

## THE MAN WOLF OF INDIA

Legend of Romulus and Remus Supported by His Capture.

### THE ONLY ONE CAPTURED

He Knows Animal Language, But Cannot Talk to Human Beings—Once, After Meeting a Baboon He Was Able to Warn the Men of Approach of a Tiger.

A real Mowgli has been captured in India—a man wolf, who speaks no language, but grunts, snarls, growls and howls, who walks on hands and feet, and who was nurtured as a child by a wolf.

There are wolf reared children in India. Much valuable and trustworthy evidence has been collected to establish the fact, so long denied as unworthy of credence, that human babies have been carried off and nurtured by wolves.

The jungle folks of India live in forest villages in lower Bengal. They belong to the Dhavidiens, Konds, Kashmeres, Parsis and Khasis tribes. Many of the people of the Dravidian tribes and castes acquire a knowledge of wild animals which is astounding. No wonder that Kipling made Mowgli talk with the elephant, the tiger and the wolf.

The man wolf of India is usually supposed to have been dragged by a she wolf from his home while a baby and carried into the jungle. The strange, wild foster mother moved by pity, would nurture the helpless child. When the child grew older it knew no other home than the jungle. The boy learned to find his own food. He knew no language except that of the jungle. He learned to live with the animals. He knew the ways of the tiger and the elephants, as well as of the fox and of the serpent. As he grew to manhood he was a wild, naked creature fearing man as an animal.

Officers of the Indian geographical survey have evidence of the discovery and capture of a real man wolf. He was found in the jungle of lower Bengal and sent in to the military post, at first wild and untamed, afterwards becoming docile but suspicious. This man wolf apparently was twenty years old. He walked or ran on the ball of the foot, with the heel raised and the knee bent. His hands were bent back at the wrist, showing that he was accustomed to walking and running about on hands and feet.

This man wolf—so far as known the only one ever captured—could see in the dark. His ear could detect sounds unnoticed by white men. Often, while sitting in a group around a campfire the man wolf would raise its head, its nostrils dilating and sniffing the air. Then it would stealthily creep into the jungle. Officers and soldiers following would always find a tiger or a buffalo. And yet up to the time the man wolf had scented the intruder and heard the rustling in the grass of its foot-steps its presence was unsuspected.

Again, the man wolf in walking through the forests with the British officers, seemed to be able to converse with the monkeys that swung and chattered by hundreds in the trees. At one time a large baboon swung from a branch of a huge tree, and, as the man wolf turned, and, pointing toward the jungle, made the English officers understand that a tiger was following close upon them, waiting for an opportunity to attack. The officers sprang into the jungle and found and shot a large striped beast, one of the largest they had ever seen. And the only warning they had had of its presence was what the baboon had told the man wolf.

When first captured the man wolf would not eat food given him by the English officers. When offered food he would smell of it, run it over and over in his hands, and reject it. The English never knew how he got his meals, for he sought them in the forest alone. In time, however, he learned to eat the white man's food, but even then he would not eat at a table. Living in a corner of a room given up to him, his bedding of rags and straw, for he would have no other, he would carry his food to this pile and hide it, sometimes for days. Then he would drag it out and eat it, as a dog or a wolf might.

Of course, this man wolf could not talk. He understood whatever was said to him just as a dog might understand its master.

He always slept in his straw bed, curled up as nearly like a dog or a wolf as possible. His knees always were drawn up to his chin and his head bent as he slept. He wore clothes when given them, but soon reduced them to rags.

Natives of the village told the English officers that the parents of the man wolf lost him when he was a baby and that he was carried off by a wolf. They said he always lived in the jungle with the animals and that he would come into the village occasionally, and then only for a short stay. The natives persisted in their belief that the man wolf could talk with all the animals.

But the ways of civilization proved his death. He lost the vigor of outdoor life and soon fell a victim to consumption, his case attracting wide attention in scientific circles in India.—Chicago Tribune.

**Koreans Screen Their Houses.**  
Every Korean hides his house from the public gaze by a number of screens. The poor man employs hedges and fences; the rich man many high walls. Between the walls are grown gorgeous flowers; lotus ponds are also to be found there.

## PHOTOGRAPHING ITSELF.

**A Curious Property of Wood, Especially That Which is Pine Bearing.**  
A curious property of wood, wondrously illustrated in a paper recently read before the London Royal Society by J. Russell in a paper recently read before the London Royal Society says Zou's Herald. This property has been shown by experiments to belong probably to all woods, some woods, however, being much more active than others. To obtain a picture the wood must be in contact with or at a little distance above the photographic plate, and must remain there for times varying from half an hour to eighteen hours, and be at a temperature not higher than 121 degrees Fahrenheit.

