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HARRISON IN THE WOODS. Reminiscences of the Ex-President

While at His Adirondack Camp. Ex-President Harrison had a summer home on Second lake, Fulton chain, in the Adirondacks. While in the woods he cast off all political ties, says a Utica dispatch to the New York Sun. He saw no politicians and would not discuss politics in his forest home. General Harrison's camp is called Berkeley Lodge. It consists of several small rustic buildings. He was an expert oarsman, but usually went out with a guide. He was an enthusiastic golfer and took an interest in the links at Old Forge. He could cast a fly with remarkable accuracy and was second only to the most expert guides in this accomplishment. His aim was true, but he rarely entered the forests to hunt, as he feared that he would be shet accidentally.

Berkeley Lodge is well shaded by pine, spruce and poplar trees. A very fair view of the lodge may be had while coming up the lakes, but once in front of the buildings the view is obstructed by the trees.

During the first years of General Harrison's residence on the chain he was wont to salute the larger boats plying the waters of the chain with a wave of a handkerchief. Later there came so many prying eyes and so many cameras that he kept back from the shore of the lake, and one was scarcely able to distinguish him in the midst of the trees, even while the steamer stopped at the pier to unload supplies for the lodge. On occasions the general would be found seated near the shore with his child.

Camera flends caused the ex-president much annoyance, and finally he refused to allow any one with a camera to land at his wharf. He attended the Presbyterian church at Old Forge, being rowed down through the lakes by his guide. On such occasions he wore his woods costume of brown and

TELEGRAPH ACROSS AFRICA.

the Heart of the Dark Continent. The telegraph line which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is extending from Cape Town to Cairo is making excellent progress, says the New York Sun. The line. stretched on short iron poles, has now reached the neighborhood of the Zambezi river, and the surveyors who are selecting the route are far in advance. It has been decided to run the line up the east coast of Lake Tanganyika as far as Ujiji, whence it will be carried northeast to the south coast of Victoria Nyanza; then it will be built along the east coast of that lake and into the little known country west of Lake Rudolf and finally will skirt the western frontier of Abyssinia and descend the

Some people may wonder how a telegraph wire can be pushed through a barbarous country and be kept in condition for business. It is a comparatively simple matter.

The scheme for safeguarding the wire is that which Stanley suggested long ago. Native chiefs all along the route are subsidized to keep the wire in proper position. As far as it extends through their territory they must see that the wire is kept off the ground and in its proper place on the poles. They are well paid for their services if they fulfill their duty, but of course receive nothing if they neglect their charge. It is, therefore, to their interest to keep the wire in good condition. This system has been found to work well on the Kongo and in other parts of Africa where it has been tried.

The Red Flag. The red button and the red flag have been the emblem of labor and revoluancient world the favorite colors of the aristocracy were white and azure blue, Ceres, the goddesses of labor and agriculture, were always represented as ners of the Greek and Roman trade unions were of the same color. The red flag nowhere in antiquity meant ferocity and slaughter, but rather typified the fact that all men, whether slaves or masters, had in their veins the same blood and in their nature the same hu-

But in the frequent servile wars of revolt. At one time when the rebellious slaves and gladiators under Spartacus defeated three Roman armies the red flag was on the point of supplanting the eagle in the imperial city itself. It is related that the labor soldiers were so fanatically devoted to their flag that it was the custom of their generals when in battle to hurl it far into the enemy's ranks and so compel its devotees to rush forward and recov er it.-New York Post

A Spring Tonic.

C Everybody needs a tonic in the spring, at this time the system craves a tonic.

NOTES ON MANCHURIA

Scene of Possible War Between Japan and Russia.

LITTLE OF IT SEEN BY EUROPEANS

Greatest Part of the Country Is Covered by Forests - Iron and Coal Abound - Population Estimated at 3,000,000-Mantchoos the Dominant Race In Chinese Empire.

