

**MAKING THE WORM WORK**

Efforts To Establish the Silk Industry in This Country.

**EMPLOYEES POORLY PAID**

Before Revolutionary War Many Americans Found Silk-Producing Profitable — Southerners Could Work Whole Crops in Conjunction With Cotton Raising.

It requires 300 silk worms to make a pound weight of merchantable cocoons. It takes eleven pounds of cocoons to produce one pound of silk—3,300 worms to the pound of silk. When we take note that the United States imported in 1904 over 16,000,000 pounds of raw silk, we are confronted with the fact that somebody had to keep more than 52,800,000,000 worms at work to supply raw material for one year for our silk factories. Now it is not very intellectual labor to keep a worm munching mulberry leaves, nor is it to reel the worm's slimy product into skeins. This labor is consequently paid in Italy at the rate of only 10 to 15 cents a day, and in Japan at 8 to 12 cents. For that reason the silk manufacturers believe that the United States will never go into the silk worm business.

But off and on the American people have always felt differently about it. Ever since the year 1660, when a man by the name of Aspinwall established nurseries of the mulberry on Long Island, efforts have been periodically made to render this a silk-producing country.

Quite a promising silk-producing industry in this country was broken in upon by the Revolutionary war. This put the Americans out of the silk-growing habit. But about 1833 a man came along and circulated some silk-raising stories and statistics which were so alluring that there was a perfect craze for setting out the morus multicaulis, or broad-leaved mulberry. In New England many fields that were producing profitable crops were put into mulberry trees; all over the country there was a "multicaulis craze."

Two or three years later an exceptionally hard winter performed the service of killing off most of the multicaulis plantations. But reminders of them exist in scattered wayside trees all over southern New England, while in the South there are today wild mulberry thickets descended from these exotics.

The mulberry tree will grow in the United States and the silk worm will flourish here. In fact, there is no country in the world which is better adapted to silk culture. The only reason why we went abroad in 1904 to get 16,000,000 pounds of raw silk was economic. The delicate threads spun by the worms have to be reeled on skeins in reeling establishments called filatures. We have no filatures because we have no cocoons to keep them going. And we have no cocoons because we have no filatures to take them.

This is not a very good reason for keeping out of the silk-producing business, and the government has always realized it. L. O. Howard, a government entomologist, reported at some length on the matter in 1903. He declared that "there are thousands of people who are eager to learn of some means of increasing their income by ever so slight an amount," and that "at the present market price in Europe enough people in this country would take up silk culture to secure a large annual crop." He gave it as his opinion that improved reeling machinery would solve the economic part of the problem, and showed that no proper machinery has ever been used in the United States.

By the way, raw silk and silk cocoons are on the tariff's free list. Probably they would not be if there were a silk-producing interest in this country. This may account for the very pessimistic way in which the silk goods manufacturers talk about the prospects of establishing a silk-producing industry here.

Silk-worm raising is essentially a household industry in Europe and Asia, and would be here. Its advantages to the people of the South would be immense. The country people, white and colored, of that section, could produce the whole crop without raising a pound less of cotton than they do now.

If, on the other hands, the crowding-out movement that is now being directed against the colored people of the South should succeed, and an Italian peasantry should come upon the soil in their place, the cocoon industry would probably be very quickly established there if reeling establishments were started.

But it is not upon the 15-cents-a-day basis that the United States would want a silk-reeling industry. It would want the thing done with improved automatic machinery and on a first class American basis. The problem is one that is up to the inventors. J. E. C.

**Siamese Twin Pigs Died.**  
Siamese twin pigs were born in Minot Corner, Me., a few days ago. These freaks were bound together from their snouts by thick cartilage. Their heads were so fastened together that neither could move without first xurting to the other. Because of the placing of their eyes they could see from only one side. They stepped on each other's feet every time they moved.

These peculiar freak pigs lived only a few hours. They were born at night and died the following day.

**SERVANT GIRLS ARE SCARCE.**

Immigrants Prefer Work in Factories and Shops, Says Labor Report.

The number of immigrants who are desirous of entering domestic service is becoming scarcer every day. Many of the girls now arriving are anxious to enter commercial life or work in shops and factories.

