

U.S. RIVALS SANTA CLAUS

Reindeer Herd in Alaska Increasing Rapidly

A PAYING INVESTMENT

Foundation of Herd Brought from Siberia and the Number Now Exceeds 13,000—Solution of Government Problem of How to Relieve Starving Natives.

Attention was directed to the fact that Uncle Sam was an active rival of Santa Claus in reindeer farming, by the open charge that Rev. Dr. Sheldon S. Jackson, head of the Alaskan educational system, gave away or sold thousands of the animals that the Government had imported from Siberia at great cost.

Dr. Jackson promptly entered a vigorous denial, and explained that shrinkage in the size of the herd was the natural outcome of giving away the animals to those whom Uncle Sam intended they should go.

The whole experiment was started with an idea of saving the inhabitants of Alaska from starvation. Before the coming of Russians, Americans, Germans and English the native Alaskan never found any difficulty in getting sustenance. The walrus, whale and seal afforded an endless supply of clothing, food and fuel.

But the rapid hunting of the white man gradually decimated these sources of supply, and Uncle Sam, as new custodian of the lives and happiness of his Alaskan charges, had to decide between making paupers of them, as with the Indian, by confining them to a reservation, and there supplying food, or to provide a means by which the natives could work out their own salvation—and three meals a day.

The agent of the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, arose with the plan that has proved the key to the situation. He proposed that the United States import domestic reindeer from Siberia, and then by teaching the young Eskimo how to use them, to put in the hands of the natives a medium of transportation, food and clothing.

Uncle Sam was a little slow to get into action, so Dr. Jackson, having the enthusiasm of his plan, appealed to the generous minded, and raised \$2,200 from private sources.

With this money in 1892 he made a trip over the wastes of Siberia, picked out 172 reindeer, and brought them to Alaska on a revenue cutter, landing at Port Clarence.

In 1904 Congress was stirred to the point of supplying \$6,000, and from that time in various amounts the total sum invested in reindeer has been advanced to \$25,000.

The Government had early recognized that it did not personally have agents enough in Alaska to see that the right kind of young men were picked out to guard the herds, so the co-operation was solicited of all missionaries working in Alaska.

Reindeer breeding was thus conducted as the industrial part of the day schools, with which the United States Government is striving to raise the intelligence of the northern country.

Competent Laplanders, who had been in charge of herds in Norway, were taken to Alaska to give the benefit of their knowledge to promising young Alaska natives.

The gradual appropriations brought from Siberia to Alaska constantly increasing number of reindeer, until eventually 1,280 had been imported.

Under careful handling, the newcomer proved himself entirely at home in the Alaska climate, and in the twelve years, between 1893 and 1905, there had been born some 13,000 fawns.

The question of distribution was another difficult problem. How was the Government to get the reindeer to all parts of the vast territory, to put them in the hands of the right kind of men, who would care for them properly, and look to the future interest of the whole community?

It was decided to give each mission station 100 reindeer, the same to be held in trust, remaining the property of the Government, but being used for the best interest of all the natives in the vicinity of the station.

The mission bore all the expenses, and took the responsibility of picking out proper apprentices to care for the animals. The only reward an apprentice received was at the end of each year of faithful service—two reindeer for his personal property. This was intended to stimulate him to an effort to start a herd of his own.

At the end of each five years the mission station was to return to the Government the original 100 reindeer, or in case some of these had died, enough out of the newly born to bring the total up to the original investment. After this the mission was allowed to keep the rest of the natural increase.

This rosy result would have decided the Government to continue along the present line indefinitely, in fact to greatly extend the venture, had not the unfortunate charges of irregularity forced an investigation.

CLEMENCEAU'S CAREER

French Premier Practiced Medicine in New York.

Probably few Americans who have read of the rise of the French Premier are acquainted with the fact that he is almost half an American citizen, and that had the Franco-Prussian war never occurred or been postponed for a year or two he might now be a prominent American legislator, or, at least, a thriving American physician.