Here are some facts about Manchuria, a part of China over which there may be war between Japan and

Manchuria, the land of the Mantchoos, a country of Asia, a dependency of the Chinese empire, bounded north by the Amur river, which separates it from the Russian province of the Amur: east by the Usuri river, which separates it from the Russian district of the Amur; south by Korea and the Yellow sea, and west by Mongolia, between latitude 40° and 53° 30' north and longitude 118° and 135° east; area about 400,000 square miles; population estimated at 3,000,000. Formerly the territory extended to latitude 58° north and longitude 142° east, but in 1858 China ceded to Russia all of Manchuria north of the Amur and east of the Usuri river.

A large part of this country is an uninhabited wilderness, and but little of it has been visited by Europeans. Nearly the whole of it is drained by the Amur river and its branches. There are few lakes. The most important of them is Lake Khanka, which is 40 miles long and 25 miles broad. The province is traversed by several mountain chains. The Sih-hih-tih mountains extend from the boundary of Korea in a northeastern direction. The southwestern portion of this range bears the Mantchoo name of Shan Alin and the Chinese name of Shangpeshan, or Long White mountains. The Hykhoori Alin, in the north, forms three sides of the extensive valley of the upper Nonni, its eastern branch extending between the Amur and the Songari to near their junction. The Khingan mountains, running north and south and rising to a height of 15,000 feet, form part of the western boundary. The greatest part of Manchuria is covered by forests, the abode of wild animals, many of which afford valuable furs. Among them are bears, wolves, deer, the argali and the dziggetal. The rivers and coasts abound in fish, among which carp, sturgeon, salmon, pike and shell fish are especially plentiful. Among the birds of

prey is a vulture, which in size and fierceness rivals its congener, the condor of the Andes. The southern part of Manchuria is cultivated and produces wheat, barley, pulse, millet, buckwheat and silk. It also supports large herds of horses, cattle and sheep. Ginseng and rhubarb are a government monopoly. The country is rich in iron and coal. The climate of the greater part of Manchuria resembles that of Capada in the contrasts of temperature in different seasons, in summer varying from 70° to 80°, while in winter in the northern parts snow is abundant, the ground is frozen to a considerable depth, and the

mercury ranges from 45° above to 10° Manchuria is divided into three provinces, Liaotung, or Shinking; Girin and Saghalin-ulu. Liaotung contains a population, according to the Chinese census of 1812, of 2,187,286; the others together about 1,000,000. Liaotung is, however, sometimes included in China ed Hawaiians. proper. The three capital cities are Mukden, or Shinyang; Girin and Tzitzikhar. Mukden is 380 miles northeast of Peking and is a large city surrounded by a wall of ten miles in circuit. Hingking, 60 miles east of Mukden, is also a considerable city. It was formerly the family residence and the family burial place of the Mantchoo emperors of China. Kingchow, on the gulf of Liaotung, southwest of Mukden, of which it is the port, carries on a considerable trade in cattle, provisions and drugs. Its harbor is shallow and unsafe. Kaichow, on the east side of the gulf, has a better harbor. Girin is a very extensive province, but thinly

inhabited. The Mantchoos belong to the Tungusic branch of the Mongolian division of mankind. They are of lighter complexion and heavier build than the Chinese, and some of them have florid complexions, blue eyes, aquiline noses, brown hair and heavy beards. They have the same peculiar conformation of the eyelids as the Chinese and resemble them closely in other respects, but their countenances are generally of a higher intellectual cast and their character haughtier and more determined. They are the dominant race in the Chinese empire, being dispersed over the whole of it as officers and soldiers, and the skill and energy with which they have governed their vast dominions since 1644, when they took possession of the throne, show them to be possessed of high qualities. During the same period they have greatly improved the condi-

tion of their own original country.

When the Mantchoos conquered China, they imposed upon the subject people a portion of their dress and many of their usages. The mode of arranging the hair in a tail now in use by the Chinese was forced upon them by the Mantchoos, to whom it had long been familiar. On the other hand, they have adopted many of the customs of the tion for more than 3,000 years. In the Chinese. They began to be conspicuous in eastern Asia about the beginning of the seventeenth century, when while red was plebeian. Minerva and after a long series of internal wars their tribes were united into one nation under a chieftain named Tiendressed in flaming red, and the ban- ming, who in 1618 declared war against China, then ruled by the Ming dynasty. He overran and devastated the northeastern province, but died about 1627, leaving the prosecution of his design of conquest to his son Tien-tsung, who made alliances with rebels whose leaders pretended to be rightful heirs to the throne. With their aid he made himself master of Peking, and the last Italy and Greece the red flag gradually of the Chinese emperors, Hwal-tsung, became the emblem not of labor, but of having committed suicide in 1643, the Mantchoo chief took possession of the government. He died in 1644, and his son and successor, Shun-chi, is regarded as the first emperor of the Mantchoo dynasty, which still holds the throne. An account of the country, by the archimandrite Palladius of Peking,

