

MOTTO IS: BACK TO THE LAND

European Treatment of the Problem of the Unemployed and the Results Attained.

VARIOUS METHODS OF RELIEF.

There are Three General Classes, the Employable, the Unemployable and the Vagrant.—Public Bureaus Have Grown Rapidly in Number.

Berlin, Germany.—In their treatment of the problem European countries usually recognize three general classes of unemployed—the employable, the unemployable and the vagrant, the incorrigible or more or less vicious. The principal agency everywhere for dealing with the employable is the employment bureau, private and public, but colonization and various efforts to get men "back to the land" in their home countries is also important.

Public employment bureaus in Germany have grown rapidly in the last twenty years in numbers and efficiency. In a recent year, for example, according to an official report, there were in Germany over 400 public employment bureaus, finding places in that year for some 550,000 persons. In France also the public bureau became very important, the laws in 1904 making the maintenance of such bureaus compulsory in all towns of 10,000 or more.

In Great Britain a means of relief for the trades union man out of work which has been developed to great proportions is the trade union out-of-work benefit.

In the Ghent system the trade union out-of-work benefit is supplemented by the addition of sums contributed by the municipal or communal, or in some cases the provincial or general government.

This system has been largely developed throughout Belgium and has spread to other countries, notably France. In Switzerland the attempts to establish a system of insurance against unemployment have attracted much attention, though they cannot be said to have been successful.

Great Britain, Germany and France have furnished valuable experience in the management of temporary relief works. In Germany and, to a less extent, in France, the provision of municipal relief works has come to be general in the larger cities during the winter season.

In Germany, Switzerland and Austria "home shelters" are organized into a general system of homes or hotels for workingmen travelling in search of work in all the larger cities and towns. Here workingmen can find lodging for a night or two by paying a small sum, or, if unable to pay, by doing a little work in the morning. These are in all cases private institutions, maintained in many cases by trade unions or not infrequently religious societies.

Connected with these home shelters there has been developed, particularly in southern Germany and a few other portions of the German empire, a system of smaller relief stations under government administration or support. These relief stations are already organized in many portions of the empire in such numbers as to be within walking distance of each other and all are connected by telephone.

A workman travelling in search of work can go from shelter to shelter and at every point learn in which direction he can look for work with the most hope of success. If unable to pay for his shelter he is required to work in the morning and travel in the afternoon, and the time he can stay at any one shelter is strictly limited. Legislation has been enacted in Prussia looking to the establishment of this system all over that kingdom. In the Cantons of Switzerland, which have accepted the system, and in considerable portions of Germany, tramps and irresponsible vagrants have largely disappeared from the community.

Waits 25 Years for Bride.

Richmond, Ind.—The marriage of Miss Alice Davenport, aged thirty-five, to William Toney, forty-five years old, of Charter Oak, does not tell the whole story.

They were children together and became engaged, but the marriage was prevented by the objections of the girl's parents, who did not believe young Toney capable of supporting a wife. Toney decided to make his fortune and Miss Davenport had promised to wait for him. After twenty-five years he returned to claim his bride.

Not Hurt by Prohibition Wave.

Washington, D. C.—The wave of prohibition which has spread over the country apparently has had little effect on consumption of alcoholic liquors and spirituous drinks, according to the internal revenue receipts.

New Rifle Record in Army.

Mobile, Ala.—The Seventy-fifth United States Artillery Company at Fort Morgan made new records for the fort with 12-inch rifles. Out of ten shots, eight hits were made on a target six miles off the fort in the Gulf of Mexico.

SEA REVEALS PRIVATE HOARD.

Portuguese Fishing Village Destroyed by Atlantic Gales Week. The wreckage of a fishing boat was found on the beach of a fishing village on the Atlantic coast of Portugal. The boat had been blown off the coast by a gale and had struck a rock. The wreckage was found in a cove and the people who lived there were surprised to find it. The boat was a small one and had been used for fishing. The wreckage was found in a cove and the people who lived there were surprised to find it. The boat was a small one and had been used for fishing.

Last part of the coast of Portugal is suffering from the encroachments of the ocean. Many houses have been undermined in the last few years and have had to be abandoned. Sometimes big slices of dry land slip off into the Atlantic on a stormy night and the people wake up to find all landmarks changed.

This is what happened a couple of weeks ago in a cove. The waves washed far in over the upland and carried away vast masses of the upper soil, leaving the shelving beach a couple of hundred feet wider than it had ever been before. A fisherman walking along the edge of the strand saw something glistening in the slope and rooting it out of the ground found it was an ancient silver cup. He dug some more and found quantities of scattered gold and silver coins.

