

SWAN'S FATAL SWIM

How a Great Flock Were Swept Over Niagara Falls

SAD SCENE FOR ANY BIRD LOVER

Rarely Does a Year Pass Without Vast Numbers of These Splendid Birds Taking the Terrible Plunge Over the Cataract—Later, Appear on the Table.

All naturalists and many sportsmen will recall the great destruction of swans which took place at Niagara Falls. A great flock of these large and beautiful birds was carried down the river and over the falls and an authoritative account of the occurrence recently appeared in a paper by James Savage, of Buffalo, N. Y., printed in the bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural History.

While the whistling swan occurs regularly along the Niagara River, it is always a rare migrant and would scarcely ever be captured were it not for the fact that it often floats down the river to injury or death at the great cataract. Observers declare that scarcely a year passes without one or more swans going over the falls. About twenty made the fatal plunge in March, 1906, and five in the same month, 1907, but no such destruction of swans has been known as took place March 15, 1908, when more than 100 were destroyed.

During the greater part of the day a severe rainstorm prevailed. "About 11 o'clock in the morning, between showers, William Leblond of Niagara Falls, Ont., was engaged in removing from the ice bridge a temporary structure that had been used during the winter season as a souvenir and refreshment stand, when he was startled by a loud cry. Turning around, his attention was first attracted to a swan struggling in the water at the upper edge of the ice bridge, but on looking toward the falls he saw a great company of swans in distress coming toward the bridge. The scene that followed was a sad one for any bird lover to contemplate.

"These splendid birds, helpless after their terrible plunge over the cataract were dashed against the ice bridge by the swift current amid cakes of loose ice, which were constantly coming down from the upper river. Some had been killed outright by the falls. Others unable to fly, because of injury to their wings, attempted to stem the rushing waters, but here their wonderful swimming powers were of no avail. They were soon imprisoned in the ice, where their pitiful cries were heartrending.

"The game laws of Ontario still permit the taking of geese and swan in the spring until April 30, and it was not long before men and boys, armed with guns and sticks, availed themselves of the privilege and became the chief factors in the closing scene of nature's great tragedy—the sacrifice of the swans."

As soon as he learned of the occurrence, Mr. Savage visited Niagara Falls, and from his investigation concluded that the number of swans taken March 15 was 102. On the morning of March 18, two more were taken at the ice bridge and a third was picked up alive on the shore. It was secured by Mr. Savage and photographed. Placed in the zoological collection in Delaware Park, Buffalo, it recovered. Eleven more swans were taken later, and some others were seen which, though apparently carried over the falls, were still able to take wing and fly away.

Mr. Savage quotes J. L. Davison's paper on the "Birds of Niagara County," published nearly twenty years ago in Forest and Stream, which contains reference to injured swans in waters near Niagara Falls. "But swans are not the only waterfowl that are in danger from Niagara. On March 18, 1908, Mr. Savage saw a handsome male canvasback come down against the ice bridge. It appeared to be unable to fly. On the same day he saw a goldeneye duck struggle out of the foaming water below the Horseshoe Falls and reach the shore. It made no attempt to escape when picked up, and seemed unable to walk or fly. Later, however, it recovered and did fly off.

Of the swans which went over the falls, many afterward appeared on the table. A number were preserved by the taxidermists of Niagara Falls and Toronto. A group of five appears in the Museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Mr. Savage saw not less than fifty of these dead birds, and looked them over carefully, thinking that perhaps there might be among them a trumpeter swan, but none was found. Mr. Savage believes that fully one-third of the 116 swans taken would have survived if given proper care, but the impulse to kill was stronger than the spirit to save, and not even a pair of these unfortunate birds was rescued from nature's doom and restored to nature's freedom.

Danger in Speculation. The farmer sows his seed and has no doubt that the harvest will repay him but he who embarks in speculations that promise sudden and great wealth, knows that he may be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.—Quincy.

THE THREE NOTCH ROADS

Origin of System of Travellers' Guides in the Ozarks.

Three notch roads are numerous in the timbered parts of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Any one who has ever travelled in these sections of the country will know that a three notch road is a public highway as distinguished from a road leading to a sawmill, a church or to a farmhouse. A three notch road goes somewhere. If the traveller follows it he will reach a town in time, if the streams are not too high or too swift to be forded.

It seems that among the offenses of George III., King of England, not mentioned in the Declaration of Independence was that he required all public roads to be marked with his name. In England and its colonies public roads have been known as the king's highway so long that nobody knows when the custom began. There have always been private lanes and rights of way, but an authorized public road was always the king's highway. When King George required his name to be posted at convenient points on the king's highway in the colonies the people of that time were not particularly proud of their duty, and where they could they adopted the policy of cutting three notches on trees along the road and omitting the reference to King George.