The wood of the conifers is very active and gives pictures which are very definite. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been suggested, it must be produced by the resinous bodies present in the wood; but it is remarkable that there is no action from the dark autumn wood. Resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under such conditions that it cannot escape. With the spruces the action on the plate is not so definite. With regard to woods other than conifers, oak and beech are both active and give very good pictures, as do also acacia (Robina), Spanish chestnut and sycamore. On the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut and plane are, in comparison, but slightly active. Knots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good picture.

### Iron and Steel Need Rest.

Although the iron and steel industry is one of the mightiest of the world, and offers such rewards that some of the greatest chemists and other scientists study nothing else, there are lots of apparently simple puzzles about it that no one has been able to solve yet. The man who discovers the right answer to one or more of them may make a million dollars out of it.

Every one who handles steel knows that it gets "tired" at times. After a piece of steel has been subjected to a severe strain for a certain period, it may suddenly show a decided weakness. Then the experts say it is "tired"; and so it is, for if it is allowed to rest awhile, it regains its old strength.

Recently it has been found that a steel beam can be made stronger by increasing the load on it gradually—in other words, by exercising it just as a man exercises his muscles when he wishes to make them stronger.

Very often new steel will not pass tests that it should pass, but after a few weeks it is found that it has grown better and passes the tests beautifully. Then, again, steel that was perfect when it was tested often gets "sick." It cracks or becomes brittle, although other steel made at the same time in the same way remains perfectly sound. No man knows why these things happen; but lots of people are trying to find out.—New York News.

### Economy of Heat and Health.

The average humidity in artificially heated houses is about 30 degrees; the average temperature, 70 to 74 degrees. It has been found by conclusive tests that a room with a humidity of 60 degrees and a temperature of 65 degrees seems warmer and more comfortable than a room of 72 degrees of heat and humidity of 30 degrees. Dr. Henry M. Smith says that if a room at 68 degrees is not warm enough for any healthy person it is because the humidity is too low, and water should be evaporated to bring the moisture up to the right degree. In other words, water instead of coal should be used to make rooms comfortable when the temperature has reached 68 degrees. As water is cheaper than coal the rule should become a popular one.—Chicago Tribune.

### How the Japanese Live.

Baron Kaneko says: "Well-to-do Japanese do not live so very differently from Americans. For breakfast they have their coffee—from their latest possession, the Philippines; condensed milk from Chicago, bread from flour milled in Minneapolis. They smoke a cigarette from Virginia leaf, and they read a morning paper printed on paper made in Wisconsin."—Boston Record.

### Charity in France.

It is said that there are in London about 2,000 charitable institutions and organizations to advance the cause of progressive and advanced civilization. The number includes large and small institutions, affording more or less relief to the afflicted and those in distress. They are supported almost entirely by personal contributions.

### In Mourning 100 Years.

One British regiment has been in mourning for more than a century. This is the old Forty-seventh, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the officers of which wear black braided with gold braid, in memory of General Wolfe, who was killed at Quebec.

### Wireless Telegraph on Land.

The largest station for receiving and transmitting wireless messages is being erected near Pisa, Italy. On its completion, by the end of the year, it is expected to afford direct communication with all countries of Europe, as well as vessels on the Mediterranean, Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

### Diamonds in a Meteorite.

In a mass of meteoric stone Prof. Moissan, the celebrated French physicist, has discovered a number of diamonds of microscopic dimensions, but of regular form and perfect water.

## FATAL FASHIONS

Statisticians have been much puzzled until quite recently to account for the greatly increased number of deaths from pneumonia during the last three years in women between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. At last a reason has been discovered. It is due to the silly fashion of wearing blouses so made that only a layer of the thinnest gauzy material protects the neck and chest. To walk about, when our changeable climate is taken into consideration, in one of these blouses is simply to court death, and the garment has well earned its name of "pneumonia blouse."

The fashion of making children wear sandals instead of shoes and stockings reached its height last year, and, despite all that was said in its favor, it was both a silly and a fatal one. Deaths from lockjaw increased by the dozen, for sandals gave practically no protection to tiny feet from pieces of broken glass, jagged stones and other such things. A very slight cut, too, between the big and second toes is quite sufficient, as many a mother found to her sorrow, to cause lockjaw. Sandals are the lazy mother's friend, because, they do away with the necessity for darning socks, and save expense in the matter of shoe-leather, but they cost lives.