When the news got around the village the whole population turned out to dig. They found still more money all dating back to the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. There were rings and brooches, crucifixes and jewelled chalices, jewelled sword handles and table plate. Nobody knew just how much the treasure amounted to, since the fisherman hid it as fast as they secured it, and when official inquiries were made every one denied his own share.

They are still digging, however, and an occasional find is made. The sea seems to have broken up the cache and distributed its contents over many acres of beach. Objects are picked up as far as low water mark, and some are doubtless washed back from time to time from deep water.

It is believed that the treasure represents plunder from Spanish coast towns. It is said that long ago there were numerous bands of Portuguese coast pirates which committed depredations on a considerable scale both afloat and ashore and when Portugal was at peace with Spain they were obliged to be very careful and hide their plunder. From time to time other hoards of the same sort have been discovered. When this collection was buried, no doubt, the spot was far enough from the water's edge to be regarded as safe for all time.

A Muff Bed. A man who saw on a sign the words "Muff Beds" and imagined that a muff bed must be something to sleep in, a brother or cousin or other more or less distant relation of the sleeping bag such as explorers carry with them, found upon inquiry that his imagination had carried him very far from the truth; that the muff bed is in fact, not a bed at all, but the trade name for the inner part of a muff—in short, the part you put your hands in. The muff is made of a double walled bag made of cylindrical or other shape, according to the style of muff, and stuffed with down, the quality and quantity of the down depending on the character of the muff. The making of muff beds is a business by itself. Some of them are sold to the makers in the simplest form, just the bag or bag stuffed with down, the inner lining in the silk or satin lining when he puts on the fur. Others are made with the silk or satin inner lining attached, to be finished up when the fur is to be put on. Like many other things, muff beds must be made in advance to have them ready, and so there are now being manufactured many muff beds that will in due time be made up into muffs to be sold next winter. There is at least one concern in New York that makes a specialty of muff beds and turns out many thousands of them annually.

A Texas Cyclone Yarn. E. F. Turner of Hamilton county said: I was riding horseback across the country and passed through the town of Meridian where I took dinner. After dinner I started toward Waco, and had a hard time on account of high water.

"At about 5.30 p. m. I was a few miles from Clifton, when I found a cyclone chasing me, and I galloped away from it as fast as my horse would carry me. Presently I found that it had passed me and I sat on the brow of a hill and watched its course. It was carrying along much debris and when it struck the Bosque river it sucked up all the water, leaving the bed of the river practically empty. It crossed the Bosque obliquely and the water it took out of the bed of the stream was carried upward in a column which appeared to me about 500 feet high. The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was that it had torn up by the roots a big tree and the tree was on top of the column of water waving like a plume. When the column of water broke the tree went sailing on and fell about a quarter of a mile from where it was taken up.—Dallas News.

Gets 475 Pounds of Gold Coin. St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. T. E. V. Appleby was paid \$175,000 in gold in settlement of all claims by him against the estate of his late wife, Cornelia Day Wilder Appleby. The payment weighed 475 pounds.

LEG GRAFTED ON MAIMED DOG

Within Three Weeks Wound Showed Only a Scar. Readily Assumed Normal Control.

POSSIBLE WITH HUMAN BEINGS.

Knee Joint of Dead Man Replaces Diseased One of Patient.—Some of the Wonders of Experimental Surgery Revealed.

Philadelphia.—The wonders of experimental surgery accomplished at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, were outlined before the American Philosophical Society in much greater detail than they have ever before been given to the public.

Among the latest achievements of science described by Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has accomplished many of the most difficult experiments at the Rockefeller Institute, was the transplanting of one dog's leg onto another dog's body.

The fox terrier patient readily assumed normal control of the new leg, which was taken from a dead dog, and within three weeks, the wound showed only a scar and the dog was up and around.

The transplanting of cats' kidneys into other cats, even after the organs have been in cold storage sixty days, has proved entirely successful. Human arteries and jugular veins have been interchanged, and the patients haven't been able to tell the difference.

Application of the experiments performed on dogs and cats to the rejuvenation of ailing humanity is, in the announced opinion of Dr. Carrel, entirely possible.

Dr. W. W. Keen, who presided, said such operations as the replacement of a diseased kidney with a normal one would be less intricate than the same operation in a cat or dog on account of the size of the organs.

The chief obstacle to the practical application of this new surgery, said Dr. Keen, would be to find a healthy organ when wanted.

"Perhaps," said Dr. Keen, "when a healthy man is killed or where a man dies from some disease which does not affect the kidneys it will be possible to extract the kidneys immediately after death and keep them in cold storage until it is possible to operate upon some one suffering from an incurable kidney trouble.

