SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 24, '09. [Acts 23-26]

Paul, the apostle, has now to be considered as Paul the prisoner. Henceforth, to the end of life, he carries the chain of bondage. He knows how to sympathize with all who are oppressed and unjustly accused. He is not the first, nor the last man who sleeps in a cell and is branded as a criminal, while absolutely innocent of guilt.

At Caesarea Governor Felix kept him two whole years in military custody. To be sure he was not confined in prison, neither was he out on bail, but he was put in the care of a soldier who was held responsible for him when wanted. At the end of that period Felix, the governor, was himself called to Rome to answer complaints against his administration, and a new ruler, Festus, was appointed in his place. Three days after assuming office Festus went to Jerusalem on his first visit, and the very first complaint that he heard was this old trouble about Paul. The crafty knaves who had planned the first conspiracy, asked that the apostle might be brought to Jerusalem, intending to assassinate him on his way thither. But again these "black hand" rascals are defeated in their purpose, Festus appoints a new trial at Caesarea.

Appeal to Caesar.

At this preliminary hearing Paul, who has come to the conclusion that he cannot hope for a fair trial in Judea, falls back upon his rights as a Roman citizen, and appeals unto Caesar. The pronunciation of the single word Appello, was sufficient to transfer all further proceedings from the provincial tribunal to the Emperor.

While the governor waited an opportunity to forward his prisoner, he was visited by his royal neighbor Agrippa, and his sister Bernice. Herod Agrippa II. was a Jew. His father, Herod Agrippa I., in this very city of Caesarea had died a tragic death, eaten alive by worms. He was the grandson of that Herod who had beheaded John the Baptist, and the great grandson of the Herod who slew the children of Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. Therefore, he hailed with delight the opportunity of seeing and hearing the most brilliant teacher and preacher that christianity had produced. Accordingly a brilliant audience gathered in the judgment hall, and Paul was given the opportunity of telling the story of his conversion to christianity and his subsequent 25 years of missionary service.

The Point at Issue.

After an introduction of singular grace Paul comes at once to the point at issue. He puts the whole charge into a nutshell. His enemies had thrown a great deal of dust into the eyes of his judges in their frantic efforts to get rid of him, but Paul in a single sentence goes straight to the heart of the matter, and affirms that it is on account of the hope held by the Jews themselves that he is now judged. It was the great promise of the Old Testament, viz., the coming of the Messiah. The whole Jewish nation believed God's promise of Messiah, and looked and longed for it. And the only reason for their hatred and persecution of Paul was the fact that he taught that Jesus of Nazareth whom they had crucified, was that Messiah.

Dodging the Truth.

Both Paul's auditors are moved, but both in a different way dodge responsibility. Festus, the heathen, can account for the apostle's earnestness in no other way than on the ground of a "brain storm." He cries out, "Much theological study has turned your head." And Agrippa, the zealous Jew, sneeringly says, "With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a christian," (Revised Version). The Roman official scoffed in one way, the intelligent blue-blooded Jew sneered in another. But they both dodged the truth.

Paul is not the only man who has been stigmatized as a lunatic. Dwight L. Moody was nicknamed "Crazy Moody" before the world came to recognize the method of his madness. If there were more crazy people, after the pattern of Paul, in the christian church to-day, the world would sit up and take notice. The knees of corrupt judges would knock together again with Felix, and new Agrippas, hard, selfish, bigoted, would again feel the force of the spiritual earnestness of the soldiers of the cross. If modern disciples felt as profoundly the revolutionary doctrine of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, there would be a mighty host of believers ready to cry out, with the apostle, "I would to God, that whether with little or with much, not thou only, but also all that hear me this day, might become such as I am."

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, C. B. ENT, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereafter named:

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of Columbia County.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner of Columbia County.

One person for Coroner of Columbia County.

The qualified voters of Columbia county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ballot printed, written, or partly printed and partly written, for such of the following named persons as they see fit:

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
(Mark one.)

Robert von Moschzisker,	Republican
Cyrus LaRue Munson,	Democratic
Harold L. Robinson,	Prohibition
Sydney A. Schwartz,	Socialist

AUDITOR GENERAL.
(Mark one.)

A. E. Sisson,	Republican
James Woodward Clark,	Democratic
C. W. R. Smith,	Prohibition
William Parker,	Socialist

STATE TREASURER.
(Mark one.)

J. A. Stober,	Republican
George W. Kipp,	Democratic
Frank Fish,	Prohibition
Ed. Moore,	Socialist

SHERIFF OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Mark one.)

Joseph E. Sands,	Republican
William P. Zehner,	Democratic
William Van Hauton,	Prohibition

JURY COMMISSIONER.
(Mark one.)

Jacob L. Wolverton,	Republican
A. C. Hidlay,	Democratic
Isaiah Raber,	Prohibition

CORONER.
(Mark one.)