"Where to find domestic help is one of the great questions of the day. An effort has been made in the Southwest to educate young negro women for domestic service. Graduates of these technical institutes are skilled in their work and are in great demand. They help out the situation only in their immediate vicinity, and to a very limited extent."

The statement covers conditions at the close of the year 1904, and, referring to the demand for labor in the various trades, says:—"The printing industry, metal trades, theatrical and musical trades, cigar making and stationary engine tending furnished less employment in 1904 than in 1903, while the building trade, public employment and miscellaneous trades like barbering, the manufacture of leather, paper, glass, etc., furnished more employment.

"Notwithstanding the diminution in employment in the third quarter of 1904, quarterly earnings averaged higher than in 1903 and nearly as high as in 1902, the average for all organized workmen having been \$197 in 1902, \$190 in 1903, and \$195.50 in 1904. Earnings increased in eight of the thirteen groups of trades, the decreases being in the industries—clothing and textiles, wood workings and furniture, food and liquors, theatres and music, tobacco—in which employment, as a result of labor disputes or other causes, diminished noticeably.

"Four industries with lessened employment—transportation, machinery and shipbuilding, printing and stationary engine tending—present increased earnings, as do the four industries in which employment increased. The increases were due in the first place to advances in wage rates; second, to changes in composition of organizations reporting caused by the dissolution of unions of unskilled and lowly paid workmen; third, by the addition of allowances for board and lodging, where such are given in addition to cash wages.

"The volume of immigration at the Port of New York exceeded all records in 1903, but has diminished in 1904. A marked change has taken place in the character of the migration, the number of Italians entering having declined more than fifty per cent and that of Poles, Slovaks, Magyars and other races of Southern Europe nearly as much. On the other hand the Hebrew immigrants have increased seventy-four per cent and there was also a large increase in immigration from England, Scotland and the Scandinavian countries."



George Sutherland.

Elected to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Utah legislature, is a lawyer of great ability and one of the most popular men in his home state. Mr. Sutherland is a gentleman, and until the division on party lines, was a member of the liberal (anti-Mormon) party of Utah. Against his will he was forced to accept a nomination for representative in the national congress in 1890 and was elected. He declined a re-nomination at the expiration of his term and made a race in 1902 for the United States Senate. He was defeated by Reed Smoot.

**Dutch in Russians.**

No country has a deeper or more real interest in Russian loans than Holland. It is Holland which for well nigh a century, without making any noise about it, has steadily absorbed the Russian stocks issued with much eclat first in London, then in Berlin, afterwards in Paris. Of the large Dutch holdings in foreign investment stocks probably between one-third and one-fourth are Russian. Perhaps the view is exaggerated, but a recent assertion that between one-tenth and one-eighth of Dutch investments, say, a round 1,000,000,000 guilders, consists of Russian stocks, has gone unchallenged. At any rate, in the "Official List" of Amsterdam one counts some ninety different Russian loans. The list is headed by the "Hamburg loan" of 1820; it closes with the latest 4 1/2 per cent issue, which is too young yet to have the recognition of official quotation.—London Times.

Explorers who have lately returned to Adelaide from the interior of Australia declare that large tracts are swarming with countless rabbits, on which the blacks now mainly subsist.

**FROM ANCIENT QUARRIES**

Synnadian Marble Imported by New York Builders.

**ARE OF VARIOUS COLORS**

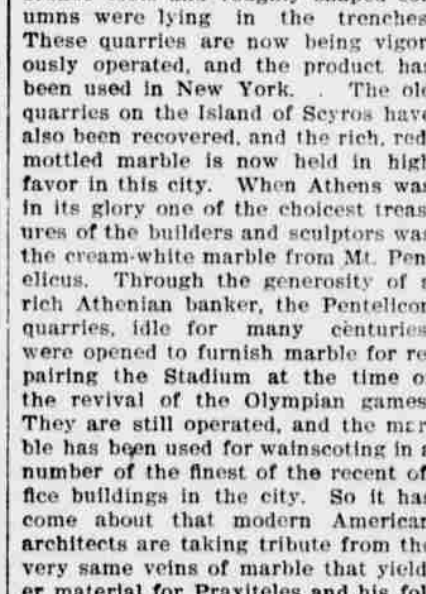
The Lapis Synnadicus of Ancient Rome, Where It Was Used for the Decorative Features of the Temples—Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople is Interested.