The Best Cold Cure

Geographical society in 1872.

was communicated to the British Royal

is one you can take without interrup-tion to business. One that does not ef-fect the head or hearing like the contin-It is housecleaning time for your body.

Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound will tone up your nerves, bleed, kidney and liver, and fill you with health and energy. Sold by Rossman and Son's Pharmacy.

fect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine, One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Rossman and Son's Pharmacy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Courtesies by Customs Officers-Walk ing on Water-Wants Native Language Taught.

[Special Correspondence.] Secretary Gage has issued an order to to forego some of the courtesies here tofore extended to American travelers and will annov those persons who have enjoyed the courtesies from year to year on their departure for or return from Europe.

A practice has existed for many years under which the treasury has oc casionally issued instructions to col lectors to extend special courtesies to persons named upon their arrival from foreign ports upon reasons set forth in applications made directly to the department. This privilege was originalgranted only to principal members of the diplomatic corps and other high officials of foreign nations and to invalids and other persons entitled under some peculiar conditions to considera-

The demand for such courtesies has constantly grown in extent, and the practice has afforded justifiable grounds for protest against its discrimination between private citizens. The department has also received information which shows that the safety of the revenue requires a return to the original purposes of the usage.

The chief officers of customs are instructed that the extension of special courtesies to arriving passengers will hereafter be limited to foreign embas sadors, ministers, charges d'affaires, secretaries of legation and high commissioners and to similar representatives of this government abroad returning from their missions, all the above officers being entitled by international usage to the free entry of the baggage and effects of themselves, their families and suits without examina

Walking on Water. In the debate upon the revenue cut ter bill the house near the close of the session got pretty badly tangled up between internal revenue and customs revenue and army officers, naval officers and officers of the revenue marine. Colonel Hepburn tried to straighten things out by suggesting in a humorous, blunt way that these officers were not likely to come into conjunction with each other. "The troops operate upon the land," he said, with the air of one imparting solemn information, "while naval officers maneuver their ships upon the sea. There can be no possible conflict between them unless some way is devised for soldiers to walk upon the water or for ships to sail upon the land."

"Speaking of walking upon the water," interrupted Talbert of South Carolina, "do you remember a namesake of yours, one Peter, who in olden times walked upon the water?"

burn, "that he did not make much headway." "The difficulty in that case," added Talbert, "was a want of faith. If

"My recollection is," answered Hep-

these gentlemen of the revenue marine had sufficient faith, they might walk upon the water."

Wants Native Language Taught. Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii is an earnest advocate of the teaching of the Kanakan language in the schools of that territory, not as an exclusive language necessarily, but the same as French, German, Latin and Greek are taught in the schools of the United States. "They are slowly crushing out the native language in the schools and colleges of the island," he declared "The case of the College of Lahaina luna, on the island of Maul, is a re cent notable instance. That college has graduated many of our most not-

"But there is another phase of the subject. The history and literature of the Hawaiian people are written almost entirely on manuscript and are of course in the Hawaiian tengue. Students of history, for example, who wish to learn the native language to explore this extensive field of research are shut out from such an opportunity. Other lan-guages are taught in the schools of this country. It seems to me entirely reasonable that schools and colleges in Hawaii should be allowed to teach the Hawaiian language."

Senator Hoar's Joke. Senator Hoar has discovered that it does not pay to be funny unless you

label the joke. While the senate was discussing railroad bill having for its purpose the protection of railroad employees from accident Senator Hoar suggested that the best plan would be to make the directors of each road ride upon the cowcatcher. "Then," remarked Mr.

