

CARIBOU FOR COD BAIT.

Thousands Killed in Newfoundland For This Purpose.

A little schooner, bought in St. John N. F., for the cod fishery, has made a profitable thing out of her trip across the gulf by bringing to Basque Basin a full cargo of bait.

This year the stored supply of caplin, squid and other sea offal is small, and the big packing houses which control the market are setting a high, almost prohibitive, value upon it.

To good sportsmen it seems to be a shame to kill such noble creatures as the caribou simply for cod bait, but that was the material the schooner brought.

It affords a startling idea of the game supply of the old colony to learn that 4,000 or 5,000 of these valuable animals have been butchered in Newfoundland in the last few weeks.

In one instance fishermen are said to have surrounded an immense herd which visited the seashore and to have killed every member of it. There were understood to have been about 3,000 in the lot.

The hides are practically worthless in the spring. But none of the meat will go to waste, as the cod fishing disposes of hundreds of tons of it, for which, as is already too thoroughly known, venison answers very well indeed.

Just now the fishing is exceptionally laborious because of the great depth at which the cod are found. The best fish are found far down—great, large flaked, thick fleshed fellows. They are drawn up by main strength, but are usually dead, or nearly so, by the time they are hauled to the surface, owing to the difference in the pressure of the water.

Some of the men believe that these great cod are of a different variety from the smaller ones commonly caught in shallower water. They are not dainty feeders by any means. Their voracity is almost incredible. Bits of leather, marlin spikes, iron bolts, a ball of twine, leaden sounding plummet, hoofs of deer are among the curious things which, dissection shows, some of them to have gathered in.—New York Sun.

Fragile Bones of the Insane.

The attendants in city hospitals who make a practice of calving demented patients by jumping on them by Dr. Maule Smith before the British Medical Association. Dr. Smith stated that an undue fragility of bones was not infrequently met with among the insane after middle life.

The ribs, he said, were the most easily affected; then followed the flat pelvic bones, the vertebrae, the skull cap and lastly the long bones. An analysis of 200 cases from the post-mortem records of the West Riding asylum was made, the strength of the ribs being tested with the hands. No fragility was found in twenty-six out of twenty-seven cases of idiocy or imbecility. Melancholia was marked by evidences of increased fragility, and this was still more marked in the case of dementia.

By knowing that the ribs of insane persons break most easily, while the long bones are likely to be the last to be fractured, the attendants can save themselves a good deal of effort in calving their patients. The verdict of the jury should be able to break ribs, and an attendant of experience should have no difficulty in fracturing skulls. If there is any public protest against injuries to which the patients are subjected, a plausible showing can be made that the patient's ribs were so fragile that they broke when the attendant tried to lead his charge back to the ward.

Maintaining a Battleship.

In the British Parliament the other day the admiralty was asked what was the cost of running a first-class battleship? The reply showed that in the British navy such a ship would cost all to keep her in commission the expenditure of almost half a million dollars a year.

The figures given were for a first-class battleship of 13,000 tons. The wages of officers and crew would amount, turning pounds into dollars at the rough rate of \$5 a pound, to \$301,845. Victualing would cost \$72,200; coal, \$118,000; stores and repairs, \$47,740; naval and ordnance stores, \$27,500; a total of \$468,165. We presume that under the item of repairs would be included only the repairs made from time to time in a small way, and not the cost of such a general overhauling as has to be given to warships every few years.

We suppose that in our own country the cost of running a ship of that size would be, if anything, higher than these figures which we have quoted.—Boston Herald.

Anger On and Off.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant had a friend who, on account of his fiery temper, could never keep a valet. One of them remained two months and on leaving told his erstwhile employer bluntly the reason for his departure. "Pooh, pooh, James," said Grant's friend, "what if I am a bit quick-tempered? My anger is no sooner on than it is off." "True, sir," said James, respectfully; "but it is no sooner off than it is on again."

The Order Reversed.

