

ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Figures That Alarm Tax-payers in England.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS

Higher Municipal Taxes Due to Cities' Public Trading Enterprises.—Public Management of Gas Works Less Economical Than Private Ownership.

Great Britain has been for fifteen years or more the pioneer in experiments in municipal trading. The believers in the principle of municipal management of certain forms of trade and industry have had a remarkably free hand in London and the principal large cities of England and Scotland. The public purse has been open to them almost without restriction; their control of the large enterprises in which they have embarked has been absolute and their reports of the results of their stewardship have been such as they chose to make, says the New York Sun.

The English people are among the most patient in the world in bearing their public burdens. They have endured with little grumbling the heavy increase in national taxation made necessary by the Boer war. Like the American people, they pay greater attention to the management of national than of local affairs, and this tendency has been emphasized during the crisis of the last few years.

The debt of the municipalities of Great Britain has increased from \$965,000,000 in 1884 to \$2,345,000,000 in 1904. The amount of local government expenditure in Great Britain in 1892 was \$280,000,000; in 1902, the last complete year available, it had increased to \$720,000,000. The explanation always given of the vast growth of municipal indebtedness has been that it was incurred for remunerative purposes.

But Englishmen have found that the rate per year of local taxation in the country has increased no less than 63 per cent. This, of course, is entirely inconsistent with the explanation offered.

The impression generally prevails in this country and abroad that municipally controlled tram lines, gas and electric supply, water works, &c., in Glasgow, London and other important cities show a considerable improvement in the matter of economy and efficiency over privately managed enterprises of the same nature. It will be a considerable surprise to the general public to learn that the exact contrary is true.

The accounts of forty-eight municipalities working tramways show only thirteen make any contribution to the rates, seventeen make no depreciation allowance, and only eleven allow more than 2 per cent. We all know how disastrous the steamers of the London County Council have been and continue to be.

It is no answer to say that private companies also make mistakes and lose money. No doubt they do; it is inevitable and is an additional argument, not for but against municipal trading; but the difference is that in one case they are losing their own money, in the other the ratepayers.

It will be supposed that in the matter of gas supply if in nothing else municipal management would be able to compare favorably with private or company enterprise. Comparative returns without exception show the contrary.

The Manchester municipality reports an annual profit to the city of \$330,000 on its gas works. If the London company charged the same price as Manchester its customers would have to pay \$1,040,000 more a year for gas. If Manchester charged the same price as the London company their customers would pay \$395,000 a year less and the so-called profit would be turned into a loss of \$65,000.

It is in the management of tramways that most credit is claimed for municipal trading experiments in Great Britain. Lord Avebury analyzes the so-called successes, and the result becomes quite another story.

There are in London two tramway systems, one north of the Thames, the other south of the river. The County Council became possessed of both in 1900.

The capital value was approximately the same, \$4,250,000 on the north, \$4,480,000 on the south. The council leased the northern lines to a company and worked the southern lines itself.

During the period, the council has electrified the southern lines, which has slightly interfered with their working, but the result of five years operations is instructive. The fares have been the same on both.

The council figures out a profit for the five years on its lines of \$119,500. During the same period the lessees of the northern lines have paid the city \$958,000. But, it has been pointed out, even the claims of the council to a profit of \$119,500 did not bear examination.

In 1833, the Bostonia of Boston, and the Cent of Philadelphia, were first issued and were the first publications in this country ever sold for one cent.

Within the last forty years the population of the British Empire has increased by about 40 per cent.

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription." The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous colitis), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in effecting a cure.

"Favorite Prescription" is adapted for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nerve. For weak worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulae of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines. The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into "Doctor Pierce's medicines" by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.



Ernest Baumann.

A farmer boy of seventeen years, discovered the secret of the method by which the artisans of the stone age manufactured flint implements with the simplest kind of tools. With a stick of wood, whittled at one end, he succeeded in making arrow heads and spear heads, equal in workmanship to those found in the mounds. For many centuries science has been unable to explain the method employed in making these stone implements.

Training Both Hands.