Hoar, "nobody would get hurt." Senator Elkins, who is several times a railroad director, took the suggestion quite seriously and expressed his surprise that such a proposition should be submitted to the senate. "Oh, dear," replied Mr. Hoar, quite taken back at the lack of appreciation of his humor, "I meant that for a jest. And it wasn't original with me either. Rich ard H. Dana many years ago suggest ed that directors ride upon the cow-catchers, although," added Mr. Hoan as he surveyed Senator Elkins' expansive form, "I must say that the senator from West Virginia would make an admirable cushion to place

between colliding trains." The unofficial reports current some time ago that Lord Pauncefote, the British embassador, would have his period of service in Washington continued have now been fully confirmed, and it appears that the extension will last throughout the present year and is likely to be followed by another extension, owing to the embassador's vigorous health and thorough acquaintance with all of the important international questions in which the two governments are interested.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

WHERE TREES GROW. Go into the woods where grows the big timber and get a lesson how to grow a tree. There you will find variety for one thing, the earth always cool and moist around the roots, perennially mulched with the falling and decaying leaves, the absence of greedy, moisture absorbing grasses, decaying wood and leaves ever enriching the store of humus in the soil, the most perfect conservation of moisture possible; see all this and then go and buy a tree of some peddler, dig a round hole in a blue grass sod or on some sun

Jangling Nerves.

beaten sterile hillside and plant your

tree and expect the good Lord to make

your tree grow. Know this, that suc

cess with tree planting always lies

along the line of following natural con-

ditions as closely as possible.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts

STUDENTS OF RUSSIA.

Facts About Their Grievances and College Life.

Autocratic Government of Russian Empire Reflected In the Institu-

Population.

The recent disturbances at the universities of Klev, Odessa, St. Petersburg and Moscow are a convincing proof of the deeply rooted discontent among Russian students, whose principal grievance is that the government has dissolved all existing undergraduate societies and associations, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent, of the New York Times. In June, 1900, a general congress of

Russian students was convened at Odessa. The initiative of this congress was attributed by the governnent to certain student secret societies. At one of the meetings of the congress the delegates were arrested by the police, and all documents found upon them were confiscated. According to the government, the congress of students had been convened for a criminal purpose the unification of all student clubs into one central organization.

The arrest of the students and the confiscation of their documents did not, however, put a stop to the revolutionary movement among the undergraduates. Noisy protests were made against the action of the czar's government, and riots even took place on everal occasions.

The principal disturbances have been at the St. Vladimir university at Kiev. In December last the students of the university decided to suspend their studies after the winter holidays if their demands were not complied with. A professor at the university had been removed by the government owing to his sympathy for the student cause and replaced by a professor who was persons non grata to the students.

Seven hundred undergraduates then openly rebelled against the rector (president), whereupon they were arrested and punished by the adminis trative authorities. The principal leaders were sentenced to from two to five days' imprisonment each, and the others were deprived of their university privileges for a year. A general meeting of the students was held to demand that these sentences be annulled. The university authorities having then declared themselves powerless to re-establish order, the governor general of Klev sent a detachment of gendarmes to quell the dis-

The minister of public education then appointed a committee of 15 to investigate the nature of the troubles at the University of Kiev. As a result of this inquiry two students were sentenced to three years' compulsory military service, five students to two years' service and 176 students to one year's service. As a consequence of these harsh sentences renewed disturbances have taken place at Kiev, and a general uprising of university students throughout the empire is to be apprehended. It is therefore more than ever evident that a radical reform in the existing system of university government in Russia is necessary. It is well known that the czar himself is strongly in favor of such a reform.

The present system of university covernment in Russia dates from 1884. The rector of every university is apto the professor. Besides their fees, the professors receive salaries from the government ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 rubles a year. To form a correct idea of the exist-

ing Russian university system all preconceived ideas derived from the American system-and, indeed, the British or the German system-must be put aside. The Russian autocratic form of degree in the code of discipline prevailing at the state universities. An inspector is appointed by the government to keep a close watch over every university. This inspector is assisted by a small army of assistants, whose duty it is to act as spies over the students, to note their daily manner of life and to ascertain their political opinions. No less a sum than 100,000 rubles a year is spent by the government to defray the expenses of these inspectors and of their assistants.