An eastern man recently made a trip through Kansas and Oklahoma, a region that he had not visited for more than thirty years. "I suppose that you noticed many changes out there," remarked a friend. "Yes, indeed," replied the traveler; "when I first visited that country there were many red men there without a white man without a red."

How to Make Rain.

Hungary's great central plain has lately been suffering for lack of rain and the agricultural population are disquieted in consequence. At a village near Grosswarden called Rozasalva, the district judge—a government official and a man of university education, who must have taken a legal degree—convened a meeting of the inhabitants and informed them that the drought might infallibly be brought to an end if they would follow his instructions. The great bell in the church tower must be solemnly taken down from its place and deposited beneath the water of a deep well. This proceeding would have the effect of attracting the clouds and rain would result—of that his hearers might rest assured.

Full of admiration for the profound wisdom of their judge, the men of Rozasalva went to work without delay. The local clergyman blessed the undertaking and offered prayers for its success and the bell was solemnly lowered into the well in the presence of a believing and deeply impressed multitude. And the next day brought the longed-for rain.

Whether the immersed bell really exercised any sort of influence upon the clouds that so soon began to collect above it, readers of the Daily News probably will be inclined to doubt, though the peasants of Rozasalva regard the miracle as proved up to the hilt.

The Spoiled Little American.

"Complaints have been made in various hotels, both in Great Britain and on the continent, of the American child, who pervades the entire establishment, bores the visitors, interrupts the conversation at table, orders the waiters about and generally conducts itself in such a fashion as to fill the innocent bystander with an intense longing to take it out and give it a good, sound, nursery spanking," writes an Englishman. "It is perfectly monstrous that these ill-behaved, unchildlike children should be allowed to render the visits of other people in hotels intolerable, and if hotel proprietors have not the sense to make rules for themselves about children they will have to be taught a severe lesson. The English and French child is not suffered to become a nuisance to grown-ups and why, then, should the tiresome, spoiled little American be allowed to do so?"

Combined Club and Pistol.

A Chicago man has combined a policeman's club and revolver in one weapon, and the combination is so arranged that in his peaceful moments close scrutiny alone would show the officer to be armed with anything other than the old-fashioned mace. The club, which is of ordinary appearance, comprises a handle portion and a club portion, screwed together. The handle carries a hammer or trigger mechanism, and when desired the handle and club may be separated and a revolver cylinder applied between them, thus converting the mace into a revolver.

Bicycle Riding Perils.

In Strasburg, Germany, a liveried servant riding a bicycle neglected to salute a young army officer whom he passed. On being reprimanded by the officer he tried to explain the difference between a servant's livery and a soldier's uniform and was promptly arrested. It was moreover explained to him that his conduct had entitled the officer to "run a sword through him." About one German in five wears a livery of some sort and there are probably many who cannot ride a bicycle, carry parcels and salute at the same time. Bicycle riding has an additional peril in Strasburg.

A Famous Name.

There is a direct connection between Port Arthur and a peaceful little village in Devonshire, England. Half a century ago the rector at Atherington was the Rev. James Arthur, the father of Lieut. W. Arthur of the royal navy, and grand-uncle of the present rector, the Rev. W. W. Arthur was, about 1859, sent in command of the gunboat Algerine into Chinese waters. The Algerine was attached to a surveying expedition prior to the landing made by the English and French in 1860. When the flagship Acteon was disabled Lieut. Arthur towed her into the then unnamed harbor, which was therefore known as Port Arthur.

London's Most Hated Man.

Now that Sir William Harcourt is dead they are telling a story in England which shows how unpopular he was in his early life. Three men were in a club one evening talking of a big public dinner which was to be given at an early date and each said he would bring the best-hated man in London to the dinner. Two showed up alone and the third brought Sir William, who explained, in all innocence, that he was sorry that he could not accept the invitation of the first two, as he already had accepted that of the third.

Man-eating Tigers.

Indian tigers seem to be losing their taste for human flesh. Recently considerably fewer human victims were reported than in years past. In the district of Chanda, Hashabangad, and Raypur the figures have fallen much below the average. On the other hand, the number of cattle devoured has increased.

