

JUST ONE BOY'S WAY

THE DRAMA THAT WAS ENACTED ON A STREET CAR.

A Pocket Exploration That Held the Passengers Breathless and Proved Eminently Satisfactory to the Persistent Youngster.

When this small boy on the Ninth street car went into his compartment after his car fare, the other passengers betrayed little or no interest in him. He was an ordinary, snub nosed, freckle faced boy of nine or ten, and it seemed pretty safe to assume that he had the nickel necessary for a ride or he would not have swung aboard, and so the passengers paid little or no attention to him. The men, as usual, occupied themselves in pretending that they weren't looking at all at the good looking women in the opposite seats, and the women, also as usual, endeavored to convey the impression that they didn't know there was such a creature as a man within a hundred miles of them.

But when this small boy began to have his troubles all hands got to looking him over. Everybody, it would appear, likes to see a small boy in trouble anyhow.

The boy plowed around in the lining of the right hand pocket of his shabby little overcoat, screwing himself into many possible attitudes as he stood and wriggled in the aisle, and finally, after terrific exertion, he brought forth a penny, half buried in a lot of woolly stuff from the coat. Then he turned his attention to the lining of the left hand pocket of his overcoat. After almost superhuman difficulties, in the process of which it looked as if the boy might get himself wrapped around an invisible axis several times in such a manner that he could never get right again, he produced another penny, also plentifully wadded in woolen lint belonging to the overcoat.

A couple of elderly men who were reading papers side by side at the end of the car began to get nervous. They pushed back their spectacles and studied the boy's movements anxiously.

"Fare, there, son?" said the conductor.

The boy gazed reproachfully at the conductor, stuck the two found pennies in his mouth and continued his weird exertions to assemble his fare.

He unbentoned his overcoat by the simple process of giving it a yank from bottom to top, and then he dug into the right hand pocket of his jacket. That pocket, too, seemed to be liningless, and the boy had to grope through it like a cat clawing for the exit of a bag. At length he got to the end of it, and an expression of acute relief crossed his freckled features. The hand was wedged in so tightly that he had about as much trouble in getting it out as he had had in getting it in, but it clutched another cent when it finally made its appearance. This went into his mouth to join the other two. At this point the two elderly men coughed violently and scowled at the boy as if to say that they wished the infernal business were done with, but the others who were watching the boy's moves looked sympathetic.

The boy next began a laborious exploration of his right hand knickerbocker pocket, from which he produced and bestowed in his overcoat pocket many articles peculiar to boys—marbles, a piece of wax, a rusty looking knife, two or three printed celluloid buttons, and so on—and at the very bottom of this salvage was yet another penny. All the other passengers except the two elderly men breathed sighs of relief, but they wanted to read their papers, and yet they couldn't while this boy was engaged in his eventful search, with the chances about even whether he'd win out or not.

"Fare now, kid?" said the conductor, once more tackling the boy. The boy handed him the four pennies from his mouth after the very politely rubbing them off on his overcoat sleeve, and he said, with a very boyish grin: "I got the other one somewheres. Wait a minute, mister."

Then the boy gazed up at the ceiling of the car and studied for a moment, while the other passengers except the two elderly men, who looked ferocious, roared for him with all their might.

The boy felt tentatively at his left hand knickerbocker pocket, but it was plain to see that he knew that was no go. For about half a minute he looked worried, and the sympathetic passengers worried along with him, as could be seen by the tense expression on their faces as they regarded every movement of the boy with strained, almost feverish attention. Then the boy reached into a back pocket of his knickerbockers, brought forth one of those celluloid traveling soap boxes, somewhat battered, took off the lid, and there, buried in a lot of junk, was the other cent.

The sigh of relief that ran around that car was distinctly audible. The sympathetic passengers, men and women, settled themselves back in their seats and smiled at the boy, and two or three of them looked as if they wanted to jump up and suggest cheers. The two elderly men coughed violently again, readjusted their spectacles and began again on their newspapers.

Then the small boy sat down, took a neat looking change purse from the inside pocket of his overcoat, dumped the contents—about \$2 in quarters, nickels and dimes—into his hands and began counting it, whereupon the passengers who had been rooting for him but a moment before instantly froze and looked at him as if they considered him a bad lot and a boy bound straight for state's prison or worse.—Washington Star.

Lack of sense is too often blamed on lack of confidence.—Acheson Globe.

NECESSITY OF SLUMBER.

Death by Sleeplessness a Chinese Punishment.

