sides of them, and when she is through giving the necessary touches they are comfortable and inviting. She makes all her own clothing, and most of the clothing for her son and husband, besides helping the neighbors occasionally with their sewing.

In the shipping season when vegetables are being shipped from Long Beach to northern cities by the car loads, Mrs. Rishel ties the radishes in bunches, polishes and packs the cucumbers, and does endless little odds and ends that always fall to the lot of a woman to do, and that only a woman can do.

Mr. Rishel peddles his vegetables, and days when he has work in the garden that needs his attention, Mrs.

Rishel and her little son take the vegetables and deliver them to the customers. The spring wagon is backed up to the gallery, the end gate taken out, and Mrs. Rishel wheels her chair aboard and rides in it while on her rounds.

With all her busy life she is a good neighbor and a good friend. She visits the sick, and does for them whatever lies in her power to soothe them. Indeed, her presence "doeth good like a medicine," and she is always a most welcome visitor to sick or well. To the stranger she has words of encouragement when they grow discouraged trying to overcome the difficulties of gardening in a strange land and among strange people. She has a great, big, motherly heart, and boundless sympathy for the afflictions and troubles of others. Her life is a lesson to those who would as Longfellow suggests: "Be up and doing, With a heart for any fate."

But to the indolent and unambitious her life is a living reproof.

The Past Week in Business.

Evidences of further improvement are numerous. Labor controversies are less threatening, many settlements having been effected, while others are momentarily anticipated; wages have been advanced, not only through strikes, but in some cases voluntarily; traffic congestion has subsided until it is possible to deliver goods according to specifications; aside from some idle footwear shops, the leading lines of manufacture are very fully engaged, while jobbing trade is of exceptional magnitude. Retail dealings are also very large, the Easter stimulus being felt in all lines of wearing apparel. With domestic demands so vigorous, it is especially encouraging to notice a gain for the last week in foreign trade at the principal ports.

Pressure for iron and steel has not diminished perceptibly, yet the impression is growing that after July 1st the situation will become approximately normal, and it will be possible to secure deliveries with some degree of promptness. This is the more probable as there has been a further stiffening of quotations and additional importations, which would have been much larger but for the advance in foreign markets. For some time to come it is probable that foreign commerce exhibits as to this industry will be less satisfactory, but it is worthy of note that imports are mainly of pig iron, billets and sheets, while the exports of many lines of expensive machinery and other finished products are fully sustained. Large contracts are constantly under consideration for structural material on domestic account, including railway bridges, viaducts, car shops and office buildings. In this respect the domestic consumption this year will far surpass all records. Open weather has brought

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In effect Jan. 26, 1902.

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Bellingham, Taylor, Lackawanna, etc.) and times for East and West directions.

STATIONS.

Table listing stations from Scranton to Northumberland with arrival and departure times.

Runs daily. Flag station. A. C. SALISBURY, Sup't. T. W. LEF. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Table for the Lackawanna Railroad, Bloomsburg Division, listing stations and times for various routes.

out a heavy tonnage of merchant pipe. Both at the East and West there is a little more activity in shoe shops, yet productive capacity is not fully engaged, and new orders come forward slowly. Lower prices for leather and hides may make it possible for producers to accept recent bids, in which case sales would increase, but thus far only two staple grades have been shaded. Domestic hides are dull and depressed, although competition between the independent tanners and the combination caused an advance in dry hides. Advanced wages at cotton mills means a higher cost of production, and the market has hardened in consequence. Business under the new conditions has not yet been sufficiently large to establish quotations, yet some advances of 2 to 5 per cent. are recorded. Export sales are still checked by high prices. A helpful feature is the increased demand at southern jobbing centres. Woolens are quiet, with only a fair movement of staple lines, though some fancy grades are fully sold and out of the market.

Will Use Newspapers Only. The Merchants Association of Shamokin has decided by resolution that after April 1st they will use the newspapers only for advertising purposes, and will refuse to have anything to do with "programs of all kinds, society, business, church and other directories, annuals, guides, time tables, trading stamps, premium lists, registers, tickets, cards and all similar schemes." The merchants have been obliged to take this action in self defence because they have been continually obliged to take advertising and buy tickets from which they derive no actual benefit.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Pottsville, etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for stations (Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for stations (Harrisburg, Philadelphia, etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for stations (Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for stations (Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for stations (Washington, New York, etc.) and times for various routes.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

In effect March 1, 1902. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7:10 a. m., 8:36 p. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:10 a. m., 8:36 p. m. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:10 a. m., 8:36 p. m. For Catwawa weekdays, 7:10, 8:36, 11:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. For Reading weekdays, 7:10, 8:36, 11:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. For Pottsville weekdays, 7:10, 8:36, 11:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. For Tamaqua weekdays, 7:10, 8:36, 11:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. For Williamsport weekdays, 7:10, 8:36, 11:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:00, 6:00 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia 10:22 a. m. Leave Reading 12:15 p. m. Leave Pottsville 1:35 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1:49 p. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:13 a. m., 5:42 p. m. Leave Catwawa weekdays, 7:00, 8:26, 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. Leave Reading weekdays, 7:00, 8:26, 9:10, 11:40 a. m., 1:28, 3:46, 6:01 p. m.

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS. Leave NEW YORK (Liberty Street) 8:40 a. m., 3:40 p. m. Leave ATLANTIC CITY, 8:30 a. m., 2:15 p. m. Detailed time tables at ticket offices.

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