Highest Inhabited Point.

Tibet has the highest spot inhabited by human beings on this globe. This is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

CARRY PONGEE UMBRELLAS.

The Town in Which an Old Time Custom Still Somewhat Prevails.

"A traveler from New Haven tells me," said a former New Englander now residing in this city, "that up there the college professors carry in the sort of weather we've been having lately pongee umbrellas to protect them from the sun.

"I can remember myself, in a time when New Haven was one of the chief ports in this country of the West India trade, seeing business men there carrying green lined pongee umbrellas in summer. These were mostly men engaged in the East India trade, who had acquired the pongee umbrella habit when sojourning in the Antilles, and who adhered to the custom in New Haven because the umbrella contributed to their comfort there. They were men of substance and dignity, these old time umbrella carriers, and they walked always calmly and without hurry, another habit acquired in the tropics.

"Now, while the Yale professors are men who would be likely to discover for themselves the value of the pongee umbrella as protection from the rays of the sun, it seems not impossible that they may have absorbed the habit of carrying them from New Haven's old time West India merchants. But, anyhow, New Haven appears to be preserving the old time custom.

Famous Wolf Hunter of Scotland.

The most active carnach in their destruction was MacQueen of Palla-chrocin, an immense duine usall, who stood 6 feet 7 inches in his brogues. To this worthy, one winter day in 1743 came word from Macintosh that a great black beast had come down to the low country and carried off a couple of the children near Cawdor, and that a taincel, or hunting drive was to meet at Figh-chas, where MacQueen was summoned to attend according to act of Parliament.

Next morning, in the cold dawn, the hunters were assembled, but where was MacQueen? He was not wont to be "langsome" on such an occasion, and his hounds, not to mention himself, were almost indispensable to the chase. Macintosh waited impatiently as the day wore on, and when at last MacQueen was seen coming leisurely along, the chief spoke sharply to him, rebuking him for wasting the best hours of hunting.

"Clod e a' chabhag?" ("Wants the hurry?") was the cool reply, which sent an indignant murmur through the shivering sportsmen. Macintosh uttered an angry threat.

"Sin e dhiabh!" ("There you are, then!") said MacQueen, and, throwing back his plaid flung the gray head of the wolf upon the heather. The company had lost their sport, but they forgave Palla-chrocin, whose renown stood higher than ever as a hunter, and Macintosh "gave him the land called Sen-nathan for meat to his dogs."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Hunting Deer with a Bell.

Theodore Van Dyke tells how to hunt deer by means of a cow bell. He says: "Hang the bell over your shoulder so that it will sound as if on a cow, and walk along fast, never minding the noise of your feet, but keeping a very keen eye ahead. Deer act very differently before the bell, and it is always liable to fail, though it will often give you great success. In thick brush deer that are accustomed to belled cattle will be apt to play along before the bell about a hundred yards or so ahead, stopping to look back at it, and watching its direction so closely that they do not notice your companions on the sides. Sometimes they will stand quite unconcerned, looking at you until you get in plain open sight, so that you can get a good shot. And sometimes they will run at the first sound of it, and not let you get sight of them."

He Built a New Island.

Dr. Justus Ohage became a few years ago health officer of St. Paul. He noticed a bit of shoal in the Mississippi pl, visible only when the tide was low, but accessible within ten minutes' ride from the City Hall. Securing possession, by gift, of as much as he could, and by purchase of what he could not get, he had the city's clean waste dumped upon this little island, thus rapidly bringing it above high water mark. Of the four and one-half acres thus ingeniously wrested from the "father of waters," the city of St. Paul now maintains within easy reach of a majority of its population a children's playground a small "zoo" a vegetable garden (to support the forty uniformed attendants), public baths, with modern sterilizing plants for the bathing suits, a day nursery, a boys' gymnasium and a girl's gymnasium—and all united by a small but satisfactory park.

