

A MOTHER'S LOVE LOYAL

"The Greatest Thing in the World." It Never Fails.

CONTINUOUS SACRIFICE

"The Hand That Rocks the Cradle Rules the World"—Sublimest Acts of Heroism, Patience, Courage and Endurance Performed Under This Guiding Hand.

A few months ago a play was announced, and its mysterious title resulted in endless discussion and conjecture. The name of the play was "The Greatest Thing in the World."

A man will jestingly repeat the old saying—"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world"—but deep down in his own heart he knows, and is even willing to acknowledge, that it is true.

But why go back to history's pages? In the poorest and humblest homes, everywhere around and about us, we see the greatest thing in the world, in the very essence of its greatness!

If a man forget his mother, surely heaven will forget him. She has watched him through his various stages of infancy; during his illness, when life has been despaired of, she has hovered over him like a guardian angel.

And then the man marries, and she who has given him her life and her deathless love is accorded second place in his affections. Does she then murmur and chafe and allow jealousy to poison her breast? No! Her love is of a divine, unselfish kind.

A mother's love and continued sacrifices are, I fear, taken too much as a matter of course to be properly appreciated. Children are not always grateful, dutiful and loving as they should be.

And yet the dearest dyed villain has a white spot, a tender vein, for his mother. He has his moment of introspection which is invariably followed by self pity, and then he thinks of a lonely grave and wonders what his life would have been had she lived and her guiding hand continued to point upward.

Or, if his mother be alive in a distant land, he thinks of her shattered confidence, her head bowed with shame, but her undying love still hoping and praying for better things, and he cannot help the pangs of remorse that, like huge ocean waves, sweep over him.

There is one human sentiment that is and ever will be steadfast and unchangeable as the "Rock of Ages." It is the sweetest, most tender, most abiding of all affections—a mother's love.—New York News.

A Woman's Club Successful. The Empire Club, of London, a sort of international women's organization, is very successful. It is a sort of general rendezvous or open house, into which visiting ladies from other parts of the world can drop and be sure of renewing old acquaintance with their English friends.

BLIND BUT KEEN.

Career of a Pennsylvanian Shows His Affliction Did Not Lessen His Business Ability.

Francis B. Kauffman, aged 41, one of the most expert blind business men in eastern Pennsylvania, has just died at his home at Leesport, Pa.

He lost his sight 20 years ago in a stone quarry explosion. Then he went into the lime-burning and cattle business.

As a cattle buyer he had no superior. In buying oxen he ran his hands over the animals and with remarkable dexterity and good judgment could select 25 head from a big drove and secure some of the very best in the lot.

When out on a collecting tour he frequently brought in very large sums of money. Each batch of money he collected he kept separate. To his partner at home he handed the receipts, batch by batch, and asked how much was in that package.

When told the amount he would promptly say: "Mr. — paid that," or "That is from Mr. —." He was always correct. He could make change in silver coins, but necessarily for the paper money denominations he had to rely on the statements made by his customers.

He knew lime by the feel of it, and was as successful at that branch of his business as at cattle buying.

ALARM CLOCK LIFTS PILLOW.

Unique Mechanism Contrived for the Convenience of People Deaf and Dumb.

W. E. Shaw, of Brookline, Mass., gave an "electrical party" recently, the feature of which was the exhibition of an electric clock for blind deaf mutes. Mr. Shaw is deaf and dumb and he was assisted in demonstrating the workings of his invention by Tommy Stringer, blind, deaf and dumb, who is making great progress in the sciences.

The clock not only tells the time, but alarms the sleeper by agitating a lever which is connected by a string to a pillow, causing the pillow to move up and down, the vibrations being communicated to the sleeper by a touch. A circuit is closed, by which an electric current is sent through a small incandescent lamp in front of a parabolic mirror, the rays of which are thrown into the face of the sleeper. It releases a spring connected with a hammer, which falls upon a fulminating cap, the loud explosion of which at close quarters is perceptible to a deaf person.

It also gives notice of the entrance of burglars by any of the above methods, by means of connection by a wire with the doors and windows. It gives indication of fire by electric thermostats placed anywhere on the premises.

PELLET IN HIS EYE.

Patient Probably Didn't Know It—Wasn't Hurt in Taking It Out.

William Akey, who lives at Williamstown Station, Mass., had a shot removed from one of his eyes by Dr. J. B. Hull, after it had been there for more than three years. The pellet was removed without much trouble or pain, and the sight has not been injured in the least.

The boy is seven years old, and the shot entered his eye when he was four. He complained a little when he received the injury, but his parents knew nothing of the accident then, and so nothing was done about it. A small air rifle was the cause, the boy having been engaged at play with two others when the stray shot struck him. It pained for the instant, but the eye soon became normal in appearance.

It was not until recently that it was found there was something in it. Dr. Hull was consulted, and he soon found the shot under the eyelid, quite securely lodged, as the membrane had grown about it. The physician says he does not believe the boy knew the shot was in his eye, for, if it had pained him, he does not think William could have stood it uncomplainingly for three years.

