

ANIMAL BUYERS IN INDIA

Missouri Man Tells of Deals With Rajahs.

EXPENSIVE TRAVELING

Elephants a Staple Article of Commerce Here—The Servant Problem in the Far East—India's Wealth of Servants and How It Pays—Breeding Snakes for Bounty.

Louis J. Hall, horse and wild animal dealer, returned recently from India, where he had been making deals with the Rajahs for elephants, tigers, monkeys, boa constrictors and other gentle animals which delight the heart of the American small boy and some Americans that are not small.

"My dealing was with Rajahs," said Mr. Hall. "Things went something like this: When the Rajah wants to start on an expedition of any kind he calls his men at arms together.

"The sons of thunder and lightning will meet you on you peak at daylight with their spears and battle-axes," commands the Rajah in staccato tones. "Have the horses and elephants ready and provisions for a three days march." Then aside to the secretary: "About right, eh, Jones?"

"That's the stuff, your Majesty," replies the emissary of Great Britain.

"The India elephant is the finest in the world and is easier to train than the big beasts of Africa. They are getting scarce in India now, and that is why I had to travel so far to make arrangements for a sufficient supply for the American market. A well trained elephant in America is as easy to sell as a good horse.

"There are many ways of trapping the animal. One is to dig a great pit on the mountainside, one side of which slants in. When the bottom lands are wet the elephants go to the uplands and slide into these pits. A large, docile elephant is chained to the prisoner and hauls him up the incline.

"Another way involves a greater risk to the life of the hunter. The pits are excavated on the lowlands, near the forest. Around the pit is a strong fence, having two wide gates. One of these gates is left open.

"The hunters go into the jungles and beat up the quarry. The elephants charge out into the open, bent on murder. One man is selected to toll the enraged beast into the fence.

"The animal follows fiercely darting into the open gate, and falls into the pit. The hunter runs around on the edges through another gate, which he opens and closes like a flash of lightning. The elephant is a prisoner hard and fast. But should the hunter stumble or fall to get out of the way quick enough the great mass of flesh tramples him into the earth.

"One of the peculiar features of India is the requirement to maintain a large staff of servants if you desire to appear as a man of any sort of degree. You ought to have at least fifteen or sixteen. You can get that many about as cheap as you can get two or three.

"When a servant enters your employ he wants to know, before making terms, whether he will be permitted to place the orders for supplies. You see, he gets a commission from the shopkeepers. I found it cheaper to make that concession than to attempt to purchase things myself.

"Each servant has his own particular department to look after, and will not raise his hand to do any part of another servant's work.

"At all the large stations in India the traveler is met by a reception committee of some two or three thousand coolies, every one of whom is anxious to tote his baggage to the gates, but no further. At the gates of the station you settle up with the first lot of coolies you have employed and enter into a contract with the next gang to take your grips to the carriage.

"If India could sell her snakes she would be the richest country on the globe. It is said that more than 25,000 Hindus passed into the great beyond last year as a result of snake bites.

"They won't kill the reptiles; they are confident some highly respected ancestor has passed into them. It would be better to be bitten to death by an ancestor than to kill 'em, and thus go to the bad place. So reason these people.

"There are other sects, however, which do not entertain the same respect for the deadly crawlers, but they will not take the trouble to kill them unless paid for it. Some time ago the British Government offered a good price for the scalps of deadly snakes. The people of this class instantly got busy and began breeding snakes.

"It is said that while that reward was in force all other businesses were laid aside in order to take advantage of the munificence of the empire. Of course the Viceroy soon learned of the inflated condition of the snake industry and the reward was withdrawn."

Unfortunately most of those who advocate peace do not possess armies and navies of their own.

COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrapper and attach its correctness under oath, are daily being used in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody. Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the speechless of invention turned fully upon his formula, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrapper—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" on time and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

NEW YORK'S GREAT KITCHENS.

Getting Bigger Every Year—Grows Out Under the Street.

In recently built hotels the kitchen is a space about 150x200 feet, floored with red tiles. The walls where exposed are tiled in white. The ceiling is 14 feet high.

At the entrance is the chef's office, and near him the principal refrigerator for the storage of meat. Along one side are from fifty to 100 lineal feet of ranges adapted to coal, gas and charcoal.

In front of these are the cooks' tables, in the steel tops of which are sinks, bainmarie and steam tables. Undereath are steam plate warmers. Above the cooks' heads are racks, on which is hung a picturesque array of copper pots, skillets, saucepans and kettles, and above this again is the elaborate system of ventilating ducts which carry off the smoke and odor from every appliance where heat is generated.

Near the main kitchen and about one-half its size, says Indoors and Out, is the soup and roasting department, provided with stock, soup and grease boilers and an oven for roasting fowl or large joints of meat. Such an oven in one of the new hotels has a capacity of 1,000 pigeons or 200 chickens or sixteen large ribs of beef.

The boilers are huge copper affairs, double jacketed, and some of the spits for roasting meats are turned by electricity. This department contains its own refrigerator, in which is kept all uncooked food prepared here.

Sandwiches and salads, for example, are prepared near the garde manger. Coffee urns and roll warmers, griddle and waffle ranges, toasters and egg boilers must be where their products can be most conveniently delivered to the room above.

The kitchen should not be removed more than one floor from the dining room, grill room or cafe to be served. Dumbwaiter communication is unpracticable, as it cools the food. The human waiter must have free access to the kitchen, and so speedy that he shall spend the greatest possible time in the dining room within call of patrons.

Having dropped his written order in a tube, he must go to the proper place in the kitchen to obtain it when prepared. On his way to the ranges he should pass the counter, near the kitchen entrance, where bread and relishes are supplied, for he must be placing these before his customer while the fish or meat is being cooked.

