

RAILROAD TIME TABLES	
P. N. S. R. R.	
EAST	WEST
7:25 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS	
10:15 A. M.	1:45 P. M.
D. L. & W. R. R.	
EAST	WEST
6:58 A. M.	9:05 A. M.
10:10 A. M.	12:25 P. M.
2:11 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
SUNDAYS	
12:17 P. M.	2:27 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
PHILA. & READING R. R.	
NORTH	SOUTH
7:42 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
4:06 P. M.	6:05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET	
7:44 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
4:02 P. M.	6:04 P. M.

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SNAP SHOTS
OF LIVE ISSUES
A Workingman's Camera Flashed
on the Political Situation.

A BREVIS AND TIMELY PRESENTATION.
Imperialism, Free Silver and the
Trusts Touched Upon in an Inter-
esting Manner. With a Few Para-
graphs For Each For the Buried
Reader.
Here are snapshots comments upon
some of the live issues of the present
presidential campaign as given by an
intelligent mechanic employed in one
of the industrial establishments in
Philadelphia. He is a wage earner
who reads and thinks, and who in a
clear and concise manner discusses
matters which are of vital interest to
every citizen concerned in the welfare
of the nation.
The toiler and student of Ameri-
can politics writes:

IMPERIALISM
This is declared by Mr. Bryan and
other Democratic leaders to be the
"paramount issue." In other words, it
is the best and most important reason
they can offer why the most prosper-
ous administration this country has
ever known should be turned out, and
why they who have no record but as
politicians should be placed in control
of the stupendous interests of this
country. The term "imperialism," as
used by Mr. Bryan in application to the
present administration, has reference
to the uses to which the military power
of the government has been put since
President McKinley's administra-
tion. What are those uses?
In 1898 war was declared against
Spain by unanimous vote of the con-
gress of the United States, and mem-
ber by "congress" is meant both Demo-
cratic and Republican representatives
in the house and in the senate. The
Republican administration did not, of
course, and could not declare war; but
under the constitution, which vests the
power to declare war in congress only,
the duty of making war, when so de-
clared, is imposed on the president,
and his cabinet and his military and
naval officers. The mandate of congress,
which the success with which the Re-
publican administration carried through
the war which drove Spain from the
American continent.

Mr. Bryan came forward then as a
patriot and asked for and was appointed
commander in chief of a regiment, ready to
take full share of the responsibility of
this first step toward what he now mis-
names "imperialism." We say first
step. Let us look at the second and
chief step of his part therein, for it
is the latter of which the term imperi-
alism" must rest, if it has any basis
at all.
When the Spanish war was brought
to its brilliant conclusion, and a peace
of some same unanimous congress, Demo-
crats and Republicans, who instructed
for the terms of peace with Spain and
which ratified all the peace condi-
tions, including the taking over of the
Philippine islands; and again, under
the constitution, the president of the
United States had no recourse but to
carry out the terms of this peace
treaty. Congress has never recalled
that instruction to the president, and
he has no alternative but to proceed
with his duty, until congress declares
for some other line of policy.
Where did Mr. Bryan stand at the
time this treaty of peace was being
considered by congress? He made a
special trip to Washington and did all
in his power to have the treaty rat-
ified. If it was right then it must be
right now; and it is right now, and no
man knows this better than Mr. Bryan.
Let Mr. Bryan answer why he is so great-
ly moved by the alleged wrongs of the
colored race in the Philippines, 7,000
miles away, yet dare not raise his
voice in defense of millions of colored
American citizens here at home, the
southern states, who are refused their
rights of citizenship? Thus it appears
that it is the congress of the United
States, Democrats and Republicans,
and notably Mr. Bryan, that it was
in his power, who are responsible for
this thing he now calls "imperialism,"
and not President McKinley, and not
his cabinet, and not the military and
naval officers, who they had sworn to
perform. In brief, the "paramount issue"
is spurious and is no reason at all
for the means false politics, even as an-
other Democratic "issue," "free silver,"
means false money; and Mr. Bryan
knows that both are spurious.

FREE SILVER
Let it be remembered that the correct
term is "free coinage of silver." There
can be no such thing as "free silver."
Mr. Bryan forced the "free silver"

Stepped Into Live Coals.
"When a child I buried my foot
frantically," writes W. H. Eads, of
Jacksville, Va., "which caused horrible
leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's
Arnica Salve finally cured me after
everything else failed." Infallible for
Barns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and
Piles. Sold by Paules & Co.

