

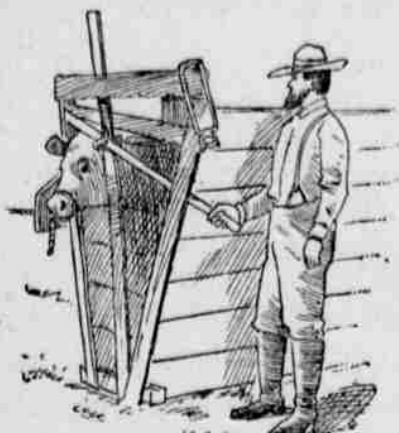


DEHORNING CATTLE.

How to Construct a Cage in Which the Operation Can Be Performed Without Trouble.

In response to inquiry the National Stockman republishes the subjoined description of a dehorners cage:

Dimensions, 6 feet long, 6 feet high, 3 1/2 feet wide at top in front and 4 1/2 feet wide at top at back end; bottom or foot board a foot wide, with seven cleats 1 1/2 inch thick, a foot long, nailed across it to keep cattle from slipping; footboard 2 inches thick and rests on three 2 by 4 cross-pieces 4 feet long. To these are bolted upright pieces 7 feet long, 2 by 4 inches, for nailers for sides of cage. Across the top cage are nailed two strips 1 by 4 inches for each set of uprights, bolted one on each side of upright. The inside of this frame is boarded



THE CAGE IN USE.

up with inch plank of convenient widths. The lower 2 1/2 feet should close enough to prevent animals putting their feet through the cracks.

On left side, 3 1/2 feet from bottom, should be used a board a foot wide and a foot longer than the cage. In this bore two-inch holes four inches from sides of board. Through these put a piece of rope and tie on outside. This loop is put over the animal's nose and drawn tight by the use of a hand spike. An upright lever is used to catch the back of the head and draw it to the left side of the cage. This upright should be a strong 2 by 4 inch, long, bolted to bottom crosspiece that holds the tops of the two front uprights in place. This lever is thrown to the right when open for the animal to enter. As soon as the head passes it is pushed to the left side and fastened as tight as required by a small iron pin slipped through the crosspiece at top back of it.

As soon as the head is fastened a handspike is slipped through the cage back of the animal and another over the neck to hold the head down. These remain in place usually without holding, the operator standing in front while taking off the horns. The smallest animal having horns up to a bull weighing 1,830 pounds has been dehorned in this sized cage. Animals weighing up to 1,200 pounds pass right through the cage when the holding lever is thrown back against the right side. Cows heavy with calf and larger animals back out of the cage.

PURE MILK SUPPLY.

Upon It, Say Sanitary Authorities, Depends the Health of Entire Communities.

In nothing that is bought for human food is the necessity of cleanliness and purity more manifest than in milk. Meats and vegetables are for the most part thoroughly cooked before they are eaten, fruits are peeled and nuts are shelled; but milk is more or less injured in flavor and in nutritive properties by boiling, and has no protective cover to keep it clean. It is therefore essential for the consumer to know the history of the milk he gets.

In view of the importance of this question the provider for the family should if possible himself inspect the dairy his milk comes from, and should satisfy himself that perfect cleanliness is the rule in every stage. The cow barn should be well ventilated and sunny, the cows should be healthy and clean, the milker should have well-washed hands, and the udder should be washed before each milking.

In many dairies and farms all these essentials are now strictly observed, and if the milk is then bottled at once and the bottle is kept sealed until delivered, one may feel reasonably certain that the milk is fit to drink. If this certainty is denied one, especially if there are young children in the family, the only recourse is sterilization. Boiling for a few minutes will kill all germs, but at the same time it kills the milk, which becomes a different fluid and, as many physicians believe, less nutritive than raw milk.

Another and less objectionable process is what is called "pasteurization," by which is meant keeping the milk at a temperature of about 170 degrees for 20 minutes, but never letting it come to a boil.