An interesting discussion is being carried on in England in connection with the question of ambidexterity, says Harper's Weekly. There being a certain number of physicians and psychologists who are recommending that the child should be taught to use the left as well as the right hand and with equal facility. There are, however, those who advise that the left should be used for left-handed motion, inasmuch as it is not an exact copy of the right, and must possess corresponding limitations. While the advanced ambidexterityists believe that in addition to its ordinary duties the left hand should be taught to copy the movements of the right, such as in ordinary writing, the moderate advocates think that, recognizing its limitations, the left hand should be made to do on the left side similar things. These, of course, would be done by movements in the reverse direction, and therefore, if absolute ambidexterity were required, as in turning a screw or in writing, a screw with reversed thread should be used and a reversed form of writing devised.

Don'ts For Readers.

- Don't handle a book except with clean hands.
- Don't turn down leaves at the corners.
- Don't leave a book lying face downward.
- Don't get a book from the bookcase by the binding at the top; take it from the middle of the back.
- Don't when opening a book, be rough and pull the leaves apart too quickly, let them open gently.
- Don't cut leaves with any knife but the proper paper knife, says Home Notes.
- Don't forget to return a book when lent. When you commence to read it insert as a marker a label with the owner's name and the date when the book was lent to you; in this way you will keep the loan in mind.

ORDER MADE SKELETONS

French Factory Has Been at Work 120 Years.

BRANCH IN NEW YORK

Conducted Under Government Supervision and a Monopoly—Its Wares Supplied to Medical Schools and Similar Institutions in Many Lands—The Workmen.

Physicians, hospitals, museums and medical schools must have human skulls and bones, as well as completely articulated skeletons of adults and children. But whence do these come?

For reasons which need not matter here it is stated that France is the great skeleton producing country, and Paris the gay city of light, the center of the traffic. The business is naturally conducted with secrecy. The ordinary inquirer would be able to learn but little of it, says the New York Sun.

The skeleton factory, according to the information obtained by an investigator with exceptional facilities, is under Government supervision and the proprietor is a rich man, this business being his monopoly. It is said that he has one branch in London and another in New York, with separate departments for ordinary taxidermy and the skeletonizing of animals and birds.

To this factory are sent the bodies of criminals from the dissecting schools, and also many specimen bodies of different races sent home by travellers and explorers. The first stage of treatment occupies several months, and the chemicals used in the various processes, and also for whitening and preserving the bones, are trade secrets.

The stock rooms are no place for a nervous person. Here are shelves full of skulls of all sizes, shapes and races, which by accident or in the interests of science have been broken into pieces and naturally put together again with brass wire.

You will see capacious drawers filled with small bones and heaps of ribs with still larger bones lettered and numbered. In an adjoining room dozens of workmen are piercing the bones and preparing them for the writers.

Passing through the laboratory and warehouse, where one sees stacks of wire of various thicknesses, with springs of all varieties and size, as well as stands for mounting the skeletons and tools for putting them together, you reach the rooms where the final work is done.

It is here the bones are united. Here is a man articulating hands or feet, while his neighbors are repairing skulls or fastening springs to various parts. Completed limbs and skulls are carried into an adjoining room, where the entire skeleton is put together and finally mounted on a stand or attached to an iron rod. Others, again, have a ring inserted into the skull so that they may be suspended from the ceiling.

Next comes the packing room where the skeletons are carefully boxed and despatched to their destination, while others are placed in stock for selection by intending purchasers. The showroom here is a fine, large, light apartment, lined with glass cases that show specimen skeletons of giants and dwarfs, negroes and yellow men, as well as criminals that have their name, date of execution and record of crime on attached labels.

There are skeletons of men and women and children of all ages. In great chests of drawers in the center of the showroom are skulls of every age and variety, as well as wired hands and feet.

Naturally strange stories attach to some of these things. One skeleton, was that of a fine young fellow who had only been married a few months when he met with an accident and was taken to the hospital. One leg was amputated, but he had besides received very severe internal injuries that made his case hopeless.

On being informed that he could not live, he sold his body for \$50, which sum was handed over to his wife, who came from Brittany to say farewell, and after an affecting parting, left the hospital with the price of her husband's body in her hand. As a matter of fact this selling of bodies by the living is far more common than one might think.