Russian university students are not compelled to be present at lectures. They are simply obliged to follow the courses of study they choose by one means or another. They are not allowed to form clubs or associations of any kind or to hold public meetings. The students are all drawn from the

poorer classes of the population, and this explains why these higher institutions of learning have always been more or less centers of nihilism. Latterly the government has been scriving to remedy this evil by encouraging the sons of bourgeois families to enter the universities and also by improving the material condition of the poorer students. It was time, indeed, that the government came to the rescue of the latter, many of whom live in the most abject poverty on 4 or 5 kopecks a day, or about 1 cent of American money. Is it surprising under such circumstances that nihilism should flourish among the Russian educated classes?

Chicago does not ask charity, but she is willing, says the Chicago Evening

Post, to co-operate with Mr. Carnegie. Her Hint. Stout Man (whose appetite has been the envy of his fellow boarders)-I declare I have three buttons off my vest. Mistress of the House (who has been aching to give him a hint)-You will probably find them in the dining room. sir.-Exchange.

It is said that posts planted in the earth upper end down will last longer than those which are set in the natural position in which the tree grew

It is sometimes easier to step into another man's shoes than it is to walk in them.-Chicago News.

A Raging, Roaring Flood

RUSSIA, JAPAN AND KOREA

Methodist Minister's Views on Strained Relations Between the Powers. The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society in New York city, who was in Korea in the early customs officers that will oblige them GENERAL UPRISING APPREHENDED part of 1898 while on a tour devoted to the inspection of missions, spoke as follows the other day on the Korean situation, says the New York Post:

"When I was in Korea, it was just at tions of Learning - Students All the time relations between Russia and Drawn From Poorer Classes of the Japan were very much strained, as they are today. Russia's efforts then to oust McLeavy Brown were the cause of the crisis, as at present. At every port where I was, if there happened to be a Russian man-of-war there was sure to be a Japanese war vessel also. If the Russian left the port, the Japanese vessel immediately got up her anchor and steamed away in the same direction. The Japanese were evidently keeping very close watch upon the Russians everywhere. Several times, also, an American gun-boat dropped in and seemed to be keep-

ing very well posted. "If the present situation should develop into war, Japan should certainly have the moral support of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. If the right thing. I think he was in with which sometimes counts for something show. When the prisoner took the —it will be because the three governments in question are blind to their anything it was while he was walking own interests and indifferent to the demands of humanity. The United States, in particular, should be willing to assume a proper share of the responsi-We have too often in the past let England do the whole work and then come in ourselves for a full share

of the benefits afterward. "Of course we must all hope that there will be no rupture, but all my information is to the effect that Japan will certainly fight if Russia attempts to gain the upper hand in Korea. The Japanese have never forgiven Russia for her course after the war with China, and they are undoubtedly ready for war. Most of the accounts of the late military operations in China describe the Japanese contingent as being, with out a single exception, the best equipped force in the field."

LONG BALLOON VOYAGE.

French Aeronauts and Naval Officers Will Cross the Sea to Africa.

M. de la Vaulx, a noted French aeronaut, intends to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon within the next few weeks. The start will be made from Toulon, says the New York Journal. The balloon, which is now building, will be spherical, of silk and will contain 3.000 cubic meters of hydrogen. A peculiar ventilator will enable it to retain its original form, no matter what the weather conditions may be.

There will be four men in the balloon, two aeronauts and two French naval officers, of whom one will be Lieutenant Genty, director of the naval aerostatic park at Toulon. During the trip he and his colleague will reconnoiter the coasts and take metereological observations. The two aeronauts will do nothing but manage the balloon, seeing to it that it maintains its equilibrium and goes in the desired direction.

Carrier pigeons from various countries will be released at intervals. A complete set of wireless telegraph instruments will also be taken. Various experiments will be tried during the trip. Of these the most important are those which will be made with the object of establishing a direct line of communication between France and the coast of Africa by means of aerial about my housework with my old dean by the minister of public education. As in Germany, every student
must pay a fee for each course of
naval squadron in time of war. Many (with the control of the course of the co study he elects to take. This fee goes purely scientific experiments are also to be tried, and it is claimed that for this reason alone M. de la Vaulx's project is entirely justified.

