

PEASANT UNIVERSITIES

Remarkable Growth of Rural Learning in Denmark.

TEACH BY LECTURE ONLY

Pupils Include the Daughters of Farmers as Well as the Sons—Practical Matters Are the Chief Studies

Pupils Are Required to Listen Rather Than to Read.

Rural education in Denmark averages above that in any other country in the world, and this class has so gained the ascendancy, that its dialect is the language of the Rigsdag or Danish Parliament.

The vast system of schools owes its creation some sixty years ago to the efforts of a single man, Grundtvig, who believed that around the age of twenty men and women manifest a desire to participate actively in life.

Grundtvig died without having realized his purpose; but several years later in 1845—a professor of Danish Literature succeeded in raising funds to carry out the idea of establishing a people's high school.

Despite the opposition of the older generation the desire gained ground. By little the farmers permitted their daughters to seek the institution—not without misgivings respecting woman's emancipation and the like.

These "peasant universities" are located in or about small towns and villages. They usually occupy one or more houses of the same type.

Very little of what may be called special teaching takes place during the two terms of the calendar year; but pupils listen to five, six or seven lectures a day, and take part, besides, in such courses on horticulture, cattle-feeding, bookkeeping, etc., as may be offered.

On the whole the pupils are required to listen rather than to read, seeking after the advantage—as Grundtvig designed—of the living word over the dead letter.

The absence of examinations makes the pupil free and easy in his movements. The commencement exercises at the close of each school term serve to bring the students in touch with prominent men and women who gather from far and near, and whose talks are a spur to the young men and women ready to return to their home life.

It is finally to be noted that the system has developed teachers who have won European fame, but they resist tempting offers from without, and devote themselves to these Peasant Universities.

Much the Best. "What is the best thing for a poet to have?" asked the bardlet, "a deep knowledge of human nature, a temperament that enters into the emotions of others or a natural gift for saying things beautifully?"

SMUGGLING IN PHILIPPINES.

Swift Boat Brings Contraband Goods From Oriental Ports.

Smuggling in the Philippine Islands is assuming proportions that make it a menace to insular revenues. It will surprise the orderly and law-abiding to know that only recently a case of khaki smuggled into the country by way of the east coast of Luzon, was floated down Laguna Bay and the Pasig for distribution in Manila, yet such is the fact.

The cloth was dropped on the east coast somewhere near Baler, lugged across the mountains to a secluded inlet on the lake and bodily brought into Manila. Sleuths of the Government got track of it before it was landed, but there was no way to stop it.

There is smuggling too, in the north country, but its greatest home is in the Sulu archipelago, with Borneo as its base. There in that back alleyway of the sea, it has gone on for ages without let or hindrance.

It has never been anybody's business to watch them. The trade was good for Borneo and Spanish sovereignty sat lightly in the son of the Dyaks. A month ago when a legislative committee went from Manila to investigate the question it found a hundred boats loading contraband on the Borneo coast and it stumbled upon a party of ninety Chinese who were coming to the Philippines by the underground.

Suppression of the use of opium in the Philippines has made the drug the great prize of smuggling. It has gone to a fabulous price in Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and other cities and there are riches for the fellow who can run it across the Sulu sea. And there is money in the other articles, as witness the innocent khaki cloth that circled Luzon and came in by way of the Laguna excursion route.

Her Little Mistake. A lady who has a great respect for the conventions, and also an abiding fear of the mental angles of the "bohemian Chinese," says a writer in the Bohemian, recently went down into New York's Chinatown and there began a search for a curio to give to a friend.

The price named seemed to her enormous. "What a matter you?" said the lady. "No wantee buyee store, wantee get knife."

"The price, madam," he said, in perfect English, "is twenty-five dollars, and the price is reasonable. The knife is considered one of the finest specimens of the work of Muey Ling, the armorer who won fame in the fourth dynasty. If madam will look closely she may be able to see the mark." Then he held the blade up for her nearer vision.

"And do you know," said the lady, when speaking of the occurrence, "he so took me off my feet that I fled from the shop with a hastily stammered apology."

