

HUNTING THE LOCUST.

Where It is Necessary to Carry on a War of Extermination.

Once a year there is a locust hunt in the rice-growing districts of the Philippines. It is not all pure sport, though the Filipino makes a frolic of it, for unless an organized war of extermination was regularly carried on against them, the little pests would not only eat the rice fields bare in a few days, but devour every green thing down to the water's edge. As the time draws near for the appearance of the locusts, watchers are stationed in the fields, and as soon as the larva is discovered is carried to the president of the village, who immediately issues a proclamation calling on every man, woman and child in the district to assemble in the public square next morning, prepared to wage war on the common foe.

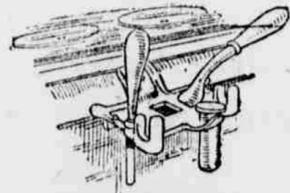
The rolling of a drum soon after sun-up is the signal for the whole population to gather at the rendezvous. After a solemn mass and prayer by the village priest, who heads the parade dressed in his unofficial costume of red and white calico shirt and loose flapping trousers, the people fall in line and the little army starts for the fields. It is often 500 strong and is led by the local band playing spirited music, but wearing old shirts and knee trousers like the rest. A few heads here and there bob along bound round with cotton handkerchiefs, but most of them are bare, and nobody wears any shoes.

Then everybody, including the musicians, fall to work on the young locusts with bags and switches, thrashing away for dear life, sweeping the tiny pests into bags, joking, laughing and singing snatches of popular airs at the tops of their voices. The babies tumble about in the mud and the young folks pair off among the green stalks, and the burning sun beats pitilessly down upon the wet fields, until a thick, white steam rises; but still the steady swish of the walps goes on.

When the bags are crammed full with a squirming, wriggling mass, they are tightly tied and the homeward march is begun. Everybody including the priest and the president, is plastered from head to foot with mud, and even the musical instruments are splashed, but everybody is happy, for the rice fields are saved. The locusts are dried, reduced to a fine flour and baked in crisp, brown cakes by the macebans, who consider them a great dainty. They taste like oatmeal cakes sweetened, and have a pleasant flavor, and the traveler in remote parts of the islands often partakes of John the Baptist's dinner of "locusts and wild honey" without being aware of the fact.

Rack on the Range.

A rack on the stove or range will be recognized as a great convenience by the housewife or the cook. It is desirable to have the poker or stove lifter at hand where they can be seized quickly in an emergency, but in the absence of some regular place for them, the implements have an aggravating way of getting out of sight or reach. This rack, which forms the subject of a recent patent, is made of wrought iron, the same as the stove itself, and is secured to



RACK ON THE RANGE.

the edge of the latter by means of a bolt, being of the nature of an extension to the top of the stove. In this rack there are slots and openings of different sizes and shapes and adapted to receive and hold any of the utensils used generally around the stove. This includes the poker, stove-lid, lifter, shovel and grate shaker.

A Homely Remedy.

A somewhat old-time but successful remedy for swollen feet is to bathe them in water in which wood ashes have been boiled. The water must be cooled and strained before the feet are placed in it.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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PUNISHMENTS FOR PERJURERS

Thrown From Cliffs, Branded with Irons, Tongues Torn Out, Etc.

Perjury, besides being one of the oldest offenses in the catalogue of crime, has always been very severely punished. With the advance of civilization, however, fiendish punishments have been replaced with more humane, if still severe penalties. In the days of the Roman empire any one who committed perjury was thrown from a precipice, whilst the Greeks branded their false swearers. It is interesting to note that when the latter embraced the Christian religion the punishment was altered to that of having the tongue cut out, a sort of punishment which was considered to fit the crime in the early centuries.

In the middle ages some countries adopted the system of giving the perjurer the punishment for the crime he falsely accused another of. Thus if he swore a neighbor had committed murder, and the charge was disproved, the perjurer would be sentenced to death, and the other penalties of the penal code were exacted for the particular crime alleged.

