



EVANS' SHOE STORE
FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot. Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means. You are cordially invited to come in and see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

HUNT FOR THE WHALE.

Little Known About the Greatest of Animals.

Nothing is too large or too small to escape the notice of man, and nothing can ultimately hope to avoid destruction, provided "there is money in it."

The smallest known vertebrate, a little fish of the lakes of Luzon, is a staple article of food, and the greatest of backboneed animals, the sulphur-bottom whale, is being systematically swept out of existence, by the most approved methods of destruction. One is more than three billion times as large as the other, but neither can escape the all-grasping and all-powerful hand of man.

The story of the whale fishery is an old one, and a long one, for whaling has been prosecuted for upward of a thousand years. At one time or another, it has been pursued by every important maritime nation and in every part of the world where whales were to be found in important numbers.

But the capture of the larger whales as a regular thing is undoubtedly a comparatively modern occupation, for none of the weapons of primitive man indicates that he ever attacked anything larger than porpoises or the white whale, although the larger species have been taken occasionally.

It has been suggested and the suggestion is very likely correct, that whaling had its inception in the dead animals cast upon the beach. The vast store of oil provided by one of these monsters naturally caused the fishermen to cast longing eyes on those sporting at a distance, and to actually attack them was but a step, although a long one, for he was a brave man who first ventured to assail the largest of creatures.

The whale fishery may be said to have traveled in a circle. It began with shore whaling, and after the lapse of centuries, has returned to this method under changed conditions and with modern methods and appliances.

Stations are being established all over the world wherever the conditions are favorable. Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are already dotted with them. They have been erected on the Pacific coast and are to be placed on the Bermudas.

If not already located in the southern hemispheres, they soon will be, and even now humpbacks are taken off New Zealand with wire nets.

It is probable that here again history will repeat itself, that in a few years whales will have become so scarce, that the majority of whalers will go out of business, and that here and there whales will slowly begin to increase in numbers.

Meanwhile, it is a curious fact that though whales are so common in many parts of the world and have been killed in great numbers for centuries, comparatively little is known of them and good pictures and reliable information of them are scarce.

It is a case where the very size of the animal makes its study difficult, and those brought in closest contact, have neither time nor ability, as a rule, to avail themselves of their opportunities, and naturalists have been obliged to depend on such specimens as were washed ashore.

As a result of this the numbers of alleged species of whales were greatly multiplied, for each specimen that came ashore seemed to be just a little different from any other that had been described, and so a new name was bestowed upon it.

And it is only within a few years that, as the result of many years of patient labor, Dr. Frederick William Truac, head curator of the department of biology of the United States National Museum, has been able to disentangle the species found along our shores from the web of names in which they were enveloped, and reduce them to a few good species.

In the early days before a new nature book was issued every other day and works of natural history contained so much of fabulous lore that a conscientious librarian might be puzzled to decide whether or not to class them as works of fiction, we find much misinformation in regard to the leviathans.

Even modern text books give the length of whales as anything up to 150 feet, their weight as many tons, and their shape as almost anything. The extreme length reached by the sulphur-bottom or "blue whale," the largest animal that lives, or for that matter ever lived, is about 85 feet.

Among the things modern whale fishing has done has been to make it possible for museums to exhibit these huge animals so that visitors may obtain a correct idea of their size and appearance and really know them better than those who go down to the sea in clips and do business in great waters.

The species now being blotted out of existence are the humpback, so-called, not because he has a hump, but because he rounds over or humps himself when he dives; the finback, the greyhound among the whales, lean and slender, clad in the thinnest of blubber and invariably sinking when shot, and the sulphur-bottom.

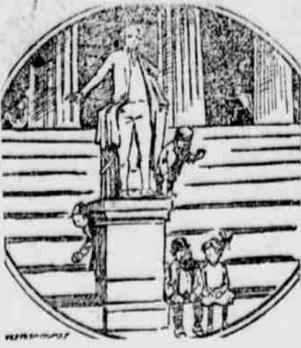
The modern whaler is a trim iron steamer about 90 feet in length and 20 tons burden, capable of making 12 knots an hour and powerful enough to tow in two whales at once. This craft, which can relentlessly pursue a whale hour after hour, carries only two men more than an ordinary whaleboat. It can easily kill and bring home three whales in a day.

WALL STREET ON SUNDAY.

It is an Odd Place, Completely Transformed.

Wall street on Sunday is an odd place. It is as different from Wall street on a market day as Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Sunday, is different from any street in New York any day. So it may easily be surmised how very odd Wall street then is.