Hysteria and melancholia are brought about (says a prominent physician) by the fashion of doing the hair on top; and, to use his own words, "I can go back through my books for close upon forty years, and tell whenever it was fashionable for ladies to do their hair on top by the increasing number of them that sought advice for hysteria and similar nerve complaints at different times."

Where have all the red socks gone? Nobody ever wears them now, although a few years ago they were "all the rage" among that section of the community which aspires to be smart. It was found, however, that red socks came under the category of fatal fashions, inasmuch as the dye used in their manufacture was very liable to set up blood-poisoning if the very slightest abrasion existed on the foot. As it is impossible to produce a "fast" red dye for socks unless a high price is paid, the fashion died, after proving fatal to many of its followers.

Akin to the "pneumonia blouse" for women was the very low-cut double-breasted vest of a decade ago for men. This killed weak-chested and consumptive individuals by the hundred, and, as a consequence, vests have been cut higher ever since, until the present fashion decrees an opening of two or three inches only at the neck—a very sensible fashion, too, especially as winter is approaching.

The old-time macintosh is a fatal fashion. People wear them through the pouring rain, wet without, and hot within, owing to the lack of ventilation. As soon as they take them off, the cold air outside comes in contact with the overheated skin, and a fatal chill is too often the consequence. It is no over-statement to say that properly ventilated macintoshes have saved the lives of hundreds of people.

### Among many others, inflammable hair-combs, high collars, silk hats, patent-leather boots, and strapped gaiters—all come under the category of fatal fashions, but their shortcomings are probably too well known to need detailed mention here.

### Big Damage Suit

A damage suit for \$100,000 against the L. V. R. R. for causing the death of M. H. Dale, of Scranton, was commenced in the Lackawanna county court last week. Mr. Dale died in a hospital in Buffalo on Nov. 22 last, from injuries received while alighting from one of the defendant company's trains two days before. In company with Victor Koch, of Scranton, Mr. Dale was enroute to Mt. Clemons, Mich. They went as far as Buffalo over the Lackawanna railroad, where they were to change to the Lehigh Valley. By mistake, they boarded the wrong train, and, in getting off, Mr. Dale slipped and fell under the wheels. One of his legs was crushed so severely that amputation was necessary. He died from shock. It is alleged that the company was negligent in that the train was not stopped in order that the deceased might alight.

### Has a man a right to spit? asks an exchange, and then it proceeds to answer the question thusly: "You bet he has, and a right to breathe, a right to live, and a right to express his opinion; a right to kick and a right to work, also a right to vote and pay taxes, and to find fault with everybody and everything he don't like. Man has a whole lot of rights, but he should exercise them all like a gentleman."

## PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.

The recent decision by Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, in Cameron county, regarding the exoneration of school taxes has caused considerable discussion among the interior newspapers of the State. In effect this decision by Judge Mayer is that school boards have no authority to grant exoneration from the payment of taxes, except in the case of indigents or to correct errors. It is a question of real importance all over the State outside of the larger cities. The Philadelphia Press in an editorial comments as follows on the question:

"Many school districts every year lose large amounts of money that are needed for the support of the school because people who are well able to pay their taxes are either negligent or dodge payment. All these taxes are in the first place charged to the tax collector, and when he fails to get them from the individual he goes to the school board and gets an exoneration in that case. The readiness with which this could be accomplished in most districts has made the collectors indifferent and easy on people, the most of whom are well able to pay the comparatively small amount of tax imposed on them for school purposes.

The exoneration of any but indigents is an injustice to those who promptly and regularly pay. It is a discrimination in favor of those who have no public spirit who are indifferent as to the character of the schools, and who shirk their obligations as citizens. The exoneration of any who can pay and won't naturally encourages others to dodge and refuse to pay. When a man sees his neighbor—who may be better off—escape from his tax he is not to be seriously blamed if he seeks the same favor. It is a widespread evil which has cost some school districts large amounts of money every year to the disadvantage of the schools.

Judge Mayer covers the ground pretty thoroughly. He indicates quite clearly that he does not believe the legislature has authority to delegate municipal bodies the power to grant exoneration; he points out that there is no act of the legislature authorizing the council of a borough to grant exoneration, and the school law only allows exoneration to be made by the board of school directors for mistakes, indigent persons or unseated lands, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. This is the law, and the declaration of it by Judge Mayer is timely and wholesome. It will do much to compel the tax collectors to perform their whole duty.

"The effect will be far-reaching. With this light on the law there should be citizens in every district to see to it that the school boards assume no authority which the law does not give them. It ought to prove of great advantage to the schools in nearly all parts of the State."