The two greatest perjurers in the history of the world were Titus Oates and Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant. Oates, who had been dismissed from the ship he was serving on, turned lecturer, and finding that it did not pay, conceived the notion of inventing a popish plot against the king, and reaping the rewards that were always on offer against traitors of the Roman religion in England.

The story was believed for a time and eighteen Catholics of rank were arrested and executed. Meanwhile the court conferred a lavish sum of money on Oates, who quickly became the terror of everybody, for he had merely to point the finger of suspicion at any one, to have that person arrested.

However, he fell into disfavor, was himself arrested, tried for perjury and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Before entering the dungeon he was put in the pillory and afterwards public whipped all the way from Newgate to Tyburn. This extraordinary man, however, had not reached the end of his career, for the accession of William of Orange, once more brought the Roman Catholic religion into disfavor, and the perjurer was not only released but a pension of \$15 a week for life was conferred upon him.

The Tichborne case, is, of course, the best known in the history of English law, but some of its marvelous features have not been emphasized. How an uneducated man could have hoodwinked a netter to swear that he was her son, convince a firm of astute lawyers of the same fact, and in short, obtain a following of millions of persons, passes human knowledge.

Fourteen years' penal servitude was a heavy price to pay for his temporary success.—Tit-Bits.

All the Same.

The bachelor uncle had been left in charge of his little niece and, although he had accepted the charge in an easy, off-hand manner, he soon realized that he had a contract on his hands.

The first drink of water he carried up to her with the evening paper in his other hand and his pipe in his mouth. On the third trip he laid his paper down with a sigh and he also put his pipe aside thinking that the smoke might be the cause of such loud infantile distress. He sang dirges, laughed bitterly, pulled faces and performed all the antics that occur to bachelor uncles in such emergencies, but whenever he was in the room his little niece cried for him to go out, and whenever he went out she cried for him to come in.

"Hang them anyway!" he was heard to grumble as he fretfully played this exhausting game of peek-a-boo. "One or forty-one; they're all alike."

THE EVILS OF HIGH HEELS.

Cause More Organic Diseases Among Women Than Any Other Thing.

"High-heeled shoes are the cause of more organic diseases among women than the tightly laced corset or any other one thing," said a large manufacturer not long ago. And the valmest, which means the bravest when the adjective is applied to womankind, must admit that it is true. They throw the whole diaphragm out of line and place the foot in an unnatural position, thus forcing the knees and head to maintain the equilibrium of the whole body. It does seem a strange desire on the part of women thus to cripple themselves, and yet they will persist in hoping that the curved heels decrease the size of the foot and add an extra lurch to the stature.

A physician has said: "I consider the high-heeled shoe is now the greatest contributing cause for the necessity of organic operations upon women. If Dame Fashion does not soon decree that high heels be discarded for the flat foot of the 'suffragette' the doctors will not hold themselves responsible for the health of the women of to-day, and especially to-morrow."

Another authority has remarked that "women may imagine that they delude men into thinking that their height is greater and their feet smaller, but I do not believe that any man with sense enough to have opinions is ever deceived at all. And when men realize how destructive to the health such exaggerated heels are and how injurious to the organs, they will shun women who wear them, particularly when they are seeking wives."

Still more discouraging! It seems that a woman must choose between fashionable footwear and a husband. Yet they call them the weaker sex even with such mighty matters resting upon their decision.

Perhaps it is true that high-heeled shoes are not so healthful as they might be but it seems hardly fair to cast them into such utter oblivion. Women seldom walk on them, and for dancing they are perfectly convenient. But there are many young girls and women who are much injured by the excessive use of the Louis XV. heel, and they would find that a one-inch heel is quite sufficient to support their weight and at the same time be becoming and convenient.

It is a true fact that if Old Dame Fashion decreed high heels out-of-date and unattractive many feminine martyrs would sigh with relief and the uncomfortable slippers would be consigned to the fireplace.