TRUSTS
The important point to remember is
that neither the federal government, nor
any of the state governments, nor in any
case of the federal government. Democ-
racy's time honored claim, is and always
has been, state sovereignty—the right
of each state to enact such laws as it
wills, as within its own borders, without
any interference from the federal
government, and it is an open ques-
tion whether the federal government can
forbid any state the right to give
legal existence to corporate bodies
known as trusts. There is one com-
bination which the federal government
cannot reach, because of the clause
of the head of "Interstate Commerce,"
namely, that of the railway companies.
That combination has been destroyed
under federal legislation, given effect
by the decisions of the United States
supreme court, that same high court
of justice in the land which Mr. Bryan
declares must be discontinued.

Trusts as we now meet with have come
into existence during the last six or
eight years, and in every case by state
creation. Did the Democratic govern-
ment of Mr. Cleveland do anything to
control them? The most active agency
against trusts has been during the last
two years. During these years the
Republican government has been
occupied with many great national and
international questions. Nevertheless,
during the last session of congress the
Republicans endeavored to pass a con-
stitutional amendment to make possi-
ble federal legislation for the regula-
tion of trusts, and that effort was de-
feated by the Democrats. This is a
third beyond contradiction, and con-
vincs the Democracy of the grossest in-
consistency, if not of a worse offense.
As the matter stands today both parties
have promised legislation on this
subject. The pledge of the Republican
party is backed by the attempt made in
the last congress, as already stated.
The pledge of the Democracy is backed
by their action in defeating the effort
so made. This "issue," then, as
against the Republican administration,
is another make-believe, utterly con-
futed, and signifying only the dire
necessities of a party without con-
science and hungry for the spoils of
office.

These three are the chief "issues" on
which Democracy is demanding the
control of the government. Indeed,
they are the only reasons (?) they pre-
sent to the intelligent citizen, who has
brought the largest measure of prosper-
ity to the country ever known in its
history should be turned out in fa-
vor of men without any record in gov-
ernment, and who are the cause of
pretenses on their face.
Every thinking man knows that Mr.
Bryan's talk about a desire on the part
of President McKinley to become a
"dictator and emperor" is the stupid-
est nonsense. Politicians said this of
the martyred president, Abraham Lin-
coln, when, after the war, he had
400,000 men in his command, for there
always have been and always will be
politicians who will vilify the most
righteous.

**FULL DINNER PAIL
NOT A SORDID EMBLEM**
In the course of a recent interview
in favor of the election of President
McKinley, former President Harrison,
among other things, said:
"His (Bryan's) election would, I
think, throw governmental business
affairs into confusion, and I should not
aid the election of a president who
would, admittedly, if he could, destroy
the gold standard and other things
that we value even more upon the de-
cay of the nation."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.
ceptive suggestion that he has been
bound—that the Republican party has
after defeat still have strength enough
to save the temple. It will be much
better not to allow the men with de-
structive tendencies so much as to lean
against the pillars.
"The economic policies of the Repub-
lican party have been vindicated by the
remarkable and general prosperity that
has developed during Mr. McKinley's
administration—succeeding a period of
great depression. A change of admin-
istration would almost certainly re-
turn conditions from which we have so
happily escaped."
"The full dinner pail is not a sordid
emblem. It has a spiritual significance
for the spiritually minded. It means
the contentment of the heart, the more
schooling and less work for the
children, and a margin and saving for
sickness and old age."

Senator Tillman says the Pennsylvania
coal miners are "a lot of ignorant,
poor foreigners," and adds that he
would rather be a "southern nigger"
than one of them. The senator has
given the Pennsylvania miners a rap
of his weight of the Democratic opinion
of them.

"This," said the city man who had
taken up farming, "is my herbarium."
"Your what?" asked the farmer born
to the business.
"My herbarium—collection of herbs,
you know."
"Oh! And ain't you goin' to be a
logarithm too?"—Indianapolis Press.

THE TURF RECORD.
Anaconda holds the Cleveland track
record for the season, with a mile in
2:06 1/4.
Foote has worked his Chamber of
Commerce candidate, The Private, a
half in 1:57 1/2.