Either boiling or pasteurization will destroy the germs which cause acid fermentation or putrefaction, as well as the germs of tuberculosis; but if these changes have occurred, boiling will not annihilate the poisonous products already formed; it will not make bad milk good.

The addition of any of the various "preservatives" to milk is only an exchange of one poison for another, and should be condemned.—Youth's Companion.

HONOR FOR CHICAGOAN.

Robert S. McCormick, Envoy to Austria-Hungary, Soon to Be Made an Ambassador.

With the elevation of the legation of Austria-Hungary to an embassy Robert S. McCormick, the present minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, will be raised to the rank of ambassador, will assume privileges never before granted to an American minister to that country and will have his salary raised from \$12,000 to \$17,000 a year.

Mr. McCormick is a Chicago man and before he was given his appointment as minister at Vienna he lived in that city many years. He has a large circle of friends in Chicago,



ROBERT S. MCCORMICK. (Minister of the United States at Vienna, Austria.)

and a number of wealthy and distinguished relatives.

The staff of an ambassador is much the same as that of a legation, but there are more privileges and greater distinctions. An ambassador is called upon to do a great deal more entertaining than a minister, and is required to make a greater show of splendor and magnificence. The rank is much higher and the recognition is more courtly and official.

The elevation of the Austria-Hungarian legation to the United States to an embassy is an important diplomatic move on the part of Austria-Hungary and marks an important epoch in the relations of the two countries. The fact that there has never been an embassy is generally supposed to have been due to a coolness on the part of Austria-Hungary to the United States on account of a disturbance in this country in which a mob of Hungarians was roughly handled. The action of the Austria-Hungarian government in appointing its minister, Ladislav Mengelmueller von Hengevar, to the rank of an ambassador, is taken in this country as an indication that the government wishes all former breaches to be healed and a spirit of cordiality established.

Mr. McCormick is very popular in Vienna, and it is rumored that he has had more than a little to do with the recent action of the Austria-Hungarian government in elevating its legation to an embassy. The initiative in the matter was taken by Austria-Hungary's foreign minister, Count Goluchowski, and as it is the custom in diplomatic relations to always respond to such an elevation by a similar one in this country, Mr. McCormick will be made ambassador as soon as Mr. Hengevar is officially recognized as such in this country.

VASE FOR PRINCESS.

Rare Work of Art Presented to Princess Henry's Wife by the German Ladies of Chicago.

A handsome silver vase, two feet high, with a gold lining, was the present which the wives of the members of the Germania club of Chicago made to Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry, through the courtesies of the prince while in that city. After it has been admired for a few days at the Germania club it will be packed up and



VASE FOR PRINCESS IRENE. (Presented to Prince Henry's Wife by Chicago Ladies.)

sent to Berlin in time to reach there when the prince arrives, so that it can be given by him at once to the princess. The presentation was made during the reception at the Germania club immediately following the luncheon which the men of the club had given the prince. The vase has on one side a figure of Aurora in relief. She stands, or rather floats, in the rays of the rising sun, with ribbons streaming from her hands. Morning glories are the flowers which complete the decoration on that side of the vase. A rooster is the decoration on the opposite side. The present was not offered until after permission had been received from Prince Henry, and the cost was contributed by the women of the reception committee and others.

WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1902.

Cuban reciprocity promises to be the rock which will inevitably read asunder republican harmony and leave a feeling of antagonism between the party and the chief executive. The beet sugar senators still adhere to their position and refuse to permit any measure, granting reciprocity to Cuba at the expense of the beet sugar trust, to pass the Senate while Mr. Roosevelt insists that he will veto any measure which provides for a rebate of the duties. The testimony of Mr. F. B. Thurber that he had received \$2,500 from Mr. Havermeyer, president of the Sugar Trust, nearly \$9,000 from the War Department and various sums from other sources to circulate reciprocity literature will prove a serious obstacle to the efforts of the administration.