"I understood later that he was a college graduate and one of the men who are 'advancing China.' But what I have never been quite able to solve, is whether he expected me to believe in Mr. Muey Ling of the fourth dynasty, and how much he was just having fun with the intelligent American woman who was trying to talk down to him."

Rains Thirty Inches a Year. The discussion of observations on rainfall made first by Sir John Murray and later by Bruckner and Fritsche permits an estimation to be made of the mean rainfall on continents, which is found to be about thirty inches per year. The rainfall on the ocean is more difficult to measure, but it has been estimated by Supau; and Fritsche, taking account of all the known facts, estimates the mean annual rainfall for the entire surface of the earth at about thirty-six inches.

Kaulbach's Master. Among many great pictures by Kaulbach, the greatest, beyond doubt, is "The Battle of the Husses." In the opinion of the highest authorities there is not to be found in the whole range of modern art a finer composition. As a display of the moral sublime the fight in mid-air between the spirits of the warriors slain in the battle is worthy of the boldest conception of antiquity.

Egg-Stained Silverware. If spoons are stained from egg they can be cleaned by rubbing with ammonia; also by putting them in a bowl of wet salt.

MENDING REAL LACE

NOT SO DIFFICULT FOR ONE HANDY WITH A NEEDLE.

It Requires Patience and Time and is a Task Which Cannot Be Hastened—Simple Methods of Preserving and Repairing Laces.

Lace mending is not such a difficult occupation as many women imagine, for it may be accomplished by any one capable of doing fine needle-work who is willing to devote the necessary time. And plenty of time is needed, for such a task cannot be hurried—in fact, it is the time this repairing requires almost as much as the skill necessary that makes the professional mender's charges seem unduly high.

To mend lace at least the popular Irish crochet, the amateur should follow these simple processes. Take three thicknesses of newspapers, laying a sheet of blue tissue paper on top, then basting the four together. The lace is then laid face downward on the tissue paper, which is put there to protect the lace from the printer's ink.

As a rule, with Irish crochet it is the background that needs repairing, and this is done with a crochet hook and just ordinary sewing cotton, working in accurately the stitches to match. The filling in should be done when possible from motif to motif, even though the ravage should not extend for such a distance.

When the medallion or motif becomes torn, it is much the better way to remove it and replace with another. If one cannot match the design in the shops it is often possible to find one in a portion of the garment that can be removed and the hole filled in with background work, so the repairing will not be noticed.

Incidentally, if one can manage the background, there is no reason why one may not make entire new ruffles, cuffs, collars, etc., or even arger pieces by either using new medallions or the better ones that have survived old lace.

Laid on a pattern in a pretty design, it would be quite an easy matter to connect motifs forming a new 'foundation, and such lace would give excellent crochet.

When dirty the lace should be put into a bath of soapsuds and gasolene, half and half, and squeezed until clean, then rinsed in clean gasolene. The soap cleanses and the gasolene causes the lace to dry quickly.

Supposing the old resurrected lace should be discolored, then the mending should be done before the washing, so both new threads and old will be the same shade after the laundering.

The Gardening Apron. Since women have gone in for gardening with such enthusiasm they have adopted an apron to wear during these hours.

This pocket is laid on the material and comes to a point. At the bottom of the apron are two pockets made of a strip of the material put into two large box plaits. They have the appearance of a slipper bag.

False Hair is Injurious. The present fashion of massing the hair with puffs and braids is injurious. Some girls not only have a rat-tail of only the factories know what—to keep the hair standing out around the head, but on this they mass a half dozen puffs or a large 'false braid.

She who wears false hair should be careful to give the hair ten minutes treatment every night; the hair being allowed to hang loose around the head or be put into loose plaits.

Only one comb is in fashion, fortunately as side combs are out. So keep the fashion and wear only this one. Three are two too many.

Smallest Visible Thing. Few persons would guess that the smallest thing visible to the eye are the stars. Yet, according to a high authority, such is the case.

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OLD VILLAGE LOCKUP

Quaint Structure for Confinement of Rogues and Vagabonds.

Several villages in the Midlands of England, possess in more or less ruined state their old parish lockups, commonly known as round houses.