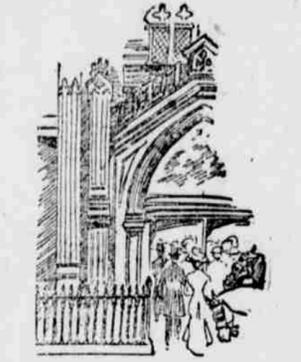
With the clicking of tickers drowned in the clang of the chimes of Trinity and with the streets broker-



AROUND THE STATUE

less, the week day picture is indeed changed. At the head of Wall street a quiet, sombre garbed stream of persons is entering the splendid old place of worship.

In contrast a flock of happy youngsters, for the most part children of the janitors and caretakers of the huge buildings are sliding down the legs of the statue of George Wash-



CHIMES OF TRINITY.

ington in front of the Sub-Treasury. On the pavement, other youngsters, laughing, whistling and singing, are rolling hoops, roller skating, playing duck on the rock and "catch." The curb market is not in their way. The traffic policemen are taking a day off.

In front of several of the skyscrapers are seated the janitors, their chairs tilted back against the build-



THE JANITOR'S DAY.

ings. The janitors are smoking their pipes. Sometimes their wives may be seen sitting with them, knitting or looking over the colored supplements. It is the "home life" of Wall street. No yelling, no "extra editions," no jumble of hansom and delivery wagons, no Shoestring Billy, no Red the Bootblack.

In some of the buildings a lawyer or business man may be seen at some of the windows doing some work he



ROLLER SKATING.

couldn't finish the day before. It is the only incongruous bit in the picture of peacefulness.

Pearl Banks of Ceylon.

The Pearl banks of Ceylon date back to the sixth century before Christ. It is recorded that Vijaya the first Singalese King of Ceylon, in the year 550 B. C., presented his father-in-law, the Pandyan King of Madura, "a gift of pearls," thus indicating a settled fishery for pearls on the coast of his dominions prior to the historic date.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS.

We are now offering some of the BEST VALUES we have ever shown in these, and in the newest effects. If you have a Skirt need it will pay you to see them.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| A Regular \$5.00 Panama Skirt | now \$4.00 |
| A Regular \$8.50 Chiffon Panama | now \$7.00 |
| A 36 in. Black Moneybak Taffeta Silk at this week, regular \$1.95 yd. | \$1.75 yd |
| 40 in. all wool Taffeta Dress Goods | 1.00 yd |
| 52 in. all wool Broadcloths | 1.00 yd |
| 90 in. linen finished bleached Sheeting | 35c yd |
| Ladies' Fine Gauze Hose, Special | 25c pr |
| New 14c Spring Dress Ginghams | 12c yd |
| A good full size Counterpane | \$1.00 each |
| A fine satin Marsailles Counterpane | 2.25 each |
| Black Silk Nets for Waists | \$1.00 yd |
| Homespun Towels, Special | 2 for 25c |
| Nemo Corsets, self reducing | \$3.00 |

THE CLARK STORE

FLORIDA

The Land of Summer Sunshine and Flowers
IS BEST SEEN BY

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS
March 3, 1908

Two Weeks to Three Months in the Tropics
Round Trip \$48.05 from East Bloomsburg

Proportionate Rates from Other Points.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS. INDEPENDENT TRAVEL IN FLORIDA
For detailed Itineraries and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

BIG OFFER
To All Our Subscribers

The Great AMERICAN FARMER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN

The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR \$1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Goats in Dixie.
In Dixie almost every third youngster owns a goat, and many have pairs of them. "It is a common sight, in any of the fashionable streets, even of large cities, to see well-groomed hillies drawing miniature carriages with juvenile drivers. Many of the goats owned by Southern children are handsome animals.

U. S. Cemetery in Mexico.
"Though very few people are aware of the fact," said an army officer the other day, "the United States Government owns and maintains a national cemetery in Mexico. It is located at San Cosme, near the City of Mexico, and was purchased and established in the year 1850 for the purpose of interring the remains of soldiers of the United States who died or were killed in that vicinity during the war with Mexico and also for interring the bodies of citizens of the United States who have died in that vicinity since that period."

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908
Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

The commission of George M. Hughes has not yet been lifted, as he prefers to await the decision of the Supreme Court before taking it out.

Frank Schneidman, clerk in Roy's jewelry store, who has been ill for the past two weeks, was able to come down from his home in Espy on Tuesday.