Australian Underground Lakes.

Underground lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia, situated thirty or forty feet from the surface and generally containing large volumes of pure, drinkable and usable water. They are in arid regions, which they help to fertilize as soon as their waters are brought to the surface and applied. This will open to cultivation and colonization extended territories now practically deserts. Many Australian rivers sink into the earth and are lost and it is thought that the waters of some of them gather to form the lakes discovered. Similar phenomena are found, though on a less extensive scale, in France and other European countries, but Australia will probably be able to turn hers to better account than any of them.

Panic-Stricken Horses.

During recent army maneuvers in England a stampede of cavalry horses occurred which is believed to have been without precedent in times of peace. In the camp near Southampton a horse broke a leg during the night and a veterinary surgeon shot the animal as it stood in the horse lines. The flash and report so terrified the remainder of the animals that they dashed through the camp, trampling upon tents filled with sleeping men and scattered over the whole country. Some made their way through another camp, communicating panic to the horses there, and they joined in the stampede, over 1,000 animals breaking away.

Most disastrous was the result to the animals. Many fell, breaking their legs and necks, while scores were injured by barbed wire fences and iron-shod picket posts which they carried off with them. One drove of about 200 dashed toward the sea and plunged into the water of the harbor. Men in boats put out and turned back as many as possible. Landing stakes had to be broken down to get the horses ashore. Several animals were drowned.

Another drove of seventy horses passed through Winchester, apparently making for Aldershot. Several men were injured by the animals dashing through the camp. Fifty horses were killed, while a trainload of wounded animals was sent back to Aldershot for treatment.

Strange Story of a \$20 Bill.

County Judge W. H. Frewitt has in his possession a \$20 bill which was connected with it a pathetic story of our civil war. While gathering together and arranging his personal effects, in company with several friends on Tuesday, he pulled from an old box a \$20 bill, yellow with age, and remarked: "This must not be spent during my lifetime."

He then related the following story. "Just after the battle of Perryville I found two young confederate soldiers—two boys, about 17 or 18 years of age, lying wounded upon the field. I took them to my home, then in the neighborhood of the battlefield, and took care of them for several weeks, until they had almost recovered from their wounds.

"One morning a company of federal soldiers surrounded the house and took us prisoners to Danville, where they kept us for several days before taking the boys to prison. When the lads were about to be taken away they gave me this \$20 bill for taking care of them.

"I refused at first, but they insisted that I take the money, for it would be taken away from them anyway, and I might just as soon have it as anybody I finally consented. They gave me the bill and bade me goodbye as they went to prison.

"This was 42 years ago," said the judge, "and I have neither heard nor seen anything of the young soldiers since, but I have kept this money. Many times I have been broke and in need of a dollar, but I never had a desire to spend the bill. Here it is; it belongs to them."—Louisville Post.

Cut Finger—Phonograph Resulted.

An accident—a cut on the finger—caused Edison to invent the phonograph, or talking machine.

Mr. Edison told the story of this invention to a reporter. At the time, he said, he was singing into a telephone, and in the telephone's mouthpiece he had placed, for safe keeping, a fine steel point. Suddenly this point cut his finger. He found, to his surprise, that it had been moving here and there and round about, guided by the vibrations of his voice.

He placed a strip of yellow paper under the steel point, replaced it in the mouthpiece and said the alphabet. The steel, while he spoke, ran over the paper, and for each letter of the alphabet it made a different mark, or scratch.

This was what Mr. Edison had hoped for. He now held the steel point still and drew the paper scratches slowly over it. There was given forth, very faintly, the alphabet as he had repeated it.

Thus the principle of the phonograph—the registering and the reproduction of the voice's vibrations—was discovered through the cutting of a finger. It was Edison's finger, though, that was cut. Smith or Brown's might have been quite hacked off and no phonograph would have resulted.

Improvement of Japan's Laws.