"What has been done in the case of the kidney it is reasonable to believe will be found feasible in the case of the other organs of the body."

Already the knee joint from the leg of a dead man has been used to replace the injured joint of a living person.

A woman too weak to undergo a major operation has had her arteries joined to those of her husband, and with the added strength of her husband's circulation and heart action has successfully undergone the shock of the surgeon's knife and survived an operation under which she would have otherwise died.

A little baby was born with blood so thin and devitalized that the blood vessels would not contain it. Dr. Carrel joined the arteries of the father to those of the child, and in an instant the form of the infant became revitalized, and within a few hours the dying infant fell asleep and awoke a healthy, normal child.

Dr. Carrel explained that to accomplish the transplantation of organs the surgeon must keep the tissues of the organ alive, after it is cut from the body, until he is ready to regraft it on a new organism, and immediately upon transplanting must re-establish the circulation by joining the blood vessels in some manner.

He said he found that an artery could be kept alive for sixty days and substituted for the artery of a living animal. An artery kept more than sixty days was absolutely dead and when transplanted resulted in the death of the animal," Dr. Carrel continued.

"I have replaced the abdominal arteries of a cat with the carotid arteries of a dog. Once, when I received a human leg from a New York Hospital, I kept the arteries twenty-four days in a refrigerator and then put them into a dog."

35 Years to Pay \$1 Debt. Portland, Ore.—John Caples, of Forest Grove, has received a remittance of \$2 from a man living in a small town in Washington in payment of a grocery bill contracted thirty-five years ago when Mr. Caples conducted a grocery store in the town from which the money was received. He sold the man a dollar's worth of goods, but never received the money, and when he came to Oregon several years ago charged the account against that of profit and loss.

The delinquent creditor remitted double the amount of the original debt, explaining that he desired to make amends for the delay.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.

ANIMALS WORKED FOR CHARITY

Winnings of Horse Races That Built Hospitals and Helped Poor.

The King of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby which the King's horse Diamond Jubilee carried off, his Royal Highness—as he then was—was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post. Suddenly, turning to the King of Sweden, who was with him, he said, "I am most specially anxious to win to-day."

"Why so?" inquired the King.

"Because," was the answer, "I always give the Princess whatever amount my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the Princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit—clothes, underlines, boots and all necessaries—and stamped on each article was 'From your friend the Prince.'"

The Duchess of Portland some time ago presented to her husband a very handsome blotting book of Russian leather heavily mounted in silver. On the mountings are engraved the names of all the races won by that extraordinary racer Donovan.

In 1889 Donovan won the Derby and the St. Leger, besides the Newmarket Stakes and many other important races. The total sum won by Donovan during his racing career amounted to £70,000, and the whole of this large fortune the Duke gave to his wife for the purpose of building almshouses for widows of the Duke's tenants and a cottage hospital for the neighborhood.

Baron Hirsch was another great turfite most of whose winnings went to charity. During his lifetime he spent more than £50,000 of turf winnings on charity. All the winnings of La Fleche, amounting in all to £24,585, were devoted to various charities.

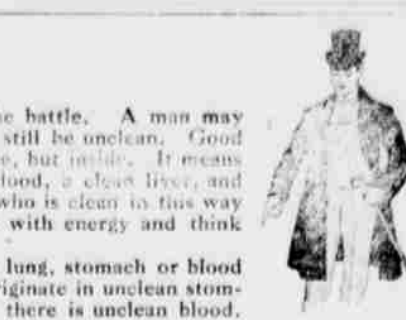
Dogs have done much for charity. The record in this direction is held by Tim, the famous Alredale terrier which belonged to Mr. Bush the Great Western Inspector at Paddington. For more than ten years before his death, Tim trotted from train to train inviting donations to the Railway Servants' Widows and Orphans Fund. The total of his collections exceeded £800. The dog always knew when royalties were about to travel. He would sit down on the edge of the carpet laid on the platform and refuse to move until he had had something added to his hoard.

On five separate occasions Queen Victoria placed a sovereign in his box, and many times the King has done the same. Mr. W. W. Astor gave Tim his record present—a check for £200—on the occasion of the coming of age of his son.

Other animals, too, have indirectly contributed to the cause of charity. At Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school adopted a novel expedient of raising money for the Congo mission. He distributed among his scholars a number of young rabbits. These they had to fatten at home, and when fit for market, the creatures were sold, the proceeds going to the mission.

At Frieth, near Marlow, a pig raised no less than £7 for charitable purposes. It was raffled for and then given back by the winner and sold again. In a Lancashire town a local butcher presented a handsome young pig to a bazaar on condition that a church member got up in frock coat and silk hat should drive it through the village. The procession caused great amusement and a collection realized more than £3.