Dr. Clemenceau, who is in his sixty-sixth year, comes from an old Huguenot family of the Vendee. Like Voltaire, another Vendean, M. Clemenceau writes direct eighteenth century French with aggressive brilliancy and originality and with a perspicacity which is the delight of critics. Like Voltaire, he was brought up on the Greek and Latin classics, and at an early age turned his attention to science. He studied medicine with distinction at the Nantes and Paris hospitals, and was interne at



M. Clemenceau.

each. At the age of twenty-two he wrote a still valuable work on "Anatomic Conceptions and General Physiology," and translated John Stuart Mill's "Auguste Comte and Positivism." In the later sixties he was one of the most formidable opponents to the empire among the "intellectuals" of the Paris Quartier. This antagonism was attended with a penalty. He was invited to leave the country.

In 1868 or 1869 he reached New York, his sole possession being a very fine collection of surgical instruments. At one time he decided to enter the career of a practicing physician in New York, and, as it was, there then being no regent's examination to pass, he actually laid the foundations of a substantial practice in the French colony south of Washington square. He also registered his intention to become an American citizen.

The Franco-Prussian war and, in its midst, the fall of the empire, caused him to return to rearrange his plans. Lacking the money to return to France, says the New York Times, he would have borrowed some on his surgical instruments from a New York friend, himself an eminent physician, had that friend not freely offered the money without security.

Dr. Clemenceau made his debut in the Chambers in 1876, where his lucidness of speech and coherence of theme, his closeness of argument, and his fine irony, at once won him distinction. The papers of that day, even those antagonistic to him, described him as a relief to the Ciceronian copiousness and elocutionary periods indulged in by his colleagues—even Gambetta. Coming from a Royalist Catholic province, Dr. Clemenceau was enabled to meet both clerical and royalists upon their own ground. No man in France has upset so many Ministries as he; no man in France has had such a power in forecasting and formulating international as well as national policy; yet no man has ever been so ill requited by those who formed Ministries made possible by the ruins he had created. For thirty-six years he has been groping in the wilderness, so to speak. Neither Grevy nor Carnot, who practically owed their offices to him, rewarded him with the Premiership. His reputation as a disturber of Cabinet tranquility clung to him. His well-known independence and radicalism made him unsafe.

Dr. Clemenceau has two moving passions—his antipathy for Russia and his love for England. Each once cost him, at an unfortunate moment, his seat in the Chamber. In the interval between law-making and Cabinet-breaking he has written much—short stories, sketches of travel, essays, novels. Among the last may be mentioned "Les Plus Forts," a study of present day manners, aims and conditions of life which only a man with the most varied culture and with a broad knowledge of and sympathy for the world could have written.

Celebrating Oyster Season.

Colchester derives so much pecuniary benefit and celebrity through its oyster fishery that its Mayor and corporation have been appointed guardians of the industry. Once a year, at the opening of the oyster season, the city fathers sail to the fishing ground, and the Mayor formally assists in raising the first dredge of bivalves. Afterward, in fulfillment of an ancient custom, there is a luncheon, at which the distinctive luxury is gingerbread, washed down with raw gin, a combination which, it is reasonable to assume, will fix the event in the memory for several days.

The Badge of Honesty

Is an every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Seudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all wasting diseases where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of strength and system.

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You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

LESS COLLEGE TUTORING.

One Source of Income for Clever Students Cut Off by New Conditions.

Private tutoring no longer yields the rich harvest of former times to clever students in the universities and colleges of this town, says the New York Sun. The palmy days of the business vanished ten or fifteen years ago, when a student working his way through college could still earn from \$1,000 and \$2,500 a year, and when some men earned nearly twice as much latter sum.

Even then, however, the business was not such a science as the "Widow" makes of it at Harvard. You may learn almost anything of the Widow that is taught in the university, and there are undergraduates who fervently believe that he (for the Widow is not a woman) knows more of most subjects than the real professors.

The Widow's neatly written typewritten lecture notes, the Widow's careful summaries of the matter assigned for collateral reading, are regularly served out day after day to those students that can afford to pay the Widow's prices. It costs a good deal more to get the Widow's lecture notes and other aids to scholarship than the fees of the university.

Columbia and the University of the City of New York have no Widow. There are hard working students who still tutor undergraduates for pay, and there are seasons when such students neglect their own work in order that they may put in twelve or fifteen hours a day with the lads whom they are tutoring, but a good many things have combined to spoil the market in New York.