Six Idea's of Beauty.

The Tahiti girl, to acquire a flat, broad nose, sleeps with a compress on it. The Arab woman paints her eyebrows so as to make them seem to meet above her nose. Belles of certain Amazonian tribes have cone-shaped skulls due to a mat worn on the head from babyhood until maturity. The Turkish woman imparts a faint bluish tint to callus and teeth. The ladies of Madagascar paint their teeth red and yellow a red tooth then a yellow one, in alternation. The Paraguay girl eradicates her eyebrows, declaring that she does not wish to resemble a white-headed man.

A Sewing Hint.

When making up flannel garments for a little child it is an excellent plan to first of all wash the piece of flannel before cutting out the garment. Nearly all flannel—even the very best makes—has an unpleasant knack of shrinking, and it is exceedingly annoying after the trouble of making up to find that the garment has shrunk and has become too tight, after a very few visits to the wash-tub. In any case it is wise to make a flannel garment loose, to allow for any such contingency.—Home Chat

WHEN BABY SLEEPS.

Some Little Points of Vast Importance.

From the time he is two months to two years old baby should sleep at least from twelve to fourteen hours sleep in the twenty-four, the amount of course decreasing as he grows older. From two years until four he should have two hours sleep during the day, besides what he has at night.

To keep an infant or young child up late at night is abominable, for the nervous habits he develops in the stimulation of lights and being among people at the time he should be quiet may never be overcome. Baby should be asleep for the night by seven o'clock, and not later, if he is to have the rest necessary.

It is not well to rock him to sleep, for the motion is bad, in spite of what our grandmothers thought and did, says The New York Evening Telegram. It may bring on cerebral congestion, as a result of the enlarged condition of the brain vessels, and the best way of fixing him for the night is to put him in his crib on cool sheets and let him go to sleep alone. It may take some time and trouble at first to train him to this, but it can and should be done, both for his sake and that of his parents.

Lingerie Is Simple, But Fine.

The vogue for figured materials has invaded the province of lingerie, and although white holds its place of prominence in the best models,



delicate tints such as pink, blue and lavender are also favored by smart women. A negligee of white dimity is illustrated and expresses the last work in fine underwear. It has a square collar and yoke, bordered with a wide fold of hand-embroidery and the short, loose sleeves are trimmed in the same way. Where they are divided they are caught with bows of dainty wash ribbon.

A genuine high-necked gown is rare these days, and some of the best lingerie designers add, ugly, but a compromise is often effected by giving a model a high back and a semi-decolette front. Of these the square cut models are decidedly the most becoming as is shown in the model.

Don't Cross Your Legs.

A most injurious habit, common alike to men and women, is that of sitting with one leg swung over the knee of the other. Headaches, cold feet, varicose veins, ulcers and many other discomforts attendant on an imperfect circulation of the blood are directly traceable to this habit.

When the right leg is swung over the left knee the whole weight is sustained by this knee, placing all the pressure against the under part of the right leg between the calf and the knee-cap. At this very place are a great number of large veins, arteries and nerves; the pressure on them crowds all the tissues together and materially interferes with the circulation of the blood, and the disturbance of nature's processes manifests itself in many bodily evils and inconveniences. Many who would not be guilty of crossing the legs in public often surrender to the temporary comfort of the position in the seclusion of their own rooms. It is wrong and injurious, says the Belnetor, because it defies nature, whose laws are more imperative than those of society.

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AN ACCOMPLISHMENT AN ASSET.

Doors Open to a Girl Who Can Do One Thing Well.

"Wise persons are constantly giving advice to the ambitious girl who comes to New York to make her way," said a club woman. "They tell her how she can beat live and dress, and what she should spend and study. But I have never known one of them to recommend her to have the thing which, in my opinion, is the most valuable she can possess—namely an accomplishment."