Japanese Treasure Story. A highly respected man of old family had a "chamber of secrecy" in his house which the sanitary authorities one day insisted on entering. Beneath the floor the servants found a large antique earthen pot, which was at once taken to the master, Kiyama, who opened it in expectation of finding something, but true to his anticipations the pot was filled with ancient gold coins. His joy was unbounded. The valuable find evidently an intended gift of his forefathers, was carefully deposited in the family shrine, to which sake and other offerings were made in profound obedience to the memory of the good ancestor who left such a splendid gift to posterity. A banquet was given on the following evening in honor of the auspicious event, to which several friends and neighbors were invited. Here a curio dealer began to inspect the coins to



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A Handy Reference. The following testimonial was given to a servant girl: "This is to certify that the bearer has been in my service one year less eleven months. During this time I found her to be diligent at the back door, temperate at her work, prompt at excuses, amiable toward young gentlemen, faithful to her sweet-hearts, and honest when everything was safe under lock and key.—Sphere.

Philadelphia Philophy. The trouble with one-sided people is that they seldom look on the bright side.

Many a philanthropist gives to charity and takes it off his wife's allowance.

The fool at least has the satisfaction of knowing that he has plenty of company.

Any detective will tell you that a person who is freckled can be easily spotted.

No, Maude, dear; we should not advise you to go to a chiropodist for corn on the ear.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Cannon a Clock Weight. The most unique clock weight in Maine is that of the Baptist Church at Cherryfield, an old smooth bore cannon. The cannon was one of the old smooth bore type and was brought by Gleason R. Campbell from Boston on one of the return trips of lumber vessels. It was brought to fire salutes at the stirring days of the civil war at hand. After announcing many Union victories during the war, at the surrender of Lee in 1865, it was taken out for a final and great salute. Robert I. Willey, a soldier of the war, who was at home on furlough was in charge of the cannon, and through some mismanagement a preliminary discharge of the gun threw Mr. Willey high in the air, filled his face with powder and tore one arm off close at the shoulder. The old gun was then spiked by the angry citizens and did no more salute service. When the Second Baptist Church was built in 1873, a weight being wanted for the clock, the old gun was used. For 30 years it did clock duty, until 1903, when it once more received a baptism of fire and fell in the ruins of the church conflagration that December. When the new clock was installed in the new church building in 1905, once more the old cannon mounted the tower to do clock duty.—Kennebec Journal.

Tourist and the High Priced Candles. A tourist was shown to a room in a hotel at Brussels, where he found twenty candles stuck in a chandelier. As it was dark the attendant lighted them all; but the guest had been in Continental hotels before and made him put them out immediately. This was of no avail, however. In his bill the next day he found them charged, "Twenty candles, 10 francs." The tourist thereupon went back to his room and took out all the candles, wrapped each one in paper and put them into his pocket.

When he was about to leave the house he found the servants drawn up in two lines in the hall, ten men servants on one side, ten maid servants on the other, all smiling and ready for the expected tip. Then he drew out his package and distributed the candles one to each. "Allez me, monsieur," he said with a bow, "permettez-moi de vous dire, ils sont très supérieurs, j'en suis sûr; j'ai payé une franc pièce pour eux," and he left them all staring at the candles in their hands like so many altar boys.—From Tit-Bits.

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6. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis... 25
7. Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia... 25
8. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25
9. Headaches, Indigestion, Weak Stomach... 25
10. Dyspepsia, Oppressed, Dimcult Breathing... 25
11. Group, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis... 25
12. Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas... 25
13. Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains... 25
14. Fever and Ague, Malaria... 25
15. Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal... 25
16. Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes... 25
17. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head... 25
18. Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough... 25
19. Asthma, Oppressed, Dimcult Breathing... 25
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21. Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness... 1.00
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77. Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds... 25

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June 1 1904, and until further notice. Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lin Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 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 at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00. P. M. 12:00, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40, 11:20.

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. J. P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomburg & Sullivan Railroad. Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1905, 12:05 a. m.

Table with columns: NORTHWARD, A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M. Rows include Bloomburg D.L. & W., Bloomburg P. & R., Paper Mill, Light Street, Orangeville, Forks, Zaners, Stillwater, Benton, Edsons, Cross Creek, Laubachs, Grass Mere Park, Central, Jamison City.

Table with columns: SOUTHWARD, A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M. Rows include Jamison City, Central, Grass Mere Park, Laubachs, Cross Creek, Edsons, Benton, Stillwater, Zaners, Forks, Orangeville, Light Street, Paper Mill, Bloom, P. & W., Bloom, D. L. & W.

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