The preparatory schools, if they are not doing their work better than they did it twenty years ago, are at least directing it more strictly to the end in view, that of putting youths into college. Conditions are fewer than they used to be, and electives give a student a chance to discover soft things in the way of studies.

Even the summer tutoring of lads who have failed in the June entrance examinations is not the profitable business it once was. There was a time not so long ago when husky young football players from the preparatory schools gave up two-thirds of the summer holidays to studying against the autumn entrance examinations, and anxious friends of college athletics urged them on to their distasteful tasks. Parents gladly paid from \$3 to \$5 an hour to the men who thus carried dull or idle boys through their vacation studies.

Tutoring is not specially frowned upon at the universities and colleges of this city. Some of the professors themselves earned almost as much as tutors in their college days as they now earn as heads of departments, and then the business does not assume its worst form here.

In those universities where tutoring has been brought to such perfection that the idle undergraduates with money to spend can be reasonably sure of passing his examinations without attending lectures regularly or reading the books assigned, professors funk the fellows who are known to be regular customers of the tutoring mills. A lecturer at one university, not in New York, confessed that when he examined the typewritten notes of one of his own lectures furnished to a student by a tutoring mill he found them fuller than the notes that he was himself using, for the tutor had put in side remarks and illustrations that did not appear in the lecturer's notes.

New York milk dealers propose to raise the price, to induce producers to send in a greater supply. The poor consumer is figuring on the scheme.

ENGLAND'S MANY YACHT CLUBS

The Most Exclusive is the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

There are forty-three yacht clubs in Great Britain, most of them established at ports on the English coast. Several important ones being in Scotland and Ireland, the oldest one of them all—the Royal Cork—having its headquarters at Queenstown. This one was founded in 1720.

The chief of all the British clubs is the Royal Yacht Squadron, founded in 1812, with headquarters at Cowes. It is the most exclusive institution in England, no one, until quite recently, being admitted a member of it without the approval of King Edward.

When his Majesty was Prince of Wales he officiated as commodore, but on his accession to the throne he relinquished the position. The club, however, still retains its character for exclusiveness, and according to Holly's Magazine, no candidate can hope to secure election unless possessed of considerable social influence.

The ballot is so severe that the "piling" of extremely well known sportsmen frequently takes place, much to the chagrin of their proposers. On one occasion a certain royal personage is said to have been so annoyed at finding one of his nominees blackballed that he promptly tendered his own resignation.

Among those who have belonged to the club for at least thirty years are the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Fife and the Marquis of Ormonde. Of those who have joined more recently the best known are perhaps the Earl of Dunraven and Marquis of Zetland. The list of yachts registered to fly the squadron burgee includes such universally famous ones as the Meteor, belonging to the German emperor; the Sunbeam of Lord Brassey, and the Valkyrie of Lord Dunraven. On election all members pay an entrance fee of £105, while the annual subscription is £15.

The yacht club next in importance is the Royal Thames, established in 1823. The membership (which is limited to 1,000) includes the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Lord Brassey and Sir Donald Currie.

The uniform of the R. Y. C. is unique in its way. It consists of a plain blue cloth dress coat and white waistcoat, each with special buttons, and either blue cloth or white duck trousers, according to the season. In dress a short blue jacket is worn in place of the tail coat.

The annual subscription is eight guineas, except in the case of members owning yachts of not less than nine tons, Thames measurements. For these latter the yearly dues are reduced to six guineas.

Another old established yacht club is the Royal Western Yacht Club of England. Membership is restricted to 500, and no one can be elected if the ballot shows him to have received one black ball against five white. The clubhouse, which is at Plymouth, contains a number of valuable pictures and souvenirs.

The Isle of Wight being the chief yachting center in Great Britain, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has its headquarters appropriately enough at Ryde. It was established at this port in 1844 for the encouragement of yachting among gentlemen owning property on the island.

By its constitution membership is still confined to persons coming under this heading. Admission to temporary membership, however, may be extended to yacht owners who belong to other recognized clubs.

Although it was established at so comparatively recent date as 1875, the Royal Southampton Club is recognized as a leader.

Membership is open to both ladies and gentlemen, the proportion of the former being large.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S AEROPLANE.