"I don't mean an accomplishment like China painting or making lace, but one which is entertaining, like singing or reciting or performing a classic dance. For the girl who can do anything of this sort really well doors of both studios and drawing rooms are flung open and she has a chance of meeting people who will be of advantage to her in every way."

"An ability to play or sing well, insures a girl being asked to all sorts of receptions and evening affairs, and opens up all sorts of opportunities to her. The wise young woman who is preparing to face the world in New York or any other city, will not despise a pretty accomplishment even if it is only an ability to recite light bits of verse cutely."

"Money spent in learning to make herself entertaining is money well invested, for all in New York want to be amused, and will cultivate the friendship of anyone who is able to cater to their amusement, and that of their friends."

Frock of Figured Linen.

The tailored influence is making itself felt in tub fabric for young women this season. Heavy linens, madras, piques, etc., lending themselves to stitchings, strappings, etc., are invariably developed upon tailored lines and they are all the prettier for it. Butcher's linen daintily figured is employed for this neat little frock. The skirt owes much of its distiguage to cut and fit, but has



FROCK OF FIGURED LINEN.

also a pretty trimmings of striped linen. There are side panels set off with a decoration of small linen crocheted buttons and soutache braid loops.

There is a girde of striped linen, with which material the bodice is also trimmed. Seen with the bodice is a chemisette of striped mull with a plain white collar. The sleeves are long and rather close, but look equally well elbow length with detachable cuffs.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Line Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:
A. M. 5:100, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 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) 10:20 (11:00)
Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing a 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30 6:15, 7:00, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, 1:50, 2:40, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, 11:00.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. K. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1905, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Bloomsburg D. & W.	9:00	9:25	1:15	6:00
Bloomsburg P. & H.	9:02	9:29	1:17	5:58
Paper Mill	9:14	9:52	1:29	6:20
Light Street	9:18	9:58	1:34	6:24
Orangeville	9:26	10:08	1:42	6:32
Forks	9:36	10:20	1:52	6:42
Zanes	9:40	10:27	1:57	6:47
Stillwater	9:48	10:38	2:03	6:54
Benton	9:56	10:48	2:11	7:02
Edson	10:00	10:53	2:15	7:06
Coles Creek	10:08	11:03	2:21	7:12
Laubachs	10:18	11:15	2:31	7:22
Grass Mere Park	10:28	11:23	2:41	7:32
Central	10:35	11:32	2:48	7:39
Jamison City	10:48	11:55	2:58	7:51

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jamison City	5:50	10:48	4:35	7:00	11:30
Central	5:58	10:51	4:38	7:03	11:45
Grass Mere Park	6:01	11:00	4:47	7:12	11:55
Laubachs	6:03	11:02	4:49	7:14	11:57
Coles Creek	6:12	11:06	4:58	7:23	12:06
Edson	6:14	11:09	4:59	7:24	12:08
Benton	6:18	11:13	5:00	7:28	12:12
Stillwater	6:28	11:21	5:08	7:38	12:20
Zanes	6:35	11:29	5:17	7:47	12:29
Forks	6:39	11:32	5:21	7:50	12:32
Orangeville	6:50	11:42	5:31	8:00	12:40
Light Street	7:00	11:50	5:39	8:10	12:48
Paper Mill	7:03	11:53	5:42	8:13	12:51
Bloomsburg P. & H.	7:10	12:00	5:49	8:20	12:58
Bloomsburg D. & W.	7:20	12:10	6:00	8:30	1:10

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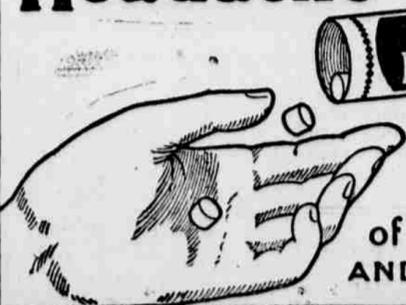
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