WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1907. The series of ovations that have made the visit of William Jennings Bryan to Washington memcrable ended on Thursday night with the magnificent testimonial given him by the Democrats of the District at the complimentary dinner which they tendered him, when he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for President. There was a large number of guests at this dinner from nearby localities and a delegation of Tammany braves from New York City, and the sentiment among them was unanimous that the need of the country is another savior of the people like Jefferson, and that such a man is to be found alone in a sterling Democrat, "that Jefferson of the twentieth century, William Jen-nings Bryan." Many felicitous speeches were made, but the climax of the evening was reached when Mr. Bryan arose to his feet to speak am that man, I would prefer to make the race without any national committee, without any campaign funds, and on straight principles, that will appeal to the conscience of the voters."

Senator John W. Daniel, who is regarded as the embodiment of old fashioned Southern chivalry and courtesy and Mr. Bryan had an argumentative set to Tuesday afternoon, in the lobby of one of the Washington leading hotels. While the language of the Senator from Virginia did not pass beyond the limits of parliamentary observance, his words were marked by decided frankness and he did not hesitate to express some personal views of Mr. Bryan's course. Mr. Bryan, also, was civil but it was quite evident that he resented this attempt to take him to task on the part of the Southern statesman. In the course of the conversation, Senator Daniel said, "You have attempted too much to dictate to the party, and you are making a mistake in doing it. As I said, I like you personally, but I can't agree with some of your ideas, and if you want to succeed, you must quit riding rough shod over all the members of the party." Quite a crowd had collected around them, before the conversation ceased, and finally when they separated, there was much discussion of the import of Senator Daniels' criticism. The Senator has always represented what might be termed the ultraconservative wing of his party, and was much talked of until recently, together with Senator Culberson of Texas, and Judge Gray of Delaware, as the Southern candidate on the Democratic ticket.

One of the speakers at the Bryan dinner on Tuesday night, facetiously pointed out that the only trust so far "busted" by President Roosevelt, had been the "trust" on State Officers Arousing the Grangers to Prothe gold dollar.

It is stated at the Navy Depart ment that an extra supply of coal will be sent to Honolulu and Mathe vessels of the battleship fleet to San Franscico. It is said that matter of precaution as no decision has been reached as to the route that will be taken home, and none is expected for some time.

That much confusion exists among Republican leaders in most of the Southern States, as a result of the edict of President Roos-velt against Federal office holders advocating his renomination or accepting election as delegates with instructions to vote for him at the national convention next year, is

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The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind-know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

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It will help you to avoid taking cold.

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and he was cheered to the echo, as apparent from the letters and telein conclusion he said, "I do not grams which have been received in know who will be the Democratic Washington the last day or two. nominee, but I will say that if I The most active leaders of the Republican party in the South are the Federal officeholders, and naturally when they received what they considered to be a straight tip from Washington lined up for Mr. Roosevelt or whoever might be his choice as a candidate. Prominent politicians in Washington declare that they are now in a state of bewilderment which threatens demoralization since the recent inhibition has been placed on their activities. Whether this organization of Southern leaders can be held intact is a matter of the liveliest speculation. To obey or not to obey, that is the question:-Whether 'twill be better in the end to suffer the organization in the South to go to smash or, not to take the edict too seriously, and by working for him, clinch

> The merry war of criticism goes on, anent the expedient to relieve the money stringency adopted by the administration, and the concensus of opinion, among the prominent politicians and financiers in Washington, is that it is a bad expedient and will prove inefficient in its results; furthermore, that it was not necessary. Democrats are jubilant and Republicans dubious over the possible effect that the course adopted in this crisis may have on the elections for the Presidency, and it is generally accepted that the recent statement of Mr. Bryan on the financial situation, with which even the Republicans have been unable to find fault, will go far toward attracting to him that conservative element of the party which bolted at the silver proposition, if it does not attract a large element in the Republican ranks who have become frightened by recent financial policies, and fear for the future safety of their country.

The Dairy Interest.

Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust have prepared a joint nila for use, in case any or all of letter, which is being sent to every Pomona and subordinate grange in should come home by way of Asia Pennsylvania, urging that members and the Suez Canal, after their trip of the Grange and dairymen who are not Grangers shall circulate these supplies are sent merely as a petitions to send to United States senators and members of Congress asking that the oleomargine law be so changed as to protect the dairy interests of the country.