In England, since the passing of the Anatomy acts of 1832 and 1871, the bodies of persons dying unclaimed in almshouses and hospitals are said to have proved quite sufficient for the needs of the medical and surgical professions. A skeleton factory or two existed some years ago in London, but little appears to be known of such institutions now. To all inquiries the evasive reply is returned: "We get our bones from abroad."

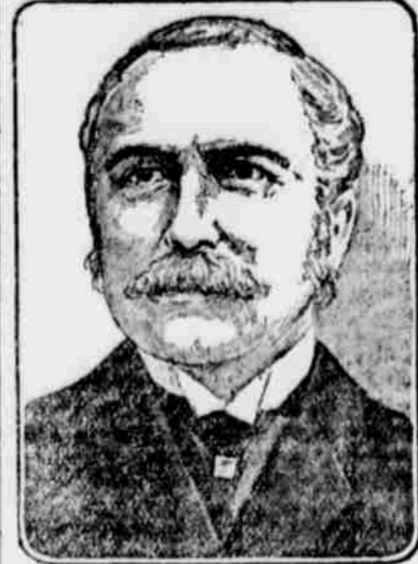
The French factory, by the way, is said to have been in existence more than 120 years, and all the workmen engaged there must have served at least five years in the dissecting schools of the French metropolises.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

NOTED FOREIGN POLITICIANS.

Peculiar Methods of Leading Statesmen of Great Britain.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman indulges very sparingly in gestures when speaking, but he has one little distinguishing trick—that of fanning himself with any available slip of paper, as if to cool his rising ardor, says the London Tit-Bits, while he punctures his oratory by occasional thumps on the table, to drive a point home, or by a clutch at the lapels of his coat.



Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

John Burns has learnt his oratory in the open-air school, which demands a loud voice, plenty of fire and vehemence and accentuated action. He throws back his broad shoulders, rolls out his long sentences and rhetorical phrases in a Hyde Park voice, and as he finishes each slip of his notes he crushes it in his right hand and thrusts it into a pocket of his pea jacket.

John Morley is a speaker of quite a different stamp from the member for Battersea. He is normally quiet and unemotional; stands by the chairman's table with his left hand playing nervously with his waistcoat buttons, while he points the index finger of his right hand at his audience.

Mr. Asquith has a fine, clear voice, and excellent delivery and an attractive presence. His speeches are delightful to listen to in their smooth, easy, sonorous flow. He is very sparing of gestures, but the nervous movements of his hands betray his state of tension.

James Bryce is a man of prodigious learning and ability, but by no means a stimulating speaker. His speeches are really lectures, brimful of instruction, but delivered with a solemnity and immobility which makes them not a little tedious.

Mr. Saldane is another minister of immense cleverness and wisdom who is not an alluring speaker. He eschews oratory and gestures and with arms folded across his huge chest reels out his speeches in a voice which seems ludicrously small for his big body.



A. J. Balfour.

A. J. Balfour is one of many legislators whose speeches read "better than they sound" he is not naturally fluent and often has apparent difficulty in finding the exact word he wants, while his voice and manner are not in his favor.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, on the contrary, is always alert and full of energy and movement on the platform. Brain and body alike are electrically charged and full of vigor and life. He has a wonderfully clear, penetrating voice, and a remarkable gift of lucid exposition and flow of language. Each telling phrase of his speech is accompanied by an appropriate action; when developing an argument he leans forward with raised finger and emphasizes his conclusions by bringing his clenched fist sharply down on the palm of his left hand. He has, too, a trick of toying with his eyeglass, placing it in his eye, dropping it again and then replacing it.

Mr. Wyndham is eminently a graceful speaker—graceful in his easy, fluent diction, in attitude and in varied gesture; Mr. Broderick has been described as the "automaton," from the mechanical flow of his speech and quality of his gestures, which are limited to a jerk of the arm and a thump of the table; Mr. Chapin, when he is not busily engaged in searching for and adjusting his elusive eyeglass, pounds the table with alarming vigor and frequency; and Sir Edward Clarke stimulates his oratory by stroking, or rather tugging at his Dundreary whiskers.

The Chinese have a god for every disease, even for childhood's afflictions, like the mumps and measles.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL NEWS.

United States Shows Heaviest Loss England Largest Profit.