As he starts up the stairway he must pass the checker, who places the price upon whatever he is serving. For salads he must be able to reach the salad department with equal ease. For wines and liquors he must go to the bar of the kitchen.

Whatever number of stories a hotel displays above the street, the business of the enterprise goes on in those below the pavement, and so hard pressed is the city hotel for space that every foot the laws allow the owner to reach under the sidewalk is eagerly seized.

Average Speed of Clouds.

A member of the staff of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, has reported that observations made there show that the average speed with which clouds, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet high, move is sixty miles an hour in midsummer and one hundred and ten miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

China's Mania for Railroads. Hardly a province of China has escaped the recent mania for railroads, and if all the lines projected are carried out some of the remotest parts of the Empire will be rendered easy of access by the iron road.

A SCHOOL FOR LAUNDRESSES.

Intelligence, as Well as Soap and Water, Essential to Success.

In these days of lingerie waistlets which cost all the way from five dollars to sixty, hand laundries established by rich women are springing up in all large cities, and those which do work carefully and well are reaping a rich harvest. Not long ago the daily papers printed an account of two society girls of Washington, D. C., who set out to recuperate the family fortune by running a laundry. They did not propose to do the work themselves, but they meant to see that it was properly done. In a short time the fame of their independence and their industry reached other cities, and in Chicago a woman of high standing in the social world became interested in a laundry which now washes and irons the fine laces and pertishable lingerie of her fashionable sisters. All who have had expensive garments ruined in the hands of an ordinary laundress can be depended upon to appreciate an establishment where there is intelligence as well as a practical knowledge of soap and water. Many young women whose fortunes might well warrant having the work done, prefer washing and ironing their finest blouses with their own hands, and they take as much pride in the by no means easy task as they would in a fine bit of needlework. At several of the Fifth Avenue silverware and dainty ironware with electric attachments are to be found, and other conveniences for laundry washing are sold in sets. To launder an especially fine waist with elaborate handwork decoration, the average hand laundry charges from fifty cents to \$1.50, and other articles of my lady's apparel are likewise expensive to cleanse. To put them into the hands of any but a specialist means their ruin—hence, the harvest of the expert laundress.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of valuable REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Margaret M. Smith, late of the Township of Greenwood, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day in the village of Light Street, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the village of Light Street in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville and an alley and lot of Jacob Eckort, thence along said alley and lot South eighty-six degrees West one hundred and forty feet to an alley and lands of Peter Shug, thence along said alley South thirteen degrees East sixty feet to a post and corner of a lot belonging to said Peter Shug, thence along said lot North eighty-six degrees East one hundred and forty feet to a post and road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville thence along said road North thirteen degrees West to the place of beginning, containing thirty and five-tenths perches be the same more or less, on which is erected

A DWELLING HOUSE.

Being the same property conveyed to Elmira Marr by Henry Faus and wife by deed dated the 24th day of March, A. D. 1873, and from the heirs of the said Elmira the said house and lot was conveyed to Margaret M. Smith, by deed dated July 7, 1901, and recorded in Deed Book No. 72, page 110.

Also AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of the same day in the village of Rohrsburg, said County the following described house and lot:

All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Rohrsburg being part of lot No. 23 as marked on plot or draft of said village, Greenwood Township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, being six rods in front and seven rods back with an allowance of four feet on the South line designed for an alley, and fronting Market street on the East; bounded on the North by lot No. 1, formerly owned by E. G. Ricketts; on the West by land formerly owned by Frederick Rohr, and on the South by lot No. 3 formerly owned by Isaac Evans, containing 42 rods and four feet allowance, more or less. Being the same lot of land which H. R. Albertson and his wife by deed dated April 7th, A. D. 1877 conveyed to the said Margaret M. Smith, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for Columbia County in Deed Book No. 63, page 143, on which are erected

A DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, AND SHOP.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-fourth less ten per cent, at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation in si.

WESLEY MORRIS, Administrator.

Andrew L. Fritz, Attorney. 9-12-07

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Frank Ickler and Harvey I. Gingles, Executors of the estate of William Gingles, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as shown by their third and partial account, will sit at the law offices of Fred T. Ickler, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, October 22nd, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, and all those having claims are requested to present same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said estate. 9-19-07 C. A. SMALL, Auditor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin. WHY YOU SHOULD SEE JAMESTOWN.

The Jamestown Exposition is no longer a prospect; it has developed into an interesting reality. Its field is distinctly historical, and it liberally illustrates by picture and reproduction the development of American civilization and American institutions from the day of the first settlement on Jamestown peninsula in 1607 through three hundred years to the present time. Famous buildings in the Nation's history have been reproduced by thirty different states, filled with memories of the olden times and of memorials of the upward march.

The National Government has taken a keen interest in the Exposition, and is one of its chief exhibitors. The display of modern warships of all nations on Hampton Roads is a unique and attractive feature, and the military manoeuvres lend a stirring touch to the daily program.

The Jamestown Exposition is a prominent event in our National history and should be visited by every American citizen who desires to see what three hundred years of American enterprise has wrought in our land.

The Pennsylvania Railroad offers attractive service via Philadelphia and its "Cape Charles Route," by its routes via Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay lines, via Washington and the Potomac River line, and via Washington and Richmond. The rates are reasonable, and the fare varies according to the route and length of the stay.

Ask Ticket Agents for rates of fare, stop-over privileges, and time of trains.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS

September 25, and October 9, 1907.

ROUND-TRIP RATE \$6.90 FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:47 a. m., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

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- 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. VANNATT, (Successor to C. F. Krapp) GENERAL INSURANCE, Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 31, 1907. 11\*
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- H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office: Ent building, 11-16-99
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