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER COURT,

TRAVERSE JURORS - Second Week Calvin Crawford, Greenwood twp. W. Trump, Orange township. J. M. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp. C. B. Conner, Jackson township. Bradley Sult, Briarcreek township. Wm. Raup, Berwick. Albert Frank, Conyngham twp. F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg. B. G. Keller, Benton.
Solomon Deaner, Main township.
Alfred Culp, Berwick.
W. H. Roberts, Catawissa twp.
W. H. Stackhouse, Berwick.
Elias Utt. Bloomsburg.
W. H Cherrington, Roaring Creek.
J. C. Wenner, Benton township.
W. A. Snyder, Scott township.
W. A. Snyder, Mifflin township.
Warren Allabach, Orangeville.
Elias Weaver, Catawissa,
C. T. Bender, Fishingcreek twp.
H. L. Waters, Catawissa,
Simon Hons, Beaver township.
E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
F. R. Jackson, Berwick.
Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township. B. G. Keller, Benton. Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township.
G. B. Martin, Bloomsburg.
Bruce Seybert, Mt. Pleasant.
Daniel Billeg, Locust township.
James Oberdorf, Catawissa.
Josiah Levan, Main township.
James Quick, Montour township.
Cherrington Kester, Locust.
James E. Smith, Berwick.
Abraham McHenry, Benton. Abraham McHenry, Benton.

the The Kind You Have Always Bought

\$ FATE OF EXILES IN SIBERIA.

> Sufferings of Political Priponers Almost Beyond Comprehension.

Siberian journals are full of the horrible suffering the political exiles undergo in Tobolsk, Irkutek, and other sections of that desolute land. During the last 11 months, as many as 35,000 people have been sent thither. About 2,000 have escaped, but the rest remain to endure a living death. They are sent to the marshes where nothing grows but rank grass, and where no trade or craft can enable them to earn enough to prolong their miserable existence.

The Russian government allows them exactly two and a half cents a day. The money sent by their friends rarely reaches them, being "intercept by the exar's officials. In summer, they keep body and soul to gether with fish caught in the rivers and coarse rve bread. In winter fish is worth its weight in gold and broad unheard of. Then they eat the grass from the frozen marshes. Little wonder that scurvy, cholera and typhus rage among them.

This is not the worst, for they are obliged to live in the mud huts of the native Ostiaks, infested with that Siberian scourge, leprosy. It is not surprising that these exiles, most of them delicately reared men and women, envy their more fortunate comrades who have perished on the stock ades of Russian fortresses for their political opinions and thus escaped this certain but slow death known as "perpetual exile." They have no hope for anything better and cannot even find a solace for their sufferings in work-for there is none to be done in this frozen wilderness.

In spite of the heavy death rate, their numbers are steadily increasing, for every week brings out fresh victims. In fact the numbers of political exiles have increased to such an extent that the Russian government has decided to run special "exile" trains daily from St. Petersburg to Siberia. These trains carry only political prisoners, who are horded together like cattle in unwarmed wagons. They run at the speed of the so-called "postal" or courier trains

And yet, in spite of these terrible sufferings, men and women in Russia are bent upon fighting for freedam. Within the last few weeks 5,000 pounds of dynamite, 400,000 bullets and 4,000 rifles have been found by the police in Moscow, St. Petersburg and other towns. Never before have Ressian prisons and Siberian marshes been so crowded with political prisoners as at the present time.

Desert Fruit.

In no part of the world do figs attain greater perfection of size and flavor than at the oasis of Palm Springs in the Colorado Desert of southern California. They ripen ear-Her than elsewhere, and the hundreds of boxes of this fruit sent out annually by whites and Indians are eagerly sought at fancy prices.

Persian and Egyptian dates are grown here, where the climate is almost a duplicate of that in their natural habitat. Oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, von tables and profusions of heautiful flowers grow luxuriantly. A graceful desert willow circles velvet meadows where scores of cattle browse.

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CRUDE STYLE OF DENTISTRY.

Modern Methods Date from the Sixteenth Century.

In a dental school in Boston is a collection of hundreds of old dental Instruments, the fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the instruments with which we are all more or less familiar in the hands of modern dentists. The ancient tools are more suggestive of wood carving than of dental operations, and a person uninformed on the subject would handle the old "keys," as they were called, and guess almost any purpose in the world for them rather than the real one of wrenching a tooth out of a human faw. One of the most penderous of these instruments was made by an American blacksmith, little more than fifty years ago, and used by him to extract teeth-a curious commentary on the then general condition of a science that is now so widespread.