After the Revolutionary war the name was omitted altogether, but the three notches proved a useful way of marking the public roads. The Virginia colonists carried this system to Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, and their children brought it to Missouri. In early days the roads in Missouri were built first by the Territory and then by the State. There were two reasons for this procedure. At first there were no counties, and later the State realized that if the matter were left to counties there would be very little road building. So the State built roads and marked them with three notches. Later when the counties began to build roads they were marked in the timbered country with two notches.

Before and during the civil war this distinction was preserved and three notch roads were always through roads leading from one town of some importance to another. Two notch roads were less important highways, while roads notched were either rail roads or plank roads. A railroad was a road leading to some camp where men were splitting rails, while a plank road led to a sawmill. This was the vernacular of the Ozarks. In the swamp country of southeast Missouri some toll roads were built of plank and were known there as plank roads. The three notch system of marking a road so that the traveller would know a public from a private road has survived for a century and a half.

Gossip An Aid to Business. It took much pumping to elicit from the grocer the cause of the red-headed delivery clerk's dismissal. "The fact is," he admitted at length, "Joe didn't talk enough. He hadn't been trained in the school of practical gossip. He didn't know how to find out things, and what was worse, he didn't have gumption enough to tell what few things he did know. When the woman at No. 125 asked when the young lady at No. 240 was going to be married, or when the baby at No. 165 was going to be christened, or if it was true that the woman at No. 216 had applied for a divorce from her third husband, Joe was such a chump as to say that he didn't know. "The minute any grocer's clerk confesses that he doesn't know, he signs his own death warrant, so far as business is concerned. It is his business to know. That is what he is hired for. He may have to acknowledge once in a while that he has no positive information on a certain subject; but he must always modify that admission by adding that he will look the matter up and report next day. Women won't buy from a firm that can't retail gossip along with meats and groceries. If I can't meet the demand, they will trade with somebody that can. I tried to hammer that fundamental principle into Joe's red head, but somehow he couldn't learn. As a purveyor of news he was a decided failure; therefore he had to go and make room for somebody that knows how to keep track of all the neighborhood news."

New York a City of Tenants. Fewer New Yorkers own their own homes than the residents of any other city in the world. The reason is a simple one; the land is so valuable that none but the very wealthy can afford its purchase. Of the 291,687 families living on Manhattan Island only 16,316 hold title to the houses they occupy—and if you will bring that little pad and pencil into play again you will learn that 94 out of every 100 families make monthly payments to a landlord. When these families move, as they are constantly doing, it seems only necessary to take the family photographs from off the mantel—so completely has their method of life been systematized. As for the landlords, they are mighty in wealth and tenants than any feudal lords of old—as forsooth the Astors, whose immense multitude of twelfth-story houses a greater number of people than are contained in a city of the size of Hartford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., or Nashville, Tenn.

MOUNTAIN MAKING.

Illustration That is Furnished by Volcanic Islands Along Alaskan Coast.

The making of mountains is illustrated by the Bogoslof Islands off the coast of Alaska. They are volcanic islands which seem to afford an example of Dr. T. J. See's theory that coastal mountain ranges are first thrown up parallel to the coast line of a continent by the explosions which result when the ocean percolates through its bed to the heated rocks below.

Dr. See's suggestion is that successive percolations and the resultant explosions dig a trench in the sea bottom during the course of ages, one ridge of the excavated trench being thrown up seaward, there to wait perhaps for a million years till it is established as a submarine mountain range, and the sea drains out from between it and the existing continent.

The Bogoslof volcanic islands confirm this suggestion, for they and the Aleutian Islands are part of a ridge which is being fed more or less parallel to the northern coast line of North America. The ridge suffers many vicissitudes and the islands are never safe from sinking. The last of them, Perry Island, rose from the sea about the time of the San Francisco earthquake, 1906. Fire Island, its younger brother, rose in 1853. Castle Island, the oldest, had been known since 1796. The latest island was believed to have disappeared in 1907. It is now reported that Fire Island has vanished also. A party of explorers who had intended doing a little surveying about the islands could not at first find them at all. Later it reports that the biggest of the three islands has sunk to a reef.

Origin of the Club Sandwich. Alan Johnstone is said to have originated the famous club sandwich, and the story runs that on going to the club one night between midnight and daybreak he found the cafe closed, the cooks gone, and being nearly famished, he invaded the larder, toasted himself some thick slices of bread, sliced them through, buttered them while hot and laid thereon everything he found in the refrigerator, cold chicken, ham and lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise. The result was such an epicurean discovery as is not often made, but the story was too good to keep; he confided the recipe to his cronies and it straightway became one of the popular dishes of the club menu, and so the father of the club sandwich, so deservedly popular, is the present British Minister to Copenhagen.