Japan's laws have been greatly improved during the last fifteen years. Decapitation and torture have been abolished and hanging remains the sole method of inflicting the death penalty. Instead of the 250 crimes calling for the full penalty of the law under the old system, capital punishment is now threatened for only four crimes. Penal servitude, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines and police supervision are the punishments inflicted for the minor crimes. Corporal punishment is no longer permitted.

Automobile to the Poles.

Belgium is getting up an antarctic expedition with Dr. Henryk Arktowski as a member of it. Dr. Arktowski thinks an automobile can be worked into the scheme. The machine would have to be built very strongly, and on a special model, to take apart when necessary, and work in very low temperatures. The theory brought forward is that except at its rough edges the ice cap of the southern pole is smooth, and that once mounted on it a machine would go flying to its destination like a racing car on a Long Island road.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of the Kind You Have Always Bought



PERIL IN THE HAND-SHAKE.

Not long ago Dr. J. N. Hirsch, of Chicago, said: "The most delicate perfume upon the hands is not a sign of freedom from germs, and the most refined are not free from disease of lungs or throat, and the germs are rapidly spread by touching the hand that has handled the handkerchief of one afflicted with a cold, catarrh or consumption. The breath one inhales from the lungs of another may contain germs of disease." You will not only be able to resist the germs of consumption, but many thousands of cases have been known where persons who were suffering from incipient phthisis, or the early stages of consumption were absolutely cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains a person's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate food. It overcomes the gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and thus the person is saved from those symptoms of fever, night sweats, headache, etc., which are so common.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

SILVER DOLLAR LEGEND.

Why the Eagle Claps Three Arrows in Its Claws.

Perhaps there are few who know why there are three arrow heads on a silver dollar, or for that matter, that there are only three. There is an Indian legend as to how they came there, which is closely associated with the flag of the Quappaw nation.

This flag is the property of Joseph McCoonse. It has been handed down from his great-great-grandfather, Superneau McCoonse. The flag was the one carried by Tecumseh in his long campaign and was taken from his dead body after the battle of the Thames. In this campaign there were allied with Gen. Harrison the Peorias, Kashaskias and Piankashias, three nations that once helped rule Canada, New York and a part of Pennsylvania, the fragments of which are now gathered in the Quappaw nation and all told number fewer than 200.

The night before the great battle a council was called. A man volunteered from each of these tribes who took a solemn oath to kill Tecumseh the next day. The battle followed and Tecumseh was killed. His followers attempted to take his body down the river in a boat that night, but the three watchful enemies were too alert and surprised the party. They failed to secure the body of Tecumseh, but succeeded in getting the flag which was wrapped around his body. It was cut with many bullet and arrow holes.

This flag fell to Superneau McCoonse and has been handed down in his family ever since. The flag is of flannel cloth made after the design of the British flag of that day. It is hand sewed and was made by the squaws of Tecumseh's tepee. According to the Indian legend, it was in honor of the three Indians who volunteered to kill Tecumseh on that day, or die in the attempt, that the three arrows appeared on the issues of the silver coins after that date.—Kansas City Star.

Hard Sledding in Alaska.

Maj. William R. Abercrombie, 39th United States infantry, has prepared an account of an exploring expedition which he led into the Copper river country, Alaska, in 1898. The work was conducted under the direction of the war department and its purpose was to determine the existence or non-existence of an all-American route to the Yukon. With an outfit of 557 Norway reindeer with sleds, equipment, supplies and 113 Laplanders as drivers and herders, Maj. Abercrombie started from Seattle, April 8, and arrived at Port Valdez, July 8. A month later he crossed the great Valdez glacier at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and after extraordinary hardships descended into the valley of Copper river.

"The mental strain at this stage of the journey," says Maj. Abercrombie, "was terrific. The men and the animals were so badly used up that it would have been impossible for them to survive another night on the glacier, and our progress through this network of crevasses had been so slow that I was afraid we would not cross the summit in daylight. We were up about 3,000 feet and in slash and snow about knee deep. Bearing off from the fourth bench to the right we managed to get our train onto a series of snow slides and made fairly good time to the foot of the sixth bench.