Turkish marble is what the stone is called in prosaic language, but the material was known to the ancient Romans as lapis Synnadicus, and to the inhabitants of Phrygia, where it was quarried, as lithos Docimaicos. It is famed Synnadian marble, widely used in Rome for the decorative features of temples and public buildings. Strabo speaks of the high repute in which it was held, and tells of columns of slabs having been transported to Rome with great trouble and expense. The quarries were between Synnada and Docimaicum, towns of Phrygia northwest of the plain of Ipsus, near the modern Bulwudun. The Synnadian marbles were of various colors, but the variety to which the name is generally applied is a white with red spots. The present importation, however, is a white statuary marble. It is an interesting commentary on the decadence of the Oriental artizan that, while huge blocks suitable for columns were taken to Rome before the time of Christ, the modern quarrymen, with access to improved machinery, can turn out only small blocks. Not a single one of the stones which have just reached New York contains a cubic metre, and most of them measured only a few feet.

Although the Synnada quarries have never been lost or forgotten, they have been neglected because of the lack of transportation facilities. Now it is believed that the Smyrna railroad will render the marble available for the Western market, and an effort will be made to open and work the quarries. The Imperial Ottoman bank of Constantinople has become interested in the venture.

The great demand for unique decorative material for modern buildings has led to the search for rare marbles in all parts of the world. The most promising fields for these are in Greece, the Aegean Archipelago, Asia Minor, and Egypt. These countries were all carefully exploited by the master builders and sculptors of antiquity. Scores of quarries that were worked two thousand years ago, but the very location of which was forgotten, have been re-discovered and re-opened. Several years ago the famous quarries on the Island of Euboea, producing the Cipollino, or on-ion-skin marble, were found just as they had been left by the craftsmen before the Christian era. Crude bronze tools and roughly shaped columns were lying in the trenches.

These quarries are now being vigorously operated, and the product has been used in New York. The old quarries on the Island of Seyros have also been recovered, and the rich, red-mottled marble is now held in high favor in this city. When Athens was in its glory one of the choicest treasures of the builders and sculptors was the cream-white marble from Mt. Pentelion. Through the generosity of a rich Athenian banker, the Pentelion quarries, idle for many centuries, were opened to furnish marble for repairing the Stadium at the time of the revival of the Olympian games. They are still operated, and the marble has been used for wainscoting in a number of the finest of the recent office buildings in the city. So it has come about that modern American architects are taking tribute from the very same veins of marble that yielded material for Praxiteles and his followers.



Dorothy Russell Einstein, Daughter of Lillian Russell

**A Long Time Filling Up.**  
New Mexico and Arizona have had a long chance to acquire people as well as square miles. The Spanish explorer, Coronado, toured through them in 1540 in the course of his search for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Santa Fe, the present capital of New Mexico, was founded early in the seventeenth century. For 200 years the land has been calling for settlers, and the total result up to date is a population of 318,000.—Chicago Tribune.

**Don't Waste Your Energy.**  
Only a hundredth part of the possible light contained in a ton of coal is made use of. The other ninety-nine parts are dissipated in various ways—energy wasted.

The waste of energy which goes on in man's use of his own powers is equally extravagant. A very small percentage of his energy shows itself in sound work.

People expend ten times the energy really necessary in almost everything they do. Some grasp a pen as if it were a crowbar, and pour out as much energy in signing their names as a football does in a match.

Look back over the day, and see where your energy has gone. See how much has leaked away in trifles. By no means try to curtail your energies, but stop the leakages.—Answers.

**FORCING SULPHUR BY STEAM**

Unique Mining Methods to Get Great Deposits in Louisiana.

The prairies of Louisiana are now competing with the volcanoes of Italy in putting crude sulphur on the market; and the Latin lawmakers are considering ways and means whereby the product of Mount Aenna may be protected in the marts of Sicily and the Italian mainland, from those of the Louisiana lowland, says the Evening Post's correspondent. During the past half-year exports from New Orleans have begun to attract the attention of the sulphur consumers of the world, of the freight agents of the Southern Pacific railroad, and of the shipping firms supplying steam vessels with their cargoes. During the winter miles on miles of cars of sulphur have come into New Orleans, and shipload after shipload has gone out to compete with the "yellow devil" from the extinct craters of Sicily.