While the republican senators are quarrelling over reciprocity a few who are interested in an isthmian canal continue the debate in the Senate chamber but no genuine interest is manifested in the subject, except by those senators who have the project really at heart and the orators who declaim on the merits of the respective routes so to empty chairs. By unanimous consent Thursday, June 13 has been set for the final vote. A number of senators have left Washington or their summer vacations and others are making preparations to depart, which proves how little they are interested in the remaining subjects for Congressional action.

On Monday the House passed the anti-anarchist bill and Tuesday it defeated the Lacy bill for a transfer of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Representative Cannon of Illinois was responsible for the defeat of this bill. In a vigorous speech, so vigorous that he removed his collar and cuffs to facilitate his eloquence, he denounced the measure and incidentally ridiculed scientific work generally. He produced consternation among the republicans by the announcement that already the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, promise to exceed the estimated revenues for that year by \$51,000,000 and that without allowing anything for an isthmian canal and other projected legislation. Mr. Cannon's claim that the results of the bill would be increased annual expense to the government was as ridiculous as it was insincere. The real animus to the opposition to the bill was the fact that at present the Secretary of the Interior has an annual fund of \$300,000 which he distributes to the henchmen and protégés of Congressmen, who are notoriously incompetent. Were the reserves placed in charge of the Secretary of agriculture this would cease to be the case. Not only would the expense of caring for the reserves be materially diminished but it was the intention of the President to extend the civil service classification to include these employees, and the members realized that a vote for the bill would be a vote to deprive them of a large amount of "spoils." For weeks the members have been deluged with letters from their appointees protesting against the passage of the bill and many republicans admitted to me Tuesday that the love of political patronage defeated the bill. The President was a warm advocate of the measure but it remains to be seen whether he will have the courage to apply the remedy to the present conditions and immediately extend the classified list to include the present force in charge of the reserves.

A staggering blow was delivered to republican claims in regard to the pacification of the Filipinos last week by "Deacon" Buencamino, so called because of his activity in connection with one of the missionary societies now laboring in the islands. The "Deacon" who, by his own admission, holds a "fat office" in the employ of the Philippine Commission, was heralded as a typical example of the pacified Filipino and was brought before the House Committee on Insular Affairs to convince the misguided democrats of the entire untenableness of their views. However, while he tried hard to testify as his employers would have wished, he was forced to admit that the majority of the Filipinos, himself included, expected that they would, on the complete termination of the insurrection, be made a territory of the United States and ultimately given statehood and the

full protection of the constitution. Government as a colony he characterized as "government of men" as compared with "government of law" as he described government under the constitution. He predicted that a constitution of colonial government by Americans would produce results similar to those produced under the domination of Spain which had come to the islands with the most generous intentions but whose colonial administration of Philippine affairs had resulted most disastrously. He declared that he would forsake the Philippines forever if he believed they were to be governed as a colony beyond the time necessary for their reorganization as a territory. When Mr. Buencamino had concluded this unwelcome testimony he was made to feel that he was by no means welcome in the capital as had been the case before he had permitted himself to disclose a few plain truths.

The old saying that "murder will out" appears to be receiving another verification in the Treasury Department. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, then appraiser at the port of New York, preferred the most sensational charges against certain silk importers and certain government officials who had been party to the frauds. An attempt was made to suppress the charges. Lyman J. Gage, then secretary of the Treasury, discountenanced the investigation, took sides with the silk importers, discredited Mr. Wakeman and eventually recommended Wakeman's dismissal, which recommendation, as it was urged by influential New York politicians Mr. Roosevelt acted upon, but as it turns out against his own convictions. Mr. Wakeman, being sure of his facts forced the issue with the result that Mr. Gage felt compelled to resign. But Mr. Wakeman was not even content with this. He wrote to the President, who at first resented his

letter, but subsequently ordered an investigation by a man who he felt he could trust. As a result there has been received at the Treasury Department a report from this man, W. Wickham Smith, which is most sensational in its character and rumor has it that several persons will find themselves in jail and a number of reputations will be severely smirched when the affair becomes public. The Treasury officials refuse positively to discuss the report which they admit has been received but the friends of Wakeman have started a campaign looking to his reinstatement which they regard as the only practical vindication and reparation which the President can make for the injury already done by the action of Mr. Gage and himself. It is alleged that the government has been swindled out of millions by the fraudulent importers and their friends in the Treasury Department.