"A person absolutely without sleep for nine days will die," says a writer in *Ainslee's*. "Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, but it has been proved that they do sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. Prisoners have slept on the rack of the inquisition. And the Chinese found that only the greatest ingenuity and vigilance could carry out a sentence of death by sleeplessness. This mode of capital punishment was long in favor in China and is said to be so today, while as a form of torture deprivation of sleep is considered one of the most efficacious weapons in the Chinese judicial arsenal. In some such cases the prisoner is kept in a cage too small to stand up or lie down in and constantly prodded with a sharp rod. Death by starvation, also a Chinese punitive method, is a slower process and therefore, one would think, more calculated to appeal to the oriental mind if it were not that death by sleeplessness is thought so much more painful. In the latter case the brain is the first affected of all the organs of the body, while in case of starvation the brain longest retains its normal weight and character.

"A corresponding mode of taming wild elephants is said to be depriving the animals of sleep when first caught. In a few days they become comparatively spiritless and harmless. The brain of the elephant is held to be more highly developed than that of any other wild animal, but of course as compared with a human brain can be easily fatigued by new impressions and so made very dependent on sleep. The wild elephant in his native jungle, however, is said to sleep very little—a further point for the theory of the universal ratio of sleep to intelligence. A man taken out of his habitat and placed in conditions which he never could have imagined—if transported to Mars, say—would doubtless need an extraordinary amount of sleep at first. There is the almost parallel case of a German boy, Casper Hauser, who up to the age of eighteen was kept in one room where he had no intercourse with human beings or sight of any natural object, not even the sky. At eighteen he was brought to Nuremberg and abandoned in the street. For the first few months of his life among men he slept almost constantly and so soundly that it was very hard to wake him."

The Sense of Feeling.

Some of our most important organs—for instance, the heart, the brain and the lungs—are, strange to say, quite insensible to touch, thus showing that not only are nerves necessary for the sensation, but also the special end organs. The curious fact was noticed with the greatest astonishment by Harvey, who, while treating a patient for an abscess that caused a large cavity in his side, found that when he put his fingers into the cavity he could actually take hold of the least aware of what he was doing. This so interested Harvey that he brought King Charles I. to the man's bedside that "he might himself behold and touch so extraordinary a thing."

In certain operations a piece of skin is removed from the forehead to the nose, and it is stated that the patient, oddly enough, feels as if the new nasal part were still in his forehead and may have a headache in his nose.—Chambers' Journal.

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it, the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother-in-law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill.—Kansas City Journal.

Setting the "Tip" Question.

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the state of Maine who was dining in a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid did "not include the waiter."

"Waal," said the stranger, "I ate no waiter, did I?"

And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation the subject was dropped.—London Chronicle.

The Dog That Sings and His Master.

"Billingsley has taught his dog to sing."

"Does he sing well?"

"He sings as well as Billingsley could teach him."

"I never heard Billingsley. Is he a good singer?"

"Well, the dog has been shot at seven times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Analysis.

She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?

He—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.—Life.

Uncertain Footing.

The fellow who stands on his dignity may discover that dignity is just as slippery as a banana skin.—St. Louis Republic.

In Turkey red hair is counted a great beauty, and the women dye their hair that tint.

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The ORIGINAL and MOST SMOKED long cut tobacco in all the United States, manufactured with the express purpose of blending the two qualities, that of a good smoke and a good chew. It is made of ripe, sweetened "Burley," the only tobacco from which a perfect combination of smoking and chewing tobacco can be made.

Gail & Ax Navy is known by the distinctive character of its blue wrapper (which has many imitators), it being to-day identically the same as forty years ago, and it now stands for the quality that it did then. You get the very best, and take no chances, when you buy Gail & Ax Navy.

Baltimore, 1859, G. W. GAIL & AX

STAMPING OUT DISEASE.

Pennsylvania Farmers Endeavoring to Eradicate Contagion From Cattle.

"The need of eradicating contagious diseases among cattle is so evident, and is so well understood among the cattle owners and farmers of Pennsylvania, that there are very few attempts to conceal them," said Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian and secretary of the state live stock sanitary board, on his return from a tour of inspection of the larger dairy herds in western Pennsylvania.

"Since there is no provision of law," added Dr. Pearson, "for the establishment and maintenance of a large force of inspectors of herds, and since herds are so numerous and scattered that it is quite out of reason to expect the state veterinarian to see all of them, it is necessary to depend largely for reports of outbreaks of contagious diseases upon cattle owners themselves.

Such reports are coming in every day; some days as many as ten or twelve requests for help and inspection are received. When these cannot be attended to personally a competent local veterinarian is employed to attend to the matter and report upon it. As a result of this work the prevalence of tuberculosis has been much reduced, glanders has been eradicated, antirax has been kept in check, and such diseases as rabies, hog cholera, black quarter and numerous parasitic diseases have been greatly restricted.