One of the peculiar wonders of the United States is the remarkable and apparently inexhaustible deposit of pure sulphur which exists near the line of the Southern Pacific, in Calcasieu Parish, at the little village of Sulphur. Many years ago the existence of sulphur had been accidentally demonstrated, and investigation revealed the immensity of the beds beneath the bare prairies. Attempts at shafting had been defeated by the existence of a great stratum of quicksand above the sulphur, which was some 500 feet below the surface. After a series of crude efforts to shaft, giant casings, arranged to fit into each other in the manner of sewer pipes, were landed on the coast in the neighborhood of Avery's Island, and rolled across the country some forty miles, to the scene of the labor, but after much effort and expense the plan to sink the iron circles was declared futile.

The sulphur beds of that part of the prairie, under which the mineral lies, finally passed into the hands of Standard Oil people, and even they were unable for a long time to realize upon the investment. Numerous attempts were made to overcome the natural disadvantages without success. The plans, which were finally successful, were unique in modern mining. The apparatus consists of a gigantic battery of boilers, plenty of steam, and a few three or four-inch steel shafts driven or bored through the earth into the sulphur deposit. Steam was forced in with heavy pressure through one of the shafts or wells into the sulphur mass. The heat gradually reduced the sulphur to liquid, and the pressure from the steam forced the melted sulphur out of the other wells or shafts to the surface, where it flowed a molten, golden mass, into properly prepared vats. When cooled, it was broken and shipped in bulk, being nearly 98 per cent pure and worth at the mine \$28 per ton.

**Virtue of Peat Baths.**

The discovery of the value of peat baths was made accidentally many years ago. On the coast of Finistere there lived at one time a very poor family. The father of the family eked out a scanty living by killing aged cattle and divesting them of their skins. The ghastly remains he sold to tanners and refiners. Of the three children which belonged to this couple one was a poor creature, delicate and wretched, and apparently half-witted. The mother was so ashamed of this offspring that she could not bear to have the child in sight. Consequently he spent most of his time, half clothed and badly fed, rolling about in the peat bogs which were behind the cottage. Little by little it was noticed that the child was improving in health, that his skin was becoming as fair and soft as a peach, his eyes bright and his spirits and actions those of a strong, healthy boy instead of a half-witted little animal. The old country physician on one of his rounds noticed the improved condition of the boy and mentioned that fact and the cause at a medical conference in Paris. The result was the use of the peat bath, which leaves far behind any other kind of hydrotherapeutic cure known to this day, and its success is becoming greater each season.

**High Pressure Days.**  
Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days.

"I wonder why the leaves turn red when autumn comes," the maiden said. "Perhaps they blush"—and then she frowned.

**Ninety-eight Per Cent.**  
There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs, call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

**The Decrease in Salt.**  
The latest government statistics state that the United States produced 18,968,089 barrels of salt during the year 1903. This is the smallest output since 1895, and shows that the use of salt is decreasing, says Success. This is probably due to the recent disclosures of eminent scientists that people eat too much salt, that there is sufficient natural salt in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, and in the fruits and vegetables we eat to supply the human system, without sprinkling it plentifully on every dish. Many diseases are now placed to the use of salt.



Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after our play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get older it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer tastes good to us, and our digestion may be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery."

**If the Blood Pump** of the human system, is out of order the nerves are starved for want of blood, and indigestion, sleeplessness, sick headache, lack of vigor and nervousness are the result. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes, cures and strengthens the organ so that rich blood courses through the veins and health reigns where disease was supreme.—25 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

**When Baby had Scald Head**—When mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—26 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

**Like Tearing the Heart Strings.**—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—27 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

**Not a Quarter**—But to cents, and 40 doses, in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Little Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Nausea, Salowness.—28 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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**A little snake is as apt to bite as a big one.**

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**JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM.**