E. L. Davis,	Republican
Robert J. Brennen,	Democratic
John M. Gemmill, M. D.,	Prohibition

Also at the same time the electors of the county will vote upon the adoption or rejection of the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by voting "Yes" or "No" on each one separately.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

"The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction no exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissoner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Also at the same time the voters of the North West election district of the Borough of Berwick shall vote upon the question as to whether the polling place in said district shall be located in the Grozier building near Jackson street, or at No. 319 North Market street.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz

Beaver township, at the public house of John Ertwine.

Benton Borough, at the Town Hall in the Borough of Benton.

Benton township, at the grist mill of Edwards Bros.

Berwick, N. E., at the Defender Fire Company Hall on 6th street in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, S. E., on Front street between Pine and Chestnut streets at Rangers Hose Co. building, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, N. W., at the band room of Harry Grozier, on the easterly side of the alley between Third and Jackson streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, S. W., on Mulberry street, south of Front street at Reliance Fire Co. building, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st district, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd district, at the store building northeast corner West and Fifth Sts., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd district, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th district, at the Rescue Hose House, East Fifth street, Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek East at the Jerusup Street school house

Briarcreek West at the Evansville school house.

Briarcreek South, at the school house in the village of Briarcreek.

Catawissa Borough. In Town Hall, Third Street, above Main.

Catawissa township, in the building of J. W. Adams, opposite Three Points Hotel.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public house of Thomas Madden, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of Anthony T. Conway, in Centralia.

Centre township north, at the public school house, near Lafayette Cressy's.

Centre township south, at P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lime Ridge.

Cleveland Twp., at Centre school house.

Conyngham, East North district, at the house of Mrs. John Pursell.

Conyngham, west north, at the public house of Daniel Roach, Montana.

Conyngham, S. E. district, at the public house of Thomas Mohan.

Conyngham, Southwest, at the public house of Chas. H. Horbach, in Locustdale.

Conyngham, West District, No. 1, at Midvalley school house.

Conyngham, west district, No. 2, at the public school house in said district.

E. Fishingcreek, at the house of John Wenner, at Benderstown.

W. Fishingcreek, at the Savage school house.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood, East, at the house of James S. Redline, in Rohrsburg.

Greenwood, West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock North at the barber shop of G. W. Hartman, in the town of Buckhorn.

Hemlock, South, at the storehouse of Mrs. G. B. Hosler in the village of Fernville.

Jackson township, at the house of Elvisa Hirleman, in Jackson.

Locust township south, at the public house of Yeager & Son, in Numidia.

Locust township north, at Yeager's Hotel, in the village of Roaringcreek.

Madison township, at the public house of A. M. Harvey, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of William Fenstermacher, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Clymer M. Creasy, in Mifflinville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of Mrs. Heller, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Albert Herbine, at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell.

Orangeville Boro., at the public house of Bluam Shaffer, in Orangeville.

Orange township, at the Bowman grist mill in said township.

N. Pine, at the house of William H. Lyons.

S. Pine, at the house of Elijah Shoemaker.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Albert Leiby.

Scott, East, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Espy.

Scott, West, at the P. O. S. of A. Building, in Lightstreet.

Stillwater, at the store house of A. B. McHenry, in said borough.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of Jacob Green, in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house, at Cole's Creek.

West Berwick, 1st ward at the Town Hall in said borough.

West Berwick, 2nd ward, at Hutton's Livery Stable in said borough.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold, or shall within two months have held, any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the United States, or of this state and city, or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of election officers.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election, in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

C. B. ENT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
October 18th, 1909.

Newest Notes of Science.

Various methods of applying preservatives to railroad ties and telegraph poles have been in practical use in Europe for more than thirty years.

Every Japanese war vessel, from battleships to torpedo boats, has been equipped with a system of wireless telegraphy invented in that country.

Belgium's system of narrow gauge railways, connecting the smaller towns and villages with the main centres of population, are being electrified.

Plans for the permanent illumination of Niagara Falls include the use of twenty thirty-inch searchlights and twelve sixty-inch, totalling 2,590,000 candle power.

Features of the British navy's newest submarines are diving wings on either side of the bow and a more extensive deck than usual for use in surface cruising.

"Plymouth Rock" Sheep.

George Parnell of Wingate, Ind., who scooped in all the prizes in the Cheviot class with his pretty white-nosed sheep, wouldn't feel that he had been to a show unless he varied the monotony by having fun at some other person's expense. When asked by inquisitive lady visitors from the city regarding the breed of his sheep George replied with all seriousness that they were Plymouth Rocks. "I have often heard of that kind of sheep," said the visitor adjusting her nose glasses in order to get a closer inspection, "but I never saw any before."—Shepherds Criterion.

Why She Lengthens Their Ropes.

Once upon a time a Girl who had a Good Job and a Big Salary, and no one But herself to Spend it On, Got married to a Tight Wad. She never Complained to her Friends, being Proud and Reserved, But it is Noticed that whenever She sees a Cow or a Calf tied in a Field with a Short Rope, with The Grass eaten off as far as their Mouths can Reach, she Sheds a Silent Tear of Sympathy, and then Lengthens their Ropes. — Atchison Globe.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Wirt Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Ent Building, next to Court House
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
In Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office 116 North Street,
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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