"This was the last rise of the glacier, which was 11,000 feet on one mile or a climb of almost forty-five degrees. We returned to Port Valdez Oct. 15, having covered a little more than 800 miles on foot, horseback and by raft since Aug. 5, demonstrating the existence of an all-American route from Prince William sound to the Yukon valley."

Happiness is one thing a man continues to search for after he has found it.

THE FEBRUARY JURYMEN.

JURORS FOR SECOND WEEK.

- Brown, Addison, Mt. Pleasant. Baker, John S., Benton. Beagle, Robert, Greenwood. Beaver, W. L., Main. Campbell, Jackson, Locust. Cressy, Wilson, Millin. Cressy, J. W., Millin. Calyberger, Adam, Berwick. Deitrich, Frank, Bloomsburg. Evans, Harry, Hemlock. Furman, C. C., Bloomsburg. Fisher, W. B., Beaver. Hagenbuch, Wm., Orange. Hagenbuch, J. S., Center. Hagenbuch, T. W., Scott. Huick, Samuel, Roaringcreek. Keltner, T. W., Briarcreek. Keiter, George W., Bloomsburg. Kline, E. J., Mt. Pleasant. Kresser, A. V., Mt. Pleasant. Moser, Joseph, R., Conyngham. Meyers, Wm. W., Hemlock. Meixell, Torrence, Sugarloaf. Miller, Wm., Berwick. Mensing, J. C., Main. Morden, Wesley, Bloomsburg. Nagle, T. J., Center. Rantz, Steward, Jackson. Rhodes, M. H., Bloomsburg. Snyder, Joseph, Cleveland. Smith, Wm. S., Hemlock. Shultz, Vincent, Madison. Snyder, John, Millville. Snyder, Wm., Locust. Untzst, Rudolph, Berwick. Yocum, C. M., Roaringcreek.

Trial List For Second Week of February Court.

SECOND WEEK.

- Jacob Baker vs. The Conewango Building and Loan Association and Tilghman Klechmer and Charles Baker. Chrisie Baker vs. The Conewango Building and Loan Association and Tilghman Klechmer and Charles Baker. Fuhrman and Schmidt vs. The Conewango Building and Loan Association and Tilghman Klechmer and Charles Baker. F. P. Cressy vs. North and West Branch Railway Company. Harry Hartman and Martha Harmar, his wife to use of the said wife vs. The Pennsylvania Canal Company. Benjamin Stackhouse vs. Margaret Albertson. W. T. Smith and Son vs. Magee Carpet Works. Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry. Rufus Messenger and Sarah Messenger vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry. Ida Fritz intermarried with Charles H. Fritz vs. The Township of Briarcreek. E. D. Tewsbury Administrator vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Frederic Hummel vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. B. E. Sharp vs. E. B. Fustin. L. C. Mensch vs. Francis Ely Defendant with notice to Margaret Ely Garunshue. Eneas B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell. Jeremiah O. Frey vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Mary A. Cressling vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company. William Ney vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. John Mowsey vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Charles Reichard vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. H. V. White and William L. White vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company. Lloyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Albert Low vs. The Borough of Berwick. Sarah J. Martz vs. The Borough of Berwick. Kimber Duty by his father and next friend Lewis Duty and said Lewis Duty vs. Edward Wardrop and Alexander Wardrop. Kimber Duty vs. Edward Wardrop and Alexander Wardrop. Emma Billman now Emma Duty wife of Kimber Duty by her mother and next friend Rebecca Billman and Rebecca Billman vs. Edward Wardrop and Alexander Wardrop. Emma Billman now Emma Duty wife of Kimber Duty vs. Edward Wardrop and Alexander Wardrop. Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Thomas Elmes vs. Cross-Creek Coal Company. A. A. Eveland vs. Orange Township. William G. Vetter Executor of the last will and testament of Lewis Vetter deceased vs. The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Feb. 28, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised February 14, 1905".

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