The balloon will be furnished with an electric system, so that at night signals can be made and a light can be kept in front and rear. The duration of the trip being uncertain, provisions for three weeks will be stored in the airship. M. de la Vaulx regovernment is reflected to an extreme | cently traveled in a balloon from France to Russia, and in 1900 he won the "grand prix" that was offered to the most successful balloonist.

Seeks Suppression of Opium In China.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions makes the following appeal for the suppression of the opium traffic in China:

"The board is deeply impressed that the negotiations to be carried on between the allied powers and the Chinese government present an opportune time to assist in bringing to an end the opium traffic in that empire. This traffic has been a terrible curse among all classes of the Chinese people, has brought desolation and sorrow into many thousands of homes. The position of our government is most favorable for taking the initiative in this matter.

"The Chinese government has repeat edly declared its willingness and desire to sternly prohibit the cultivation of the poppy as soon as foreign countries consent to the prohibition of the traffic. We therefore respectfully urge upon our government to take the initiative and use its influence with the other nations concerned to bring about so desirable a result."

An April Sun Picture. With liquid pace, less heard than seen, The water glides along; The woods are all a mist of green, The air a sea of song.

Big clouds in dazzling whiteness clad Sail bravely through the blue, And all young things on earth are glad, And all old tales are true. —Henry Johnstone in April Atlantic. How Flags Wear Out.

It costs money to fly even two small flags every day in the year. The two small ones on the east and west fronts of the capitol, each about three yards long, which is small for such an im mense structure as the capitol, fray out so fast that it costs \$100 a year to replace them. They are darned every day and on windy days probably two or three times. Even with all these economies \$100 worth of fine wool floats off into the air in such fine parti cles that never a trace of it can be found even at the foot of the two flagstaffs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Holds Up A Congressman. "At the end of the last campaign Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C Ellis of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily, seemed that all the organs in my body Finally the best doctors in Oakland.

Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had
Consumption and could not live. Then the best all-round medicine ever sold To began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles."
Positively guaranteed for Cough, Colds and all Throat and Lung troublesby Paules and Co. Price 50c. and \$1.00

Guaranteed by Paules and Co. Drug-

BESTOWALS.

Dear, I would be to you the breath of baim
That sighs from folded blossoms, wet with dew;
The day's first dawn ray I would be to you,
The starlight's cheery gleam, the moonlight's

grieve; ald be the dear dream your soul doth seek, When strength is ebbing and the road is long,

A pillar of cloud in a sun beaten land, pillar of fire where night's black shadows throng. Last, at death's threshold, tender, faithful—nay!

"I love you," being woman and your own?

-Madeline S. Bridges in Woman's Home Com

BETTER THAN LAW.

ed to Return the Property. "I was in Mississippi during the carpetbag days," said the Pittsburg story teller, "and one night at a hotel I was robbed of watch and money. I found out next day that it was one of the colored servants, and I went to a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant. The justice was also a colored man, and he didn't seem anxious to do she does not have that moral support— the thief, though willing to give me a stand, he declared that if he had stolen

> caught his honor, and he said: "'How yo' gwine to hold a pussor sponsible fur what he does in his sleep? Dar ain't no law 'bout dat. If Julius dun took dat watch an money an didn't know what he was doin, den he's got to be discharged from cus-

tody.' "I was pleading my own case," continued the Iron City man, "and I re plied to the judge that the rule ought to work both ways. If Julius had taken my property in his sleep, he ought to return it while he was in the same condition. I wasn't blaming him for being a somnambulist and was willing he should go free but I should expect him to enter my room in his sleep that very night and leave my lost property on a chair. That was a stumper on judge and prisoner, and after scratching their heads and wiggling around his honor

"'Julius, dis yere case has dun got mixed up. 'Cordin to law yo' got away ried out its long continued threat to exwid de stuff an can't be held, but 'cord- communicate Count Leo Tolstoi. The in to de white man's dreambook yo's organ of the holy synod at St. Peters got to walk in yo'r sleep ag'in tonight an put yo'r stealin's back in his room. Dat will leabe everyt'ing jest as it was befo', an it 'pears to me dat yo'd better tackle some older man an do it wid yo'r eyes wide open.'