Yearning for Light. "When it comes to consuming gas in large quantities blind people can beat their seeing brethren all hollow," said an inspector of the gas company. "I know two families where both husband and wife are blind. Every jet is turned on full tilt in their homes at night, and is kept going at that rate clear up to 12 o'clock. Light and darkness are all the same to the afflicted ones, but they insist upon illumination brilliant enough for a reception. And that partiality for light is not a whim peculiar to those two couples. Most blind people feel that way. They demand the light, and in all private homes and institutions where the blind are cared for the gas bills vouch for the strange fancy."

Dental. The characters in this tale are called A. and B. A. has a frightful toothache. B. is playing the part of consoler. "My dear A.," says B., "you must not succumb this way to the pain. You must not thrash around and bury your head in yonder pillow and indulge in such inelegant and thunderous language. Be a stoic, A., be a stoic!" A. sits up. "Rats!" he roars. "Stoicism leaves off where toothache begins." Epigram!

Sickness Seasons. It seems strange to the uninitiated that there should be a "season" for sickness and one for health, but such is the case, according to a trained nurse. "Everything is very quiet just now," said one the other day. "So many nurses are out, the doctors have plenty of time and the druggists are complaining of slow business, but a little later it will be different. Our busy season begins usually when the opera does, though the two have no connection. Late November finds us all busy. February is one of our best months."

FLORIDA WINTER TOURS VIA Pennsylvania R. R. February 9 and 23 and March 9, 1909. ROUND \$48.05 TRIP FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG. Special Pullman Trains. Independent Travel in Florida. For detailed Itineraries and full information consult nearest Ticket Agent.

A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles. Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice free of charge and in absolute confidence and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL. The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address as above.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TABLE.

Silver Trimmed Casseroles—Cloths for Formal Dinners. This is decidedly the day of the casserole. These comfortable looking and handy dishes have come to the dignity of silver decoration, the silver being applied in a very open design. These may be used in exactly the same manner as their humbler friends, as they stand the heat beautifully. For entrees there are individual casseroles in the same design. The careful housekeeper, says Town and Country, will be interested in the silver coasters or plaques in applied silver which are designed to protect her mahogany table from the heat of vegetable dishes.

An odium in old Sheffield plated ware is a double glass standard. This has a champagne glass at one end which when not in use forms the base and a cordial glass which in its turn is used for the base at the other end. In this ware too is a dish for the cooking of the most important breakfast egg. This has an hour glass on top of it to insure the result desired. Speaking of the table leads one naturally to the flowers which form so large a part in its ornamentation and to the beautiful linens which no true woman can pass unmoved. For the formal dinner the plain satin damask cloth has no rival. On this the monogram is placed on each side of the centre decoration at a distance of about fourteen inches, thus leaving a space of some twenty-eight inches for the flowers.

South African Millionaires. Harry Barnato, who has just died in the prime of life, is the latest addition to the list of South African millionaires whose lives have closed prematurely and often tragically. Cecil Rhodes, it will be remembered, did not live to see his forty-ninth birthday, although he had qualified as a millionaire at least twenty years earlier, and Barney Barnato was only 46 when he came to his tragic end on the high seas, but he had lived long enough to leave nearly £1,000,000 behind him. Woolf Joel, Barnato's nephew, was much younger when at 34 a bullet put an end to his life at Johannesburg ten years or so ago, and yet he was able to leave an estate valued at £1,226,000; Herbert Matthew Davies accumulated £734,000 before he died at the age of 43, and Mr. Belt had made and left his millions before he had long completed half a century of years.

Indian Unrest. Unrest in India is obviously becoming more ominous. That is confessed by the government in its enactment of a "summary justice" bill for dealing with sedition. For weeks the news from that empire has been almost daily marked with reports of dacoity, or of assassination attempted or effected. Dynamite plots have been discovered, bomb-throwing has been indulged in, and incitements to wholesale massacre and insurrection have been and are numerous in the press. There have been hints at a general uprising in April next. Whether they are fulfilled or not, there can be little question that the government is now facing the most serious problem which it has had before it since the great mutiny of half a century ago.

An English Woman Mayor. Dr. Garrett Anderson, the woman Mayor of Aldeburg, Suffolk, gave a banquet on Saturday evening to forty councillors and other guests. The Mayor, dressed in black, with a widow's cap, and wearing diamonds, was the only woman present. The Mayor gave the toast of "The Services," and said she hoped that they would be numerous enough to meet all emergencies. Replying to the toast of "Aldeburg's Prosperity," the Mayor said that during her year of office she would try all she could to be a motherly sort of housekeeper to the town, of which they had every right to be proud. The guests were allowed to smoke, but the Mayor did not.

Sorrows of Childhood. "By George," said the expatriate, "the unnaturalness of living in an apartment never struck me so forcibly as when last night my two kids laid their letters to Santa Claus on the top of the steam radiator and went off to bed trying to figure how Santa Claus could come down the steam pipes and up through the coils. I went out to buy a cigar before they could ask me. Poor little kids, no stockings hung by the chimney for them."