Hot Weather Advice is Ripe.

Now is the time when the public is served with advice galore about living during the hot weather. There is no secret about the matter. It is just as hard to live properly in cold weather as when the thermometer is toying with the nineties. The secret of life is to indulge in no extremes at any time, either in eating or drinking—especially the latter. Dress always in accordance with the season, avoid over exertion, keep a cheerful temper and fret over nothing, not even the weather. If a man arises from the table a trifle hungry and does not drink ice water by the gallon, and very little alcoholic beverages, he will get through the summer all right.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 25, 1902.

Table with columns for stations and times for various routes including Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Sunbury.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Nesquehanna, Sunbury, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Lock Haven, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In effect Jan. 30, 1902.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Northumberland, Bloomsburg, and Sunbury.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Scranton, Bloomsburg, and Sunbury.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations and times for routes including Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

In effect March 1, 1902.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG:

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.57, 9.0, 10.38 p.m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.37 a.m., 8.38, 9.58, 11.20 a.m., 1.20, 3.00, 6.55, p.m. For Pottsville weekdays 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m. For Harrisburg, weekdays, 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m. For Easton, weekdays, 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m. For Reading, weekdays, 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m. For Philadelphia, weekdays, 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m. For New York, weekdays, 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30, p.m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 7.30 a.m., and via Easton 7.30 a.m. Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a.m. Leave Reading 12.15 p.m. Leave Pottsville 1.20 p.m. Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p.m. Leave Williamsport 10.15 a.m., 5.42 p.m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.30, 9.10 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 6.08 p.m. Leave Harrisburg, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30 p.m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf. For ATLANTIC CITY—Weekdays—Express, 9.00, 10.45 a.m., (1.00 Saturday only), 2.00, 4.40, 5.00, 6.40, 7.15 p.m. Local 6.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Sundays—Express, 8.30, 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Local, 6.00 a.m., 2.00, 5.30, 7.30 p.m. Local, 6.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m. SUNDAY SERVICE. Leave New York via Philadelphia 7.30 a.m., and via Easton 7.30 a.m. Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a.m. Leave Reading 12.15 p.m. Leave Pottsville 1.20 p.m. Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p.m. Leave Williamsport 10.15 a.m., 5.42 p.m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.30, 9.10 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 6.08 p.m. Leave Harrisburg, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30 p.m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf. For ATLANTIC CITY—Weekdays—Express, 9.00, 10.45 a.m., (1.00 Saturday only), 2.00, 4.40, 5.00, 6.40, 7.15 p.m. Local 6.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Sundays—Express, 8.30, 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Local, 6.00 a.m., 2.00, 5.30, 7.30 p.m. Local, 6.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m. SUNDAY SERVICE. Leave New York via Philadelphia 7.30 a.m., and via Easton 7.30 a.m. Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a.m. Leave Reading 12.15 p.m. Leave Pottsville 1.20 p.m. Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p.m. Leave Williamsport 10.15 a.m., 5.42 p.m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.30, 9.10 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 6.08 p.m. Leave Harrisburg, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.30 p.m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf. For ATLANTIC CITY—Weekdays—Express, 9.00, 10.45 a.m., (1.00 Saturday only), 2.00, 4.40, 5.00, 6.40, 7.15 p.m. Local 6.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Sundays—Express, 8.30, 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00 p.m. Local, 6.00 a.m., 2.00, 5.30, 7.30 p.m. Local, 6.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m. SUNDAY SERVICE.

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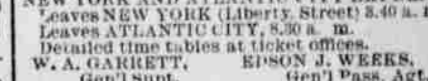
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Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back. Text: 'Only 50 Cents to make your baby strong and well. A fifty cent bottle of Scott's Emulsion will change a sickly baby to a plump, romping child. Only one cent a day, think of it. It's as nice as cream.'