According to the International Post Bureau, taking all the Post Offices of the world, the United States shows the heaviest loss from the management of its postal affairs, and Great Britain the largest profit. Nineteen hundred and three is the last year for which figures for comparison are available, and for that year we ran behind \$4,329,000, while Great Britain showed a net profit of \$22,000,000, and Russia, \$14,000,000. Due to the large and rapid increase of rural delivery since 1903 our deficit has grown to at least three times what it was then, and there are other reasons for our unfavorable showing, the principal ones being the larger compensation we pay employees and the extensive areas we have to cover which are thinly populated. The highest paid Postmaster in England receives about \$5,000 a year, clerks from \$300 to \$1,500, carriers in the larger cities \$420, and in the smaller ones and rural carriers from \$250 to \$275. British postage is cheaper than ours. For 2 cents letters weighing up to four ounces are carried, with 1 cent additional for each two additional ounces—and every registered newspaper goes for 1 cent, regardless of weight. Anything mailable is carried by parcel post for 6 cents a pound and 2 cents for each additional pound up to eleven, which is the limit. Anything can be registered for 3 cents, and the government insures registered matter up to \$25 in value for that sum. By paying 2 cents for each additional \$50 in value, insurance up to \$600 may be had. Newspapers may be forwarded without additional postage, which is not the case with us, and postal orders cost 3 cents for \$5 orders.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1907.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Pine Township, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by lands of Alem Johnson, northwardly by land of Ashur Fullmer, eastwardly by land of Clemens and southwardly by lands of — containing

FIFTY FIVE ACRES

more or less, upon which are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other out buildings. It being the same land conveyed to Elijah Fullmer by Thomas Faus and wife by deed dated April 25th, 1872 and recorded in the Recorder's Office at Bloomsburg in Deed Book L, page 780. See description of said land recorded in Columbia County, Pa. in Mortgage Book No. 16, page 156.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A. K. Fullmer's ex vs. John F. Derr, surviving Executor of estate of Elijah Fullmer, deceased with notice to Susanna Green, Mary J. Deen, Mianda M. Robbins and A. K. Fullmer, Defendants, who are the real owners of the land; and to be sold as the property of the said Defendants.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. All bids must be paid in full, except where the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser, and a duly certified list of liens shall be furnished, including mortgage searches on the property sold, together with such lien creditor's receipts for the amount of the proceeds of the sale, or such portion thereof as he shall be entitled to.

2. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until the Monday following the date of sale at two o'clock p. m., at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off and who, in the case of deficiency of such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented to the Court for confirmation unless the bid is actually settled for with the Sheriff, as above stated.

Andrew L. Fritz, Attorney.

*See Purdon's Digest, 9th edition page 416; Smith's page 334. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., May 15, '07. 5-16-07

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter McAndrew, late of Conyngham Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter McAndrew, late of the Township of Conyngham, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

MICHAEL J. MONAGHAN, Administrator, Ashland, Pa.

Edward J. Flynn, Attorney. 5-2-07

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, 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

WILLIAM KREAMER, Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-23-07

Professional Cards.

- H. A. McKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building and 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. Crangeville Wednesday each week
- 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, 1901. 4*
- M. P. LUTZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.
- DR. W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST, Office Barton's Building, Main below Marke Bloomsburg, Pa. All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. Open all hours during the day.
- DR. M. J. HESS, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Crown and bridge work a specialty, Corner Main and Centre streets Bloomsburg, Pa. Columbia & Montour Telephone connection
- J. J. BROWN, M. D. THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours 10 to 8 Telephone
- J. S. JOHN M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, 410 Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA. 7-30-14
- EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddick building, Locust Avenue
- H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office:—Ent building, 11-16-99
- WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.
- EXCHANGE HOTEL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.
- CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.
- MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE. EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED.
- H. BIERMAN, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 5.30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
- C. WATSON MCKELVY, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT. Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are: Cash Total \$ Capital Assets \$ Franklin of Phila \$20,000 \$1,100,000 Penn's Phila. 400,000 5,500,180 Queen of N. Y. 500,000 5,688,915 Westchester, N. Y. 500,000 1,184,800 N. America, Phila. 5,000,000 4,750,000 Office: Clark Building, 207 First St. A. S. ...