It is reported that Henry Titer in-
tends to try Arthur, 2:07 1/2, and Peter
the Gray, 2:07 1/2, to pole next year.
Abbie X, 2:23 1/2, by Hexamer, dam
Abley, 2:26, by George Wilkes, has
been shipped to a prominent horseman
in Austria.
Concy, 2:07 1/2, has not had the hope-
s on this year. He has been in
2:08 1/2, last quarter in 31 seconds,
in his work.
Frank Conner of Delaware, O., has
a filly by Laguna Clines, out of Lady
Ruth, which is entered in \$52,000
worth of stakes.
Four trainloads of horses, consisting
of 1,500 head, were shipped from South
Ham, Tex., to New Orleans for Bon-
Africa a few days ago.

For the five months ending May 31
the United States exported 15,477
horses to England against 14,002 for
the same period last year.
Bonnie Direct, the green colt in
Keating's string at Cleveland, sired by
Direct, out of Bon Bon, by Simmons,
stopped a mile the other day in 2:11.
Bay Star, 2:23 1/2, by the pacer Ken-
tucky Star, 2:08 1/2, Penn Valley farm's
Maiden, 2:08 1/2, candidate, is said to be
showing Jack Kinney free for all
speed.
The following nine horses obtained
new records at Point Breeze: Pacers,
Montauk, 2:19 1/2; Paul Rovere, 2:17 1/4;
Jay Wilkes, 2:19 1/2; Allezette, 2:21; Jim-
my's Girl, 2:21 1/2; Trotters, Winnifred
M., 2:18 1/2; Sinton, 2:19 1/2; Patrice,
2:26; Laddie, 2:27.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.
Crepe de chine is a popular material
for wedding gowns.
Trim your dainty gowns with hem-
med frillings of white point d'esprit
according to latest.
Some very swell bathing suits are
made of black satin, with a colored
linen collar and vest.
Mohair is the favorite material for
bathing suits in black, blue and gray,
trimmed with a band of white mohair
striped with braid.
A pretty skirt for cycling is made
with a rather deep yoke pointing down
in front and at the back, the lower
part being box plaited on this side.

Jeweled neckband brooches, pins for
the hair, which confine the short locks
at the back; neck chains and jeweled
or enameled belts are all very popular.
Serpentine insertions cut out of all
over lace and finished on the edge with
either black or white silk cord are used
to trim crepe de chine and veiling
gowns.
Two piece linen suits in white or
colors are all the rage, but their espe-
cial quality is in the fact that they are
tailor made, with exclusive smart-
ness in the finish.
Very pretty fancy belts are made of
narrow bands of colored suede leather
joined at intervals with gold slides
over a satin lining. Velvet ribbon is
also used in this way.
One variety of sporting hat made of
course but tight white straw has a
slightly drooping brim, and a scarf of
cream canvas with large moose of
gold light color in silk scattered over
it is twisted around the cone shaped
crown.—New York Sun.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.
Grapes are nearly always benefited
by thinning.
Fruit for jelly is better if picked before
it is dead ripe.
Uncrowded trees are more produc-
tive than crowded ones.
Rotation of crops is as necessary in
gardening as on the farm.
Care must be taken not to cut the
asparagus plants too late.
A good tree or plant takes up no
more room than a poor one.
With apples a moderate thinning will
cause the tree to hold on better.
With fruit maturity is one stage and
ripeness or melowness another.
Deep stirring of the soil gives moisture,
and moisture makes thrifty growth.
Oil straw, and manure and swale hay are
good materials to use for mulching in
the orchard.
If the grapes are to be thinned, the
work should be done as soon as the
growth is advanced enough to show
the fruit.
Raspberry and blackberry plants set
out this spring should be allowed to
grow through the season without check.
In transplanting small plants secure
all the roots possible and keep the
plants out of the ground as short a
time as possible.—St. Louis Republic.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
From Richmond to Atlanta, along
the line of the principal railways, it
seems as if it were impossible to get
out of sight of new cotton mills either
in operation or in course of construction.
Five hundred Mormons from Utah
recently settled in Chillicothe, Mo.,
and there will be followed by another
party of 500 in a few weeks. A nota-
ble fact in the history of these Mor-
mon colonies in Mexico is that, though
established some 20 years ago, there
never has been the slightest trouble
between them and the Mexicans.
Some curious cases of former supersti-
tions are preserved under the eaves of
the Edinburgh. The little wax figures,
stuck all over with pins are the pieces de
conviction in the charges of witchcraft
which were so frequent in the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries. It was sup-
posed that if a wax image of an enemy
were made, prodded with pins, and then
melted in the fire, the original would
suffer the same tortures and disaster. The
belief is at least as old as the days of
Hecate.
Indeed, the superstition has survived to
our own time. The late W. G. Wells,
the dramatist, when staying at a Kentish
seaside place, was annoyed by a dramatic
critic. Half in jest he modeled his critic
in wax and melted him up. A day or two
later he heard of the death of his assai-
lant. Mr. Wells, who was the kindest
and most careless of Bohemians, could
never rid himself of the suspicion that he
was an unwilling homicide.—London
Chronicle.