Less than a century ago there were only a hundred practicing dentists on this side of the water. There is reason to believe that the number of rough and ready surgeon dentists was much greater than we may have any idea of. The famous Aesculapius, patron of physicians, is said to have been the first tooth puller in Roman history and there are records also of the presence of dentists in Egypt more than 2300 years ago. How they worked, however, is one of the interesting secrets that remains kept, although ft is known that they had some method of filling teeth and even used gold for that purpose. The first known mention of the toothoick was made during the first century of the Christian era-and so far as may now be judged, it very much resembled the little wooden instrument that modern politeness declares should never be used in public. There are also dentifrices-an "Arabian produce-brightener of the mouth," for example, which was evidently confined to comparatively few

Modern dentistry and modern dental instruments date only from the sixteenth century. The superstition of the Middle Ages evolved a host of charlatans, whose pictures may still occasionally be seen in the early prints and who charmed away toothache by forms of magic which show that the teeth of their patients could hardly have been in such very serious condition. From these charlatan the modern dentist has descended very much as the all-important selentist of to-day may be traced back directly to the ancient alchemist. Among other things they bought living teeth and transplanted them-a horrible instance of which in later times may be remembered by anyone who has read Victor Hugo's "Los Miserables."

One of the first printed books on dentistry was published about the middle of the sixteenth century in Spain. The book was called a "Brief and Compendious Colloquy on the structure of the Denture and the Wonderful Construction of the Mouth. With Many Remedies and Necessary Advice. Together With the Mode of Treating and Beautifying the Teeth," and ended with an engraving of St. Appolonia-the patron saint of dentistry because her martyrdom had included the extraction of her teeth. This one book embraced all that was then known of den tistry.

It was not until 1728 that Perri Fouchard, the most celebrated dental operator of the time in Paris, began using the first dental chair, in which he sometimes performed the curious and practical bygone operation of extracting a tooth, treating it for decay and then putting it back again-an operation that, however expeditiously performed, could never have been invariably successful, although it is still done in emergencles. One of the modern cases of dentistry, for example, comes in this category.

Barefoot American Soldiers.

Barefooted soldlers may soon form a novel feature of the United States army. At any cate, inspector General Burton has suggested that the efficiency of the Philippine scouts would be improved if they were required to go without shoes, especially in the field. That would be a return to the primitive state and customs of the scouts, who in the old days went about scantily attired, with no notion of stockings and shoes, to say nothing of the military leggings which now grace the shanks of that valuable agent of the government. It may be advantageous, it is pointed out, to have the scout equipped with a light canvas shoe for garrison use, but he is considered as at present altogether encumbered with the weight of what most people would regard as the necossities of life, especially of the life in the field. It is reported that beyoud the clothing on the back of the scout, he does not need more than a blanket in which to wrap himself at night. Altogether there is no more economical employee of the government, as far as requirements of the person are concerned, than this same scout in the Philippines .- Washington Star.

Spotting Them. A gasolinish odor and A hue akin to pitch Proclaim to poor and lesser folk Presence of the rich. -Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Soft Answer. "How would you like to have your steak, sir?" asked the waiter who had taken the order nearly half an hour before.

'Very much indeed," quietly repilled the patient patron.

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m., 4:28 p. m., week days.

707 Hazleton, 7:50 10:16 a. m., 4:28, 6:20 p. m., week days.

707 Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Henovo, and Kidgway: 11 47 a. m. week days: Lock Havenonly, 8:25 a. m., 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and Intermediate stations, 1:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 l. m. Sundays.

For Hellefonte, Tyrone, Chilipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 5:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), 8:124 m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittaburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittaburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 1:147 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

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TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.
Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a
m. and via Easton 9.10 a.m.
LeavePhiladelphia 10.21 a.m.
LeaveReading 12.15 p.m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p.m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.50 p.m.

p. m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 5,36, 8,20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m. Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6,21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R. From Chestnut Street Ferry. For South St. see timetables at stations. WEEKDAYS,

| | ATLANTIC CITY. 7:30 a. m. Lel. 9:00 a. m. Exp 11:30 a. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m., Exp. | 4:00 p. m. Exp. (00 Minutes) 5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Lcl. 7:15 p. m. Exp. SUNDAYS, | CAPE MAY AND OCRAN CITY 8:50 a. m. 4:15 p. m. 5:00 p. m. BEA ISLE CITY S:50 a. m. | | |
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union Transfer Company will call for and beck baggage from hotels and residences EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until Farther otice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, .00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) to:20 *(11:00) Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 17:00, 18:00, 9:00, 110:00, 111:00,

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00) Cars returning depart from Cetawissa 20

miurtes from time as given above. First car leaves Market Squareffor Berwick

on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

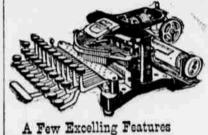
First carrier Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m. Fratescheren francis fanta 30

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