Breedon, a Leicestershire village, close to the South Derbyshire border, possesses its "lockup," a quaint stone building 18 feet high and 8 feet, 6 inches diameter inside. The walls are fifteen inches thick. The door is of stout oak studded with many large iron nails.

The lock is very strong and the keyhole is covered with an iron plate, which it self has to be unlocked by a spanner before the door key can be inserted. Ventilation is afforded by small holes punched in an iron plate, 6 inches by 7, fixed in the centre of the door. There is no window.

At Worthington, the next village to Breedon, the old lockup is a seven-sided brick building, badly in need of restoration, an opportunity for archaeologists which it is hoped will not be missed. Both at Breedon and Worthington these diminutive disused prisons are on the roadside, adjacent to the pound or pinfold, so that the constable had conveniently side by side the strayed cattle and any human rogues or vagabonds he had charge of.

His Dog Identified Him. Bank clerks naturally and necessarily require satisfactory identification of persons who ask to have checks cashed. The same rule is followed in the post-office by clerks who cash money-orders; but what the nature of the identification will be, and by whom, is a matter which rests to some extent in the discretion of the clerk.

A Boston business man called at the postal order department the other day to get an order cashed, but the clerk in attendance had only recently been appointed. He said the caller would have to be identified before payment could be made.

"Why, I have had hundreds of orders cashed here," he replied, with a show of impatience. "Isn't there some one here who knows me?"

"I'm the only one on duty just now. The others are out to lunch," said the clerk.

"Will you take the inscription on my dog's collar as sufficient identification?" was asked.

"Yes, that will be acceptable." The man whistled for his terrier, and taking him in his arms, "boasted" him up to the window. The clerk read the name and address on the collar and paid the order.

A Boat That Skips Along. A correspondent of the London Times gives a most interesting account of the hydroplane Ricochet II, designed and constructed by the MM. Le Las, of Paris.

The motion is described as delightful as well as novel; by those who have been on board. Whether the new invention can be turned to practical use remains to be seen, but its extreme lightness commends it to explorers, and one has been in use for mail purposes on the Niger for some time.

An Interrupted Story. Captain Williams, a jovial Irishman, known everywhere as "Bob," used to be a favorite in Dublin society about forty years ago. His stories were famous. Give him an incident and he would set it out to the general admiration.

One evening he went into the club, and there began telling the true tale of rescuing a lady and her daughters from a dangerous situation into which their spirited horses had brought them.

"I quieted the ladies," said he, "and I quieted the horses. And the gratitude of the ladies! Me boys, I shouldn't be surprised if my ladyship left me."

At that moment a little Irish page in livery appeared.

"Sir," said he, "Lady Arnold says she lost her purse when ye helped her out of the carriage; and please, she says do yez know anything about it?"

The captain's story was never finished.

Second Week. Conyngham—John Kertin. Centralia—John White.

Centralia—John White. Berwick—Eugene Doty. Mt. Pleasant—George L. Johnson. Berwick—R. W. Hoyt. Scott—Ellis Ringrose. Hemlock—Edward Sterner. Mifflin—Edward Green. Jackson—Deaner Davis. Bloomsburg—Charles M. Hess. Roaringcreek—Alvin Rhoads. Berwick—Francis W. Roup. Bloomsburg—A. J. George. Locust—John Hughes. Berwick—Percy Curran. Greenwood—J. H. Johnson. Benton Township—Wesley Roberts. Berwick—J. B. Evans. Berwick—Walter Sult. Catawissa Borough—John Fox. Berwick—M. C. Hettler. Berwick—Rev. J. K. Adams. Centralia—Martin Barrett.

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Jury List for September Court

GRAND JURY

- Brierecreek—Charles Masteller. Berwick—Charles Brader. Locust—Jacob Fink. Sugarloaf—T. A. Ruckle. Bloomsburg—A. V. Kressler. Berwick—Claude Kurtz. Catawissa—Jeremiah Yeager. Beaver—Jacob Baker, Jr. Bloomsburg—Calvin Girtton. Orangeville—W. E. Sands. Cleveland—W. M. Cleaver. Sugarloaf—J. B. Suttill. Bloomsburg—Daniel Tierney. Greenwood—Jonas Ager. Catawissa—J. L. Walter. Centralia—John Leam. Conyngham—W. H. Honabach. Franklin—Samuel Raup. Catawissa—Henry Shane. Bloomsburg—Henry Knorr. Conyngham—H. D. Kostenbauder. Jackson—Edward Sones. Conyngham—Geo. W. Weller. Mt. Pleasant—John R. Thomas.