What's Your Face Worth?
Sometimes a fortune, but never, if
you have a sallow complexion, a jaun-
diced look, mottled patches and blotches
on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble.
But Dr. King's New Life Pills give
Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complex-
ion. Only 25 cents at Paules & Co's
Drug Store.

THE SLAVE CHASERS.
FIERCE BLOODHOUNDS THAT WERE
USED IN THE SOUTH.
When Not In Service They Were
Chained, and Only Their Masters
Could Feed or Touch Them—The
Strain Probably Extinct Now.

It was recently reported that an official
of another state was entertained on a
visit to a convict camp by a man hunt
with bloodhounds, the most being given
an hour's start and plenty of time to
climb a tree. Such exhibitions are not
rare on the South Carolina state farms
where bloodhounds are kept. The same
kind of animals are kept by the sheriffs
of many counties in this state, and they
always do well on such show occasions,
but have never been known to run down
a criminal.
"I very much doubt," said an old slave
owner, "whether there is a genuine blood-
hound in this country, the most honest
of the old runaway slave catcher in the
country. Any breed of dogs that run by
scent can be trained from puppies to run
man and man alone. Ordinary dog or
foxhounds take to this quite naturally,
and if crossed with a half or quarter fox
terrier they become vicious and persist-
ent in the chase. But these are not
bloodhounds, nor have they now owned
by the state or counties in South Car-
olina be so classed.

"The bloodhound in his perfection of
nose and his ferocity was the product
of the institution of slavery. The finest
strains came from Cuba, large, powerful
beasts, tawny or black, with white points,
so fierce that when not in service they
were chained, and only their masters
could feed them or touch them. If they
escaped, they chased the first person they
saw, and their desire was to eat his flesh."
Many of the dogs were imported to the
south by the men who made their living
catching runaway slaves. They were
crossed on the deerhound, and the
product was a good man hunter, fierce
and tenacious, known as the Chas-
han. Several packs of such dogs were
owned in this state, and their presence in
a county kept many a slave at home who
would have otherwise sought the shelter
of the forest, where unless followed by
such hounds, he could live for years, pay-
ing weekly or monthly visits to the negro
settlements.

Enlarged bloodhounds of this day
cannot run a man if the trail is over
three hours old, if it goes in water or is
crossed by other trails. The slave catch-
ers' hounds, however, could carry a trail
36 hours old. The common definition of
this species of dog was that if a drop of blood
fell on the ground, the dog would follow
it. They were like wolves, in that they hunt-
ed for meat and were eager to devour a
man run to a tree or cornered. There
are many accounts of their showing
remarkable qualities of scent and sagacity.
It was practically impossible to
baffle an old dog, and when his nose was
once put by his master in the footsteps
of a runaway slave, he would follow him
was the only one he would entertain in
his nostrils, and that track he would
pick out of 100. Ordinary hounds of
this breed are puzzled and often lose
the trail when the man goes up or down.
The man hunter, acute and wise as a
man, would systematically hunt the
banks up and down for miles until the
trail was discovered.

There is a case of particular note on
record in this state where the services of
a professional slave catcher were called
in to catch a runaway. The dog was
employed to hunt the man, and he was
found by the prize trailer of the pack was
pressed, and she was given the word to go,
the other dogs being held in reserve.
"Miles through swamps, across ponds of
water, and through the woods he trailed,
finally coming out on a cultivated planta-
tion, near nose close to the ground and
occasionally giving utterance to the fierce
growl which he uttered when he caught
the trail. He was not a dog, but a man,
the man hunter, acute and wise as a
man, would systematically hunt the
banks up and down for miles until the
trail was discovered.