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

**GRAND JURORS.**

- R. S. Bodine, farmer, Cleveland
- John Cadman, gent, Bloom
- Harry Cressy, huckster, Cata. Twp.
- Roy Diddle, farmer, Greenwood
- N. J. Englehart, wagon maker, Scott
- John Earhart, clerk, Bloom
- Charles Eck, farmer, Montour
- Henry Fry, farmer, Madison
- Jacob Fenstamacher, farmer, Main
- A. W. Gruver, farmer, Main
- Boyd Pagenbuch, farmer, Orange twp.
- Joseph Henry, farmer, Orange twp.
- Wesley Hetter, farmer, Millin.
- J. O. Hartman, laborer, Cata. Boro.
- J. W. Ipher, farmer, Benton twp.
- Warren Kline, farmer, Greenwood
- Jacob Knouse, farmer, Jackson
- Harry McMichael, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
- O. F. Pealer, farmer, Fishingcreek
- James Quick, blacksmith, Montour.
- Harry Sesholtz, farmer, Orange twp.
- C. E. Savage, jeweler, Bloom
- M. J. Smith, merchant, Stillwater, Boro
- John Scott, farmer, Centre

**PETTY JURORS.**

- Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham
- Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom
- Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick
- C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick
- Charles Brader, laborer, Berwick
- Frank Derr, liverman, Bloom
- Frank Deitrick, laborer, Bloom
- Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
- Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson
- Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro
- Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood
- Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin
- Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison
- John Gardner, farmer, Pine
- E. B. Guile, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro
- Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp.
- Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison
- Lemuel Harman, farmer, Briarocreek
- F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Centre
- L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
- Rowe Ikeler, farmer, Hemlock
- John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood
- Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom
- James Karshner, farmer, Millin
- F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp.
- Emanuel Levan, miner, Conyngham
- David Long, miller, Roaringcreek
- Isaiah Masteller, farmer, Madison
- W. H. Miller, farmer, Millin
- Robert Morris, gent, Bloom
- Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia
- Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison
- Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nw'd
- Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood
- J. W. Millin, merchant, Bloom
- John Mensch, farmer, Montour
- Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Boro
- Edward Kooney, laborer, Conyngham
- W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood
- Charles Robble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant
- David Sterner, laborer, Bloom
- Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf
- R. W. Smitth, laborer, Millin
- E. G. Swappenheiser, farmer, Centre
- S. E. Stedman, farmer, Sugarloaf
- Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott
- Miss Welliver, farmer, Madison
- Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek

**SECOND WEEK.**

- Charles Aten, farmer, Millin
- P. Lloyd Appelman, c'p'ntr, Benton B
- I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour
- Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro
- George Budman, laborer, Berwick
- Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek
- R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek
- D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom
- Joseph Chrisman, boatman, Bloom
- Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Millin
- Henry Diehmiller, farmer, Hemlock
- W. E. Dietrich, merchant, Scott
- Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock
- William Gordner, farmer, Pine
- Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine
- Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro
- Clinton Hunter, tax collector, Scott
- Keuben Hoss, gent, Bloom
- John H. Lunger, J. P., Jackson
- William Lemont, carpenter, Bloom
- William Masteller, carpenter, Main
- William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
- John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T
- Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishingcreek
- John Morris, farmer, Pine
- Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville
- Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick
- J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom
- W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom
- W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison
- Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom
- Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Centre
- B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom
- J. L. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick
- J. L. Williams, farmer, Centre
- Isaiah Yeager, farmer, Catawissa twp

**\$14,000 for Dickinson College.**

Andrew Carnegie has given an additional \$14,000 to President Reed, of Dickinson College, for Conway Hall, making his total gift \$64,000. He is thus far the sole donor for the hall. Dr. Reed will have to raise a sum equivalent to this donation.

President Reed announced on Monday that the total sum contributed to Denny Hall, now nearing completion, is \$58,000, with \$12,000 to raise to make the necessary \$70,000.

**HUMPHREYS'**

Specifies cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

- No. 1 for Fevers.
- No. 2 " Worms.
- No. 3 " Teething.
- No. 4 " Diarrhea.
- No. 5 " Coughs.
- No. 6 " Neuralgia.
- No. 7 " Headaches.
- No. 8 " Dyspepsia.
- No. 9 " Suppressed Periods.
- No. 10 " Whites.
- No. 11 " Croup.
- No. 12 " The Skin.
- No. 13 " Rheumatism.
- No. 14 " Malaria.
- No. 15 " Catarrh.
- No. 16 " Whooping Cough.
- No. 17 " The Kidneys.
- No. 18 " The Bladder.
- No. 19 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. **Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.**