BIG TRADE IN ANTIQUITIES.

Italian Government is Greatly Concerned Over the Claudestine Business.

The Italian government is greatly concerned over the clandestine exportation of statuary and antiquities to England and the United States. Although there is a law inflicting heavy penalties on those who attempt to dispose of antiquities in foreign countries, the trade in these articles continues brisk. Only a few days ago the cable signaled the arrival of a large quantity of statuary in New York and Boston, which is to be set up in the garden of a fashionable dame in Newport. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that a large association of thieves is robbing many of the museums and monuments of their prized sculptures. Recently Baron Kanzler, secretary of the archaeological commission in Rome, had to denounce to the Roman police the continuous thefts of historical articles from the catacombs. Three persons were arrested the other day while coming from the catacombs of St. Ippolito, to which they had forced an entrance.

Classified.

A man in Louisville had a barrel of snails sent him from Italy recently, but the custom house officials held them up because they could find no duty to levy on snails and it did not seem right to let them in for nothing. It looked, says the New York Tribune, as if the snails would pass the rest of their lives in the custom house, but the man finally offered to pay duty on them as wild animals and the officials let him have them.

BAD COIN MACHINE REFORMS

Counterfeiting Apparatus Has Varied Career and Ends as a Hitching Post.

In the dooryard of Edwin L. Parker on the shore of Onota lake, Pittsfield Mass., stands an old counterfeiting machine, whose history dates back beyond revolutionary days, when the manufacture of spurious coin was carried on in New York and Philadelphia.

No one has the authentic history of the machine and how long it was used for illegal stamping of spurious coins before it lived down its dark record by many years of honest labor and was finally retired from active operations.

The machine was used by a gang of New York counterfeiters in about 1770 whose operations attracted the attention of government officers. The coin-makers sent the machine to Philadelphia in a load of charcoal. The machine was overtaken by the officers and the gang was taken back to New York where the plates and dies were destroyed.

During the war of 1812 the machine was shipped to Pittsfield, where Lemue Pomeroy, who made guns for the government, used it to stamp out the S-shaped plates which went on the stock of the flintlock muskets.

The gun factory burned and the machine fell into the Housatonic river where it remained some years. Caleb Goodrich then bought the machine and used it for "gumming" the old fashioned up and down saws used in sawing lumber. From there it was taken to the Plunkett mill and was used for a like purpose.

About 30 years ago it was purchased by its present owner, the administrator of Mr. Goodrich's estate. Soon after the circular saw came into use and there was no more use for a "gumming" machine. Since that time the machine has stood in the dooryard of Mr. Parker, where it has been used as a hitching post and as a tether post for young cattle.

AUTO PLOW BEATS HORSES.

Experiment Shows That the Motor is Both Cheap and Effective.

At the Chislet Agricultural association's annual plowing competition the other day, near Canterbury, England, the Ivel agricultural motor defeated all plows drawn by horses.

The motor hauled a three-furrow plow over the ground with ease and accuracy, and afterward proved that it could plow a field of six acres in eight hours, at a cost of five shillings per acre, thus not only saving time, but doing the work 100 per cent. cheaper than horse-drawn plows.

The motor was also shown to be useful to farmers not only for plowing, but for thrashing, chaff-cutting, reaping, mowing, and, in fact, for all work on which the horse is employed.

"The horse on the farm in the future will be not a necessity, but a curiosity," said Mr. Hoffman, the manager of the Ivel agricultural motor. "Our motor can do everything for the farmer that the horse can do, and it does not want feeding. An occasional drink of petrol is all that it requires."

SILVER DOLLAR IS A PUZZLE.

Boston Bankers Submit Odd Hintage to the Experts of the Sub-treasury.

Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers, of Boston, have submitted to the sub-treasury experts a silver dollar that puzzles them. Apparently it is a genuine issue of the United States mint, but no one at the sub-treasury ever saw a coin like it.

It is the size and weight of the standard silver dollar, and the obverse side, with the head of Liberty, is similar to the face of the present coin. The reverse, however, is unique. Around one arc of the circles is "United States of America," with "Deo Est Gloria" in barely decipherable letters below.

In the lower arc of the circle is the designation "One dollar," with the date 1879. The central design of the reverse is what makes the dollar unlike any in circulation. There is a small circle in the center, with these figures: ".895.8 S. 4.2 G. 100 C. 25 grams." It probably is one of a series of silver dollars which had been minted, but had not been put in circulation.

DOGS TO SAVE SOLDIERS.

Plan Pursued on St. Bernard in the Alps Proves Successful in a Test in the Italian Army.

The use to which dogs have been put by the monks of the Hospice of St. Bernard, in the Alps, in searching for lost persons and administering most urgent aid, in the shape of cordials and food, has suggested to the Italian army the training of dogs to discover the wounded soldiers and to bring to them the water and stimulants they may need after long exposure in the field.

At the recent maneuvers of the Italian army near Venice several colleges, which have been educated by the officers, were tried for the purpose of discovering hidden soldiers lying supposedly wounded in the least accessible points of the field, and wonderful sagacity was displayed by them in searching for the wounded and gently lying beside them in order to offer the cordials they carried in flasks tied around their necks.