Evolution of Goethe's Art.
In a paper on "The Evolution of
Goethe's Art," read before the Royal
Society of Literature, Mr. Oscar
Browning traced the development of
Goethe's literary faculty, beginning
with the French influences which sur-
rounded it at Frankfurt and the return
to German methods at Leipzig, pass-
ing to the friendship with Herder,
which awakened a love of early nat-
ural poetry and the appreciation of
English literature, especially Shakes-
peare and Goldsmith. Court life at
Weimar furnished a stimulus toward
the drama, and the Italian journey em-
phasized the classical tendencies of his
genius. Returning to Weimar he be-
came a possessor of himself and the un-
disputed master of European litera-
ture. Mr. Browning dwelt on the gen-
eralizing tendencies of Goethe's later
art. Civilization creates the necessity
for new subjects in art and means of
dealing with them adequately must be
found.

Smokeless Coal.
Experiments have for some time
been made in England with smokeless
coal. This peculiar fuel may be burned
either in an ordinary grate or in a
basin in the middle of a room without
developing any perceptible odor or
smoke at any time. The fire looks like
the finest coal fire, and the flame is
white and blue. It throws out a cer-
tain amount of heat, and the weight of
the coal amounts to about 3 per cent.
For industrial purposes this new fuel is
formed into briquettes of different
sizes for different purposes. In Lon-
don smokeless coal can already be
bought at about \$5 per ton. The
smokeless coal is said to be composed
of 45 per cent of coal dust and 5 per
cent of a mixture of wood tar and un-
sifted lime. These three ingredients
are mixed together and pressed into
molds in such a way that they do not
fall apart when being burned.

Longest Electric Sparks.
The celebrated Spottiswoode coil,
built under the auspices of the Royal
Society, gave a spark of 42 inches. The
Queen coils are to give a spark of 45
inches, requiring an energy of three
to four horsepower and having a po-
tential of 500,000 volts.
In a bulletin of the United States de-
partment of agriculture Dr. Howard
gives a simple remedy for coccidiosis,
which will be interesting to housekeep-
ers in many parts of the world. The
remedy is of Australian origin and
consists of a mixture of flour and plas-
ter of paris, which is greenly eaten by
these insect pests and rapidly "sets" in
their stomachs.

Keep Them Quiet.
The Farmers and Planters' Guide
says: While fattening young geese
they should be kept as quiet as possi-
ble. No excitement whatever should
disturb them. When feeding, approach
them quietly and do not irritate them
in the least, or they will not fatten,
but will "throw out" or grow another
crop of feathers.

Quinine for Colds.
Many people who use quinine for the
cure of colds say that the effect of this
drug is more disagreeable than the dis-
ease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared
in a convenient capsule form, and will
cure the most deeply seated cold in 24
hours without any interruption to busi-
ness. They are pleasant to take and
give you a clear, fresh sensation while
operating. Price 25c. Sold by Rossmann
& Son's Pharmacy.

HUNTING BIG GAME
A LONDON NEWSPAPER HOPES
TO FIND GIANT SLOTHS
IN PATAGONIA.

The London Daily Express has set
up an expedition to Patagonia to find
whether the myblodon, or giant sloth,
still exists in the mountains there.
The fact that scientists believe these
giants of prehistoric times still exist in
flesh and blood was brought to light in
a lecture by Professor Ray Lancaester
in London, who said:
"It is quite possible, but I do not want
to say more than that, I believe the
giant ground sloth still exists in some
of the mountainous regions of Patago-
nia."
Professor Lancaester concluded his in-
teresting lecture by showing a colored
representation of a myblodon as the best
authorities consider him to have ap-
peared or perhaps he does today ap-
pear in the lower portion of the Andes.
These sloths attained an enormous
length. The skeleton of one of the
same family found recently in Wyom-
ing measured 125 feet.
They had powerful hind legs and a
tail of enormous strength, much resem-
bling that of a kangaroo, but of giant
proportions. They could stand upright,
and it is believed that they subsisted
mostly on the tender tops of trees.
Descendants of the sloth are still
found in Central and South America,
but they are comparatively small.
The modern sloths seldom if ever
stand upright. They cling to the low-
er side of branches, and when one en-
ters a tree he does not leave it until it
has been denuded of all its foliage.
The modern sloths seldom if ever
stand upright. They cling to the low-
er side of branches, and when one en-
ters a tree he does not leave it until it
has been denuded of all its foliage.