All of this work has been greatly facilitated and made more accurate by the aid of the bacteriologist of the board, Dr. M. P. Ravenel. Some diseases cannot be safely diagnosed without aid of such methods as can only be applied in the laboratory. The use of such accurate methods is a great advantage over former usage, and is a point wherein Pennsylvania is considerably in advance of most other states."

Very Expensive Fishing.

Constable A. A. Baker, ex-officio game warden of Sullivan county, the other day captured two men who had fifty trout under six inches in length in their baskets and promptly took them before Squire Buschhausen at Laporte. The men pleaded guilty and were fined \$500 and costs. One man had twenty-four trout and the other twenty-six, but they concluded to divide the amount equally between them.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office August 5, 1902. Persons calling for these letters will please say "that they were advertised July 24, 1902":

J. C. Cozine, P. R. DeLemey. Cards, Rev. F. V. Frisbie.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. Brown, P. M.

Health in Camp Life.

"At this season," said Murray Garde, the veteran camper of the Wissahocken, in the Philadelphia Record, "the minds of many persons turn to wild life in a tent, and they decide to go camping. Often, though, they make mistakes in the things they take with them for food and comfort. The foods they should take are coffee, bacon, dried peas, dried beans, hominy, cornmeal and tobacco. They might also take canned goods for wet weather—tomato soup, deviled chicken, potted ham and the like. For bed coverings they need a rubber blanket apiece, two woolen blankets and a hard sponge pillow. Their clothes should be old and abundant. They should take with them all the aged shoes and shirts and suits they have, for a camper is constantly getting wet, constantly tearing holes in his raiment, so that he needs innumerable changes. In selecting a site for a tent it should be born in mind that a high piece of ground, or a knoll, is needed; otherwise the first rain floods the campers out. And always the camp should be within reasonable distance of a spring, so that good drinking water may be gotten without trouble. It is best to do your own cooking in true camp style. One man each day should be appointed cook, one dish washer, one table setter, one camp cleaner, and so on. Usually, though, after the first week or two, a camp becomes careless and untidy. Dishes are not washed until just before they are to be used again, beds are not made until bedtime, and the sward around the tent resembles, with its overcoat of newspapers, cigarette boxes, empty cans and crumbs of food, the dumps down in the Neck. It is a sign, when a camp gets like that, that it will soon break up. Yet, untidy or not, it is a healthy place always. The man who lives in a tent never gets rheumatism, or a cold, or any ailment. He eats like a horse, he sleeps 10 hours, and he gets up early in the morning, not because he is energetic, but because his hunger won't let him lie abed any longer."

Atlantic City Excursion Rates July 24 via the Reading.

On the above date the Philadelphia and Reading railway will sell special 10-day excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City or Sea Isle City at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good going to Philadelphia on day of excursion, on two specified regular trains, and from Philadelphia on any regular train to destination. Stop off allowed at Philadelphia going and returning within time limit of ticket. Leave Bloomsburg 7:37 and 11:30 a. m. Excursion fare \$4.50. 7-17

On Tuesday, July 29th, the Lackawanna Railroad will place on sale at all its offices in this section special excursion tickets to New York. These tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, plus \$1.00. They will be good for continuous passage only commencing on day of sale and must be used for return leaving New York not later than August 3rd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Levati Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1902 at 9 o'clock p. m. All the following described property to wit: A house and lot situate in the township of Catawissa, county and state aforesaid on the road leading from the Borough of Catawissa, known as the "Hollow Road." The said house is 16x32 feet, two stories high and is occupied by Daniel H. Fisher, owner and contractor. Seized, and taken in execution at the suit of Clinton W. Harders, Daniel H. Fisher, owner and contractor and to be sold as the property of Daniel H. Fisher, owner and contractor.

DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Gingles, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of R. F. Zarr, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Gingles, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the office of R. F. Zarr, Esq., in the town of Bloomsburg, on Friday, August 1st, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

DANIEL KNORR, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca F. Harman, late of Bloomsburg Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rebecca F. Harman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to J. Lee Harman and John G. Harman, residuary of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

J. LEE HARMAN, JOHN G. HARMAN, Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary A. Kamezel.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Daniel Knorr, Trustee, in the estate of Mary A. Kamezel, deceased, late of Beaver Township, Columbia County, as appears on his first and final account, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever barred from coming in upon the said fund.

CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of August, 1902, by J. L. Harman, J. G. Harman, M. Hassert and others, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "Harman & Hassert," the character and object whereof is the manufacture of Iron and Steel, or both, or of any other metal, or of any article of commerce from metal, or wood, or both, and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.

JOHN G. HARMAN, Solicitor.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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