Dr. D. J. Waller has been agreed upon by the representatives of the Republican party in this congressional district as the candidate for Presidential Elector for this district.

The following letters remain in the Bloomsburg, Pa. postoffice: Mr. L. G. Brown, Miss Mary Martenus, Miss Daisy Reigle; cards: Mr. Julius Block, Miss Gretchen Wilson.

James M. Kline, proprietor of the Central Hotel, has undergone two operations at the Joseph Ratti Hospital, the second one being performed on Tuesday morning by Dr. Laplace of Philadelphia. His condition is serious.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pain in the Back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 2-6-4t.

The jury in the case of Miner Munson against Harman Breisch awarded the plaintiff a verdict of \$225. The suit was brought for damages for injuries received by a collision between the wagons of the parties on a dark night in Catawissa township. The plaintiff alleged careless driving on the part of the defendant.

A general break up on the river was caused by the rains and consequent high water on the river last Saturday. There was a nine foot flood at Danville. The water on the river here was reported to be 14 feet above low water mark. At Danville the D. L. & W. tracks were under three feet of water from the depot to the stove works, from Blizard's Run, stopping trains most of the day. The water was over the station floor.

To Break in New Shoes Always Use

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It prevents Tightness and Blisters, cures Swollen, Sweating, Aching feet. At all Druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-6-4t.

Yale's Many Lawyers.

The Bar Still Attracts One-Third of the University's Graduates.

The statisticians at Yale have drawn up a table to show what occupations the graduates of the institution have chosen in the last century. From the table, says The New York Sun, it appears that the ministry has fallen off greatly as an attraction.

When the century opened about 39 per cent. of Yale graduates were ministers. Beginning with 1860, this number took a great fall. Since 1885 the average has been 6 per cent.

The average for law and medicine have remained about the same. As a rule, 10 per cent. of Yale's graduates are doctors. In law the figures have been very steadily about 33 per cent.

In teaching and science the figures have increased very gradually from about 2 per cent to 11 per cent. The strongest upward tendency has been that of business. The farmer has fallen off ever since the Southern planters ceased to enter Yale.

Business now attracts about one-third of the men, and the law about one-third. The other third is divided between the ministry, science, teaching, forestry and a few other branches.

What Present Month of February Holds.

There are seven holidays this month—four Sundays, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays and election day. Leap year lengthens the month but one day.

Of all the months of the year none has been the victim of royal almanac makers as has February. Not only is it cut down to twenty-eight days three years out of every four, but the mutilation of the year 1899 and again in 1900 which failed to be leap years, started the poor month limping away with only twenty-eight days instead of twenty-nine.

February was one of the two months, January being the other, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa Pompilius when he extended the year to twelve of these periods. Its name arose from the practice of a religious expiration and purification which took place at the beginning of this month—February, meaning to expiate, to purify.

Numa let fall on February the doom which was unavoidable, for some one of the months having three times out of four a day less than even those which were to consist of thirty days. That is, he so arranged it that it should have only twenty-nine days excepting in leap year, when, by the intercalation of a day between the 23rd and 24th, it was to have thirty days.

But when Augustus Caesar chose to add a thirty-first day to the month he had named Augustus, that it might not lack in the dignity enjoyed by six other months of the year, he took it away from February, which could least spare it, thus reducing it to twenty-eight days in all ordinary years.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Murderers Escape Death in Six Lands

In six European countries capital punishment is not meted out to murderers, no matter how brutal the crime may be or how much premeditated. These are Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland and Norway. However, exception is made so far as the lives of the rulers and the heirs to the thrones are concerned.

The Canton of Zug in Switzerland imposes the lowest minimum penalty in the world, three years' imprisonment for willful homicide, the maximum punishment being imprisonment for life.

Of those countries which impose the death penalty but rarely carry it out Sweden is the most notable. Capital punishment is inflicted by decapitation, but the penalty imposed for premeditated murder is almost invariably commuted to penal servitude for life.

Capital punishment is inflicted in France for premeditated murder, but the crime is excusable where a husband has moral grounds for murdering his wife.

Germany distinguishes between two kinds of murder—one, premeditated and intentional, is punishable by death; the second, intentional homicide without deliberation, is punishable by penal servitude for from five to fifteen years.

Duelling in Germany is a misdemeanor of a special kind. Who kills his opponent in a duel is not charged with murder or manslaughter, but with dueling, the punishment for which is detention in a fortress for fifteen years.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*