The Express expedition is fitted out
so that if at all possible one of the
giants will be taken alive.
Hosketh Priehard, who is at present
acting as the Express commissioner of
the expedition, is to have charge of
this search for a monster.
J. B. Scribner, E. A., who won the
Burdett-Connors scholarship at Oxford
in 1890, will accompany Priehard as
geologist.
They firmly believe they will find a
myblodon, but even if they should not
the expedition is to be a success, as it
will add much to the zoological and
geological knowledge of southern Patago-
nia.

TOO MUCH SHADE.
We know of several prairie towns
now 40 or 50 years old which are to-
day literally buried in a forest of
shade, the thrifty elms and maples
now reaching tops across the streets.
No sunbeams fall on the lawns or
spring. By keeping only pure bred
fowls she is able to sell quite a lot of
eggs for sittings to her neighbors each
year at an average of 50 cents a dozen.
She keeps a Jersey cow, which she
has pastured four months in the year.
From the cow and the hens she re-
ceives an income of \$400 a year, finds
the business does not take up her
near all of her time and thoroughly en-
joys her work. The other acre is de-
voted to a small garden and small
fruit, which brings her in quite a little
spending money. She is doing lots bet-
ter than that other widow you know
who is putting in all her time trying to
catch another man.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS.
A farmer friend wants us to tell why
it is that manufacturing concerns so
largely center in the east and why it
is so difficult to secure any sort of man-
ufacturing plants for our smaller west-
ern towns. There are several reasons
which conspire to bring about this con-
dition, one and not the least, that the
money necessary to carry on such en-
terprises is more easily obtainable in
the east than in the west and always
at a lower rate of interest; another
that transportation facilities are bet-
ter in the east than in the west; another
that in the matter of always being
able to secure skilled mechanical help
for repairs to machinery and men skill-
ful in operating machinery the east al-
ways has the advantage of the west.
In time the west will manufacture far
more things than it now does. The re-
duction of freight rates enables the
manufacturer to consider less the ques-
tion of being near his supply of raw
material and, more, that of being lo-
cated near the market for his finished
products. The textile mills, the manu-
facturing centers, creameries, cheese
factories, toy mills, canneries, agricul-
tural implement factories, those which
use wood as raw material, such as
wagon, buggy, butter tub, pump, sash
and door factories, locate naturally in
the west, while the workers in steel
and iron, work in all kinds of leather,
textile fabrics, rubber and the rarer
metals almost invariably locate in the
east. It would seem as if it would be
greatly to the advantage of the west-
ern farmer, if his produce could be per-
haps equal with Lehighs. Establish
your own record from the popular vari-
eties.

His Ambition in Life.
"That boy seems to have no ambi-
tion in life."
"There's where you do him an in-
justice. He wants to be the husband
of an actress, and no one has worked
more industriously than he to acquire
the necessary liking for fur lined coats,
champagne and diamonds."—Chicago
Post.

A Favorite With the Ladies.
"The coxswain man was so kind. He
didn't ask me how old I was."
"He didn't?"
"No, he just asked me what year I
was born in."—Chicago Record.

At the Summer Resort.
Mattie—Yes, a man has come here,
but he is only a hired man.
Minnie—Of course. No man would
be likely to come here if he wasn't
hired.—Boston Transcript.

Heller's Testimony.
Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham
St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most
everything that is used as a prevent-
ive on my headache, but nothing did
me so much good as Kramer's Head-
ache Capsules. Others who have used
them say the same thing." Price 25c.
Sold by Rossmann & Son's Pharmacy.

GIANT TREES IN OREGON.
Said to Be 20 to 30 Feet in Diameter
and Over 350 Feet High.

