

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1907. The series of omissions that have made the visit of William Jennings Bryan to Washington memorable 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.

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.

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 the gold dollar.

It is stated at the Navy Department that an extra supply of coal will be sent to Honolulu and Manila for use, in case any or all of the vessels of the battleship fleet should come home by way of Asia and the Suez Canal, after their trip to San Francisco.

That much confusion exists among Republican leaders in most of the Southern States, as a result of the edict of President Roosevelt 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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apparent from the letters and telegrams which have been received in Washington the last day or two. 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.

The merry war of criticism goes on, anent the expedient to relieve the money stringency adopted by the administration, and the consensus 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.

The Dairy Interest.

State Officers Arousing the Grangers to Protect Themselves.

Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust have prepared a joint letter, which is being sent to every Pomona and subordinate grange in Pennsylvania, urging that members of the Grange and dairymen who are not Grangers shall circulate petitions to send to United States senators and members of Congress asking that the oleomargarine 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. C. 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. A. W. Snyder, Milton township. Warren Allabach, Orangeville. Elias Weaver, Catawissa. C. T. Bender, Fishingcreek twp. G. L. Waters, Catawissa. Simon Hous, Beaver township. E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township. F. R. Jackson, Berwick. 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.

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FATE OF EXILES IN SIBERIA.

Sufferings of Political Prisoners Almost Beyond Comprehension.

Siberian journals are full of the horrible suffering the political exiles undergo in Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and other sections of that desolate 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.

The Russian government allows them exactly two and a half cents a day. The money sent by their friends rarely reaches them, being "intercepted" by the czar's officials. In summer, they keep body and soul together with fish caught in the rivers and coarse rye bread. In winter fish is worth its weight in gold and bread 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 stockades 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 herded 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 freedom. 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 Russian 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 earlier than elsewhere, and the hundreds of boxes of this fruit sent out annually by whites and Indians are eagerly sought at fancy prices.

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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 uninitiated 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 jaw. One of the most ponderous 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 Aesculapian, patron of physicians, is said to have been the first tooth puller in Roman history and there are records in Egypt more than 2300 years ago. How they worked, however, is one of the interesting secrets that remains kept, although it is known that they had some method of filling teeth and even used gold for that purpose. The first known mention of the toothpick 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 users.

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 charlatans the modern dentist has descended very much as the all-important dentist 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 "Les Misérables."

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. Apollonia—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 dentistry.

It was not until 1723 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 emergencies. One of the modern cases of dentistry, for example, comes in this category.

Barefoot American Soldiers.

Barefooted soldiers may soon form a novel feature of the United States army. At any rate, 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 necessities of life, especially of the life in the field. It is reported that beyond 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 gasolish 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 replied the patient patron.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In Effect March 1st, 1904. Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (Night). Stations include Northumberland, Catawissa, Berwick, etc.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. In effect Nov. 17, 1904. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (Night). Stations include Philadelphia, Reading, etc.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further notice. Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (Night). Stations include Bloom, Espy, Almedia, etc.

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