Description of the Bird of Prey Which Won the Archdeacon Cup.

Santos-Dumont's aeroplane, which has been named Bird of Prey, had a successful trial and won the Archdeacon cup, offered for the first aeroplane that sailed through the air a distance of twenty-five meters, about eighty-two feet, says the New York Sun. In a trial in Paris the Bird of Prey ran along the ground for about one hundred yards and then Santos-Dumont elevated it about nine feet above the earth and succeeded in sending it about 175 feet. The judges, however, did not agree on this distance, but did agree that it had gone more than the eighty-two feet and decided to give Santos-Dumont the prize.

Santos-Dumont gave another demonstration of the success of his airship at Neuilly, and this time tried for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of \$10,000. This was offered for a ship heavier than air that would travel 1,500 feet away from the start, turn and go back to the place of start.

In twenty-one seconds the Bird of Prey flew 680 feet at a height of about ten feet from the ground. A big crowd was watching the trial, and as the ships went over the heads of the spectators they became frightened and scattered. This unnerved the aeronaut, and fearing a disaster

he let the ship descend. In touching the ground one of the wings was damaged.



M. Santos-Dumont.

The Bird of Prey is built on the lines of a giant bird of prey, with this exception, the rudder end or tail is in the front of the machinery. This consists of a long central body carrying the rudder box and two lateral planes forming a dihedral angle.

The aeroplane measures 39.37 feet in width and 32.8 feet in length. Its weight is 352 pounds, which with Santos-Dumont's weight made it 463 pounds. It has 801 square feet of sustaining surface. The basket is three feet high and not more than a foot square, and within easy reach of the aeronaut are the various levers which control the engine, the fuel supply and the rudder.

The rudder is about twenty-five feet forward of the motor on the end of a long horizontally projecting vertical plane. It is similar to a huge box kite cell and can be moved in any direction. A small wheel at the aeronaut's right controls the vertical movement, while a lever at his left controls the horizontal. The rudder, as well as the machine itself, is a stiff framework of bamboo and rattan covered with canvas.

The body of the machine is a series of box like cells made of bamboo and canvas. These are braced and carried on pneumatic tired bicycle wheels, upon which the entire flying machine can be driven at a constantly accelerating speed until it rises spontaneously from the ground.

It is driven by a two bladed propeller of aluminum directly driven by the motor at an average speed of 1,100 revolutions a minute. The motor was built by Lavasseur and is twenty-four horse-power and weighs only 63.36 pounds. It is an eight cylinder V motor of 3.149 inches bore and stroke. Its length over all is 24 1/2 inches and its height 19 1/2 inches. It has automatic inlet valves, jump spark ignition and develops its rated horse-power at 1,800 revolutions a minute.

Rejected His Suit.

Near one entrance of the Cathedral of Seville hangs a patched and painted crocodile, which once served as a princely love token that failed of its mission. In 1260 it was sent by the Sultan of Egypt to a beautiful Princess of Spain, who declined a suitor whose first present could scarcely be said to speak of affection.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOSEPH A. HENRIE, Administrator, Orangeville, R. F. D. No. 1, 2-14-07.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Moyer, Deceased.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass up on exceptions to the account of T. J. Vandell, trustee, will sit at his office in First National Bank Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, February 1st, 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment at which time all persons interested will appear and be heard.

FRANK IKELER, Auditor, 1-10-07.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Kalwicz, late of the Borough of Centralia, Deceased.

In the estate of Joseph Kalwicz, deceased, Letters have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of Joseph Kalwicz, late of the Borough of Centralia, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, to Elizabeth Kalwicz, residing in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania to whom all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having any legal claim against or demand upon said estate, shall make the same known without delay.

ELIZABETH KALWICZ, Administratrix, Edward J. Flynn, Attorney, Centralia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1907. 1-17-07.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Administrator, JOHN G. HARMAN, Rupter, Pa., 2-5-07, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

H. REBER MEARS, Administrator, 2-7-07.

Professional Cards.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building 2nd Floor Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ent Building, Court House Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wirt's Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts. CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Grant Herring, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Townsend's Building Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA, (Successor to C. F. Krapp) GENERAL INSURANCE, Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 31, 1907. 11*

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WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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