I would like to draw attention to a
number of the giant trees in the mountains
15 to 20 miles from my place, near La-
tonell, on the O. R. & N. I used to
make every year a trip to the mountains,
and generally right to the top of the
range, and on one of my last trips about
four years ago I discovered on the north-
east side of the divide, between the
waters of the Bull Run and the Hood river,
two of the giant trees. The like I never
saw before or since.
Before I saw these giants I had meas-
ured from time to time some trees at
Landon, who said:
"I have measured 29 to 29 feet around
about three feet above the base, but these
trees could not be compared at all with
the big trees I found in the mountains.
These big trees are, in my mind, some-
where near the north line of the National
park, but it is doubtful if they are in it."
There are two species of the giant
trees. One species has a yellowish bark
and very rough bark, is straight and
round as a candle, has no limbs to an
immense height and has a nice, wonderful
odor. The other species of this very
exotic species in our mountains is surely
the emperor of our forest. People must
not think that this tree is the so called
"redwood," because I know not only the
"redwood," but many other mountain
trees very well. Nor must they think that
this species is one of the common trees
of the mountains. I cannot say how many
of these trees there are, but they are
dreds, there may be thousands. On my
way home one of my companions was
drowned in the Bull Run and therefore I
never went to the mountains again. I
have always had a desire to go and in-
vestigate further about these big trees.

Cedar is the second species of the big
trees. They rival in size and grandeur
the first species. But the most interest-
ing thing about them seems to be that they
are, in spite of their immense diameter
and age, seemingly so hard and hard
to burn. They are found in the
mountains of Oregon.

HOW OLD WOMAN LIVES.
She is a widow aged 43 years, and
she has a daughter aged 12. When her
husband died, all there was left of
the estate were a small cottage and
three acres of land lying on the out-
skirts of a country town. The problem
of supporting herself and her little
daughter confronted her when the prob-
ate court got things settled up. She
could not fairly well, was a good
nurse, could not take boarders very
well because her house was too small,
might get a place as housekeeper per-
haps, but none of these things suited
her. She decided to see what she could
do with poultry. So she started with
25 pure blooded Plymouth Rock fowls.
This number she increased to 125 lay-
ing hens. Two acres of the lot have
been fenced in and proper houses built
for the birds. She operates an incu-
bator with fair success and is able to
market from 200 to 250 broilers each
spring. By keeping only pure bred
fowls she is able to sell quite a lot of
eggs for sittings to her neighbors each
year at an average of 50 cents a dozen.
She keeps a Jersey cow, which she
has pastured four months in the year.
From the cow and the hens she re-
ceives an income of \$400 a year, finds
the business does not take up her
near all of her time and thoroughly en-
joys her work. The other acre is de-
voted to a small garden and small
fruit, which brings her in quite a little
spending money. She is doing lots bet-
ter than that other widow you know
who is putting in all her time trying to
catch another man.

What the Hen Accomplishes.
The food value of the eggs consumed
in a great city is nearly as great as
that of the beef eaten in the same city.
This is a startling statement, but it is
supported by the evidence of statistics
taken by the Paris city tax authorities.
Unless the Parisians are for some reason
unusually large consumers of eggs
the proportion will presumably hold
good elsewhere. These facts are from
a paper read to the Paris Academy of
Sciences by M. Balland, who has en-
deavored by new and exhaustive analy-
ses to correct the data given by previ-
ous workers in this line. The egg as a
whole is 75 per cent water and there-
fore furnishes 25 per cent of nutri-
ment. Two eggs without shells weigh
on an average 100 grams (1.543 grams),
so that 20 eggs represent quite exactly
the food value of one kilogram (2.2
pounds) of meat. A few of the best
fowls furnish heavier weight of food
substance. She is a valuable manufac-
turer of edible products, and the breed-
ing of the best laying varieties of fowls
cannot be too highly commended. In
1898 there were declared at the Paris
coteau (city tax offices) 538,200,120 eggs,
representing 1,076,400,240 grams (23.6
eggs) 23,614,566 kilograms (about 27,000
tons) of food substance, equivalent to
the quantity of beef (without the
bones) furnished by 168,200 oxen of 400
kilograms (880 pounds) each, or two-
thirds of the number of oxen entered
at Paris in 1898.—Baltimore Sun.

The Largest Egg Record.
In answer to a correspondent who
wants to know "what breed of fowls
has the largest egg record?" The Feath-
er says:
"This is a rather difficult question to
present you are going upward so fast
we hesitate to name the breed claim-
ing the record. Most any breed will
claim it. There are Brahmas with 235
eggs to their credit, White Wyandottes
with 250 or more and Plymouth Rocks,
Barred and White, with even higher
figures. Leghorns and Minorcas come
in for their share of the glory, and so