A New Intoxicant.

Experiments made in West Virginia demonstrate that if a man eats salt saturated with kerosene he will stagger and see double. If it also makes him shake hands with a lamp post, says the Chicago Tribune, and insist upon singing his own words to "Hawatha" at midnight. West Virginia will prove a dangerous rival to Kentucky.

TWO YOUNG MINERS.

The Boys Dig Gold in Klondike to Pay for Schooling.

Wash Out \$2,000 from the Gravel on Their Claim and Return to States to Get an Education.

On one of the last steamers to leave Alaska before ice shuts in the territory for the long winter night, there returned to the states the two youngest gold miners who ever came out of the frozen north—probably who ever came out of any mining region. They have come back to school, and after school they are going to college on their own earnings.

Even in the boys' stories there are not many youngsters who are the equals of these two for grit, perseverance and shrewdness. One is 16, the other 14. Through their individual efforts they have earned \$2,000 between them in the Klondike in the last three years, with the avowed intention of acquiring a better education for themselves than their parents could afford to give them.

The two are the sons of Edward C. Heacock, of Grand Forks. Other boys long to go to the gold fields, or the plains, or some other adventurous district. These two saw all of the outskirts of civilization that they had use for, and their longing turned toward college life and good scholarship back in the states, where these things were.

Their parents couldn't afford luxuries of that sort to their children, but the boys lived at home, they were not bothered with schooling, and they received permission to do what they could toward raising an education fund.

The family was at Skaguay then, and it was summer time. The boys gathered berries and sold them. The money they earned they invested in a boat and a site by the river for a lumber yard.

They then turned their attention to the driftwood in the harbor, gathered that, and sold it. If it was useless for anything but firewood, they sawed and chopped it and sold it at an increased price.

They made \$700 in Skaguay in one way or another. Then the family moved up to Dawson. The boys made more money there by collecting lumber from the Yukon and by picking berries and selling them.

When their capital had increased a little they bought a claim on Skookum gulch. All last winter they were sinking holes through the frozen ground, and there weren't any harder miners in the camp.

They continued their work through the coldest weather, and when the spring came turned their attention to washing out the gold from the gravel they had dug. When they cleaned up this autumn they had \$2,000 and their mine still to fall back on. Then they started for the home state they had left as little boys.

They will go to school at Newberg, Ore., and next vacation time will go back to the Klondike to see how they can augment their capital before returning to school. They are probably the youngest mine proprietors under a school-master's care.

MADNESS EPIDEMIC.

Many Members of High Hungarian Nobility Go Violently Insane.

A singular epidemic of madness seems to be making its way among the higher Hungarian nobility and affecting some families of European notoriety.

Count George Festetics, the eldest son of Count Tassilo Festetics and Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, lately committed suicide in a lunatic asylum by hanging himself. He was only 20 years old.

Another Hungarian magnate, Count Szabo of Arad, the owner of nearly 500,000 acres of land, has had to be confined as a dangerous lunatic. He had lately incurred heavy losses at play, and was laboring under the impression that he could not pay his debts, and that his creditors were pursuing him night and day with red-hot irons to brand him as a swindler.

A third noble, having large estates in Transylvania, Count Estabry, has fallen a victim to mania, after a wild career of dissipation extending over several years, during which he sold every stick of furniture in his castle and every tree on his extensive estates. Now he regards himself as an incorporation of various Old Testament personages—sometimes Moses, sometimes Abraham, but more frequently Solomon.

Seek to Restore Louvre.

A movement is on foot to restore much of the lost splendor of the Louvre. Recent excavations in the garden on the Rue de Rivoli side show that about a third of the entire palace is underground. The Societe des Vieux de Paris will try to have the ancient moat and drawbridges restored, thus enhancing the majestic appearance of the palaces and contributing to its preservation.

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THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Butter, per pound... 26 Eggs, per dozen... 30 Lard, per pound... 14 Ham, per pound... 15 to 16 Beef (quarter), per pound... 6 to 8 Wheat, per bushel... 1 00 Oats, do... 40 Rye, do... 40 Flour per bbl... 4 40 to 4 80 Hay, per ton... 18 00 Potatoes, do per bushel... 75 Turnips, do... 40 Tallow, per pound... 06 Shoulder, do... 10 Bacon, do... 16 Vinegar, per qt... 05 Dried apples, per pound... 07 Cow hides, do... 31 Steer do do... 05 Calf skin... 80 Sheep pelts... 75 Shelled corn, per bushel... 75 Corn meal, cwt... 3 00 Bran, cwt... 1 20 Chop, cwt... 1 0 Middlings, cwt... 1 40 Chickens, spring, per pound... 12 1/2 do do old... 10 Turkeys do... 18 Geese, do... 11 Ducks, do... 14 COAL. Number 6, delivered... 5 50 do 4 and 5 delivered... 4 25 do 6, at yard... do 4 and 5, at yard...

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