"Julius didn't wait to walk in his sleep again, but handed me my property before we left the courtroom."- him is not likely to trouble Count Tol-Philadelphia Press.

Very Particular. Mrs. Morse had never used a telephone until her husband had one put into the house so that he might talk with her from his office whenever he

wished. telephone!" Mrs. Morse declared after feel the excommunication as others three days' experience. "The time might. Happily the physical and madoesn't seem half as long from morning till night as it used to when I never heard from you.

"I'm glad of that, my dear," said her husband pleasantly. "I've thought once or twice from the number of times I answer that you didn't enjoy it." Morse earnestly, "but you know someyou, don't you see?"-Youth's Compan-

They Raised Pairs. While Bishon Potter of the Enisconal

church was traveling through Louisiana some years ago he addressed in quiries to his fellow passengers with a view of obtaining knowledge regarding the orchards and fruit interests of the state. "Do you raise pears in Louisiana? inquired the bishop.

Francisco Call.

"We do," responded the Louisianian, "if we have threes or better."-San

LIBEL IN ENGLAND.

Not Hard There to Give Cause For Actions at Law. England's libel law is a terror to the defendants. A short time ago a young playwright sold a piece to a London manager and drew a small royalty each week, which was paid by check. One week when the playwright presented the check to the bank for cashing it was returned to him marked *No funds." The playwright had the check framed and hung conspicuously in his study. He took pleasure in pointing it out to visitors and making biting comments until one day the manager's lawyer called and told the young man that he was committing

upon the check was taken down at Over in England the railway companies, or at least one of them, put up in the station placards bearing the names of passengers who had violated rules of the road, with addresses, the nature of the offense and fines imposed. The offenders took the matter into court, and now the placards show only the words opposite the offense, "A

a serious libel on the manager, where-

It frequently happens that names given to villains and ridiculous characters in fiction will duplicate in real life. A certain English novel had its scene laid on the west coast of Africa, and the villain of the book was a major in the army, supposed to be stationed around in his sleep. The statement there. To the novelist's dismay there appeared one day out of the unknown a real major, bearing the name of the villain of the novel, who also had been stationed on the west coast of Africa. In vain the unhappy author protested in the consequent action that he had never seen or heard of the plaintiff. A verdict for the latter was given,

with substantial damages.

A Birmingham lawyer held that one could libel a man effectually enough by leaving out his name. He brought an action against a local paper for persistently omitting his name from its reports of cases in which he pro fessionally was engaged. Presumably he imagined that the loss of the ad vertisement he would have obtained by his name repeatedly appearing was damage enough. He was nonsuited however. The Russian church has at last car

burg has published the official notice placing on record the apostasy of the great novelist, philosopher and philanthropist and casting him into outer darkness, so far as the Orthodox Greek church is concerned. The sentence of spiritual death thus pronounced upon stoi to any great extent. As the circu lar of excommunication says, he has "by speech and writing unceasingly striven to separate himself from all communication with the Orthodox church." His whole intellectual life has been lived outside the forms and creed of that church, so he will not terial sufferings that once accompanied the displeasure of a church can no longer be inflicted in Russia or else where. The social ostracism that once followed the victims of a decree of had to ring up before getting any this kind now hardly exists, and it is not likely that Count Tolstoi will be "Oh, no, George," said little Mrs. severely shunned by the peasants to whom he has devoted so much of his time and money. For the favors of the rich and powerful he has never afford to smile at it. In the eyes of the world he is a larger figure than all the members of the Russian hierarchy

This is a big country, and it takes a whole lot of money to run it, but the people at large would view with somewhat more satisfaction the \$1,500,000,-000 appropriations of the late Fiftysixth congress had they included provision for beginning an isthmian wa terway or furthering some other great national enterprise.

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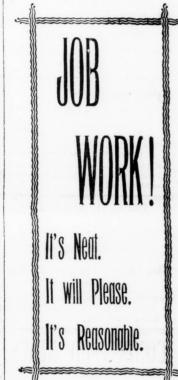
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