FEBRUARY JURORS. The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at February term of court: GRAND JURORS, MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1909. Arthur Roberts, Montour. Peter A. Shultz, Benton Twp. Amos Harman, Berwick. James Staekhouse, Pine. Harrison Hess, Fishing Creek. A. Brassinger, Conyngham. Henry J. Edwards, Briarcreek. Gottlieb Hartman, Greenwood. M. B. Shultz, Stillwater. Eli Schneidman, Scott. John W. Bowman, Greenwood. C. W. Jamison, Centre. Edward Dempsey, Centralia. Bert Sweeney, West Berwick. Rev. W. R. Whitney, Bloom. C. S. Schmick, Catawissa. Charles Lee, Scott. March Hosler, Briarcreek. B. F. Cadman, Millville. Isaiah Holter, Bloom. Josiah Berninger, Locust. J. C. Christian, Millville. J. H. White, Hemlock. Clarence N. Yocum, Roaringcreek. TRAVELERS JURORS.—First Week. Jeremiah Mensch, Roaringcreek. O. E. Evans, Berwick. Hiram F. Bower, Centre. William Davis, Cleveland. Frank B. Fowler, Berwick. R. L. Runyan, Bloom. A. S. Wetzer, Conyngham. D. N. Henry, Catawissa boro. Wilson Artley, Franklin. Nathan Rice, Beaver. Ernest Keefe, Briarcreek. Charles E. Buder, Franklin. John H. Bastercheek, Berwick. William Eoley, Fishingcreek. Jesse L. Runyon, Fishingcreek. J. A. Miller, Conyngham. Ezra Thomas, Greenwood. John Cadman, Bloom. Josiah Hancock, Millville. Chas. Schaum, Centralia. Eugene Sweeney, West Berwick. Patrick McGuire, Conyngham. H. C. Conner, Orangeville. Enos Hartman, Greenwood. William G. Fisher, Catawissa Boro. Elroy Demott, Madison. R. E. Hess, Sugarloaf. Edward Yeager, Locust. William Holdren, Madison. O. J. Merrill, Greenwood. F. L. Greenley, Pine. Lloyd Leiby, Cleveland. George H. Hirtleman, Benton. J. A. Walters, Benton Twp. Henry Summers, Bloom. Tilden Kline, Bloom. H. A. Peterman, Benton Twp. W. D. Howell, Hemlock. R. J. Greenley, Madison. Albert Shives, Bloom. Joseph Snyder, Cleveland. Wm. Roberts, Stillwater. Jacob J. Christian, Pine. Jacob Carl, Cleveland. H. E. Watts, Pine. Clark Shuman, Main. C. E. Hartman, Scott. Calvin McCollum, Scott. TRAVELERS JURORS, Second Week. William C. Ludwig, Catawissa Twp. Samuel Lee, Mt. Pleasant. Myron Shuman, Centre. J. Harman Bright, Greenwood. R. A. Briggs, Bloom. E. R. Zeigler, Scott. E. R. Wilson, Benton Twp. Charles Davis, Beaver. W. C. Oliver, Roaring Creek. Frank M. Mayor, Briar Creek. R. A. Hicks, Bloom. J. E. White, Scott. Charles D. Andrews, Beaver. Charles Collins, Greenwood. A. E. Parker, Madison. Benjamin L. Faust, Bloom. Harman B. Rote, Greenwood. Frank O'Brien, West Berwick. John Emory Eves, Millville. Harry Stuart, Catawissa Boro. Robert D. Young, Bloom. John J. Kramer, Madison. Sam. J. Seesholtz, Orange Twp. Francis Albertson, Jackson. George Murray, Catawissa Twp. F. R. Smoyer, Millin. John Fink, Locust. G. W. Snyder, Pine. D. S. Mensch, Cleveland. D. S. Keller, Centralia. Albert Brown, Centre. Thomas Watkins, Cleveland. J. J. Axe, Madison. J. S. Hagenbuch, Centre. J. W. Snyder, Locust. Atwood Ruckle, Montour.

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and various times for Bloom, Berwick, and other locations. Includes 'NORTHWARD' and 'SOUTHWARD' sections.

Trains No. 21 and 22 mixed, second class. Daily except Sunday. Daily 1 Sunday only. Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supdt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further time. Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lim Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows: A. M. 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 10:20, 11:10, 12:00. P. M. 12:20, 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:00, 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 10:20, 11:10. Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m. Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:15, 7:00, 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 10:20, 11:10. P. M. 1:00, 1:50, 2:40, 3:30, 4:20, 5:10, 6:00, 6:50, 7:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:10. Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above. First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 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.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad. Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m. [NORTHWARD] [SOUTHWARD] Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and various times for Bloom, Berwick, and other locations.

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