TRAVELER JURORS—First Week

- Berwick—George H. Catterall. Catawissa—William G. Yetter. West Berwick—R. M. Smith. Bloomsburg—William Coffman. Centre—Daniel Mordan. Bloomsburg—Rev. J. R. Murphy. Brierecreek—J. K. Adams. Bloomsburg—Charles D. Brobst. Mt. Pleasant—G. M. Ikeler. Orangeville—Carl Fleckenstine. Berwick—C. J. Courtright. Benton Township—T. E. Edwards. Centralia—Robert Welsh. Roaringcreek—Alfred Hoagland. Madison—D. N. Williams. Pine Twp.—Thomas Y. Staekhouse. Mifflin—Joseph Cleaver. Pine—Isaac Trivelplee. Conyngham—Jacob Benner. West Berwick—G. G. Chrisman. Scott—E. A. Brown. Bloomsburg—L. D. Case. Orange Township—William C. White. Samuel Y. Keller.

TRAVELER JURORS—Second Week

- Main—Benjamin Kreisher. Berwick—McClellan Cope, Rob. Reedy. West Berwick—Hornce Yeager. Catawissa—Edward Brosious. Franklin—Clark Yost. Bloom burg—John Scott. Hemlock—George Irvin. Locust—Benjamin Waters. Catawissa—John Overdorf. Hemlock—Edward W. Ivy. Beaver—A. F. Rupert. Conyngham—Lewis Kustenbauder. Catawissa—Charles P. Pfahler. Bloomsburg—C. B. Gunton. Conyngham—Isaac Beaver. Berwick—Hurl Davis. Berwick—E. C. Morehead. Brierecreek—Samuel M. Petty. Centralia—W. W. Hefner. Catawissa—George H. Sharpless. Main—F. P. Gruver. Berwick—Harry East. Berwick—H. R. Oliver. Bloomsburg—Moses Tressler. Berwick—Theodore F. Berger. Fishingcreek—Robert E. Whitenight. Centralia—Patrick Curran. Bloomsburg—H. B. Sharpless. West Berwick—W. A. Linden. Conyngham—Daniel E. Fetterman. Berwick—John E. Traugh. Centre—C. E. Drum. West Berwick—William Fairchilds. Mifflin—H. W. Houck. Benton Borough—John S. Baker.

Pine—Jacob Webb.

- Madison—J. E. Cotner. Centralia—James Murphy. Sugarloaf—Alfred Hess. Sugarloaf—O. F. Cole. Bloomsburg—R. R. Hartman. Catawissa—Thomas E. Harder. Cleveland—Charles Kline. Catawissa Borough—E. B. Guie. Centre—J. H. Hughes. Berwick—William Harry. Catawissa Township—Oscar Leighow.

Reaching a Decision.

A commercial traveler tells an amusing experience which happened to him in the interior of Pennsylvania. The traveler landed in the village and sought the only hotel in the place—a small building not much larger than the average dwelling. He stepped on the porch but hearing voices raised in anger, he paused at the door. Apparently there was a quarrel in progress, and as the excitement showed no indication of diminishing, the traveler knocked loudly on the door. "Hello!" he cried. "Who's the proprietor of this place?" "Just ye stay where ye are," came in feminine tones from the house. "Ezra an' me is decidin' thet pint now."

Slate.

The material called slate is nothing more or less than a hardened mud, deposited ages ago at the bottom of the seas and subsequently upheaved to its present position.

Do You Want to Know What You Swallow?

There is a growing sentiment in this country in favor of medicines of known composition. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he or she is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine. Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock" as it were, and is publishing broadcast a list of all the ingredients entering into his medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood-purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, overworked, broken-down, nervous and invalid women.

This bold and open-spoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines. A copy of this little book is mailed free to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Pierce's medicines. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

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