### The Bennett Estate.

May be the Basis for Some Very Interesting Litigation.

It is stated that relatives of the late John R. Bennett, of Danville, will contest the will of the dead lawyer. The present Mrs. Bennett was the divorced wife of Nichol, the big New York tailor. She secured her divorce in Dakota, and Dakota divorces are not recognized in the state of New York. In an affidavit made by Mr. Bennett a short time before he died, he stated that he was a resident of the city and state of New York. Bennett's estate is estimated at over a half a million dollars. His first wife was a Miss Grove, a member of the well known Grove family of Danville. She outlived most of her family and inherited the greater part of their wealth, including the Grove mansion. She died several years ago and Bennett married Mrs. Nichol, to whom he left his entire estate, ignoring entirely his own and his first wife's relatives. Just what part the unrecognized divorce of the widow will play in the contest remains to be seen.

### Practical Talks for Farmers

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Martin has arranged for the holding of farmers' institutes throughout the state during the coming fall and winter. There will be 400 days of these institutes and in addition Secretary Martin has arranged to hold a series of practical schools, at which butter making, horticulture and poultry interests will be discussed and demonstrated by expert instructors.

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## FREE ANTI TOXIN

Health Commissioner Dixon Will Establish Depots in Every County

Health Commissioner Dixon is now formulating plans for establishing depots in every county of the commonwealth for the free distribution of anti-toxin to those diphtheria sufferers who cannot afford to purchase it.

So far the plans are incipient, and about the one definite bit of information on the subject which Dr. Dixon has made public is that two or more depots will be established in each county, from which the anti-toxin will be distributed upon application by a certificate from the physician in attendance.

Anti-toxin, in addition to being a cure for diphtheria is also an excellent preventative of the disease in those who have been exposed to contagion, and an effort will be made to establish a system of inoculation for those who have been so exposed.

### Pure Food Laws

Retail Merchants Advocate Federal Legislation.

Federal legislation for the relief of grocers from alleged injustices in the State pure food laws was advocated at the convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania by William H. McClellan of York.

Delegates from about 100 cities and towns throughout the State represented the elimination of the trading stamp system. R. F. Cook, of the Harrisburg Merchants' Association reported that the scheme had been abolished in that city and he stated further that the merchants have saved upwards of \$65,000 by the elimination of the premium evil. The opinion seemed to be general among the delegates that action by the State organization was not necessary to secure the abolition of trading stamps, but that local associations could accomplish the desired result.

### Authorities Should Act.

The Philadelphia Press says: Almost with one accord the newspapers of the state are printing the act of the legislature at its late session prohibiting the throwing of any kind of refuse upon the streets of any city, borough or township. It is a good law, but, like many other good laws, very little attention has been paid to it. People do not care about a law that is not enforced. The newspapers will make this act familiar in most places, but if the authorities do not act it will have small effect. Any town whose officials show a purpose to execute it will be kept clean without much cost; others cannot expect to be.

### REMOVAL OF CEMETERY.

Public notice is hereby given that on July 27, 1908, a joint petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Columbia, by the Reformed church and the Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church both of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., praying for a decree of said Court for the abandonment as a burial place of the old grave-yard, owned by the said churches as tenants in common, situate on the south-east corner of First and Centre streets in the said Town of Bloomsburg, and for leave to remove the remains of the dead therefrom, to some other suitable burial grounds in the vicinity, in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said Court that a hearing be had in open Court for the purpose, for all parties interested to be heard, their proofs and allegations, on Monday the 4th day of September 1908, next, being the first day of the September sessions of Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that previous public notice of the said hearing be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in two newspapers published in the said Town of Bloomsburg, to-wit: St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Reformed Church.

Wm. Christman, N. U. Funk, Attys for Petitioners.

### WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on Monday, September 28th A. D. 1908 by the clerk of said court and confirmed final, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finaly.

Estate of Adam Miller late of Mifflin township, deceased. Personality \$300.00.  
Estate of John Howell late of Locust township, deceased. Personality \$125.00. Realty \$250.00.  
Estate of Virgil D. Robbins late of Greenwood township, deceased. Personality \$300.00.  
Estate of Charles Fisher late of Montour township, deceased. Personality \$74.50.  
Estate of Jonas Rantz late of Benton township, deceased. Personality \$301.00.  
Estate of Joseph Snyder late of Hemlock township, deceased. Personality \$215.00.  
Clerk's Office, C. M. TERWILLIGER, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 9, '08.

### Professional Cards.

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