

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Table with columns for Railroad (Penna R. R., D. L. & W. R. R., Phila & Reading R. R.), Direction (East, West), and Time (A.M., P.M.).

J. J. BROWN, THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glasses and artificial eyes supplied. 11 Market Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone 1436.

For the Freedom of the Yukon.

That was a rather startling story which came down from Skagway to the effect that there had been discovered a huge conspiracy, ramifying various sections of the Yukon country, for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada and the establishing of a republic, with Dawson as its capital.

According to the details of the story, arms, ammunition and provisions had been taken over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Miners to the number of 5,000, backed by a fund of \$250,000, were said to be organized and awaited the summons to arms, ready to fight for independence from Dominion rule of the goldfields, camps and towns. The plan was to overthrow the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands.

While the mutterings of discontent over the Dominion administration of the gold country have been loud and frequent and riot and bloodshed have more than once been threatened, it has hardly been thought that the miners would resort to so bold an enterprise as the overthrow of the territorial government to right their wrongs, which every one familiar with the situation there admits are many and grievous. There may be here the seeds of a real deal of trouble, though the establishment of the republic of the Yukon is decidedly chimerical.

The Diaz Doctrine.

As a complement to the Monroe doctrine of the United States the republic of Mexico now proclaims to the Americans, whose representatives are in session in its capital, the "Diaz doctrine," which is thus stated:

The international law of America is founded on peace, which in its turn depends on respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each and all republics of America.

While this is not essentially a new doctrine, its enunciation at this time and from such a source ought to have a good effect upon certain of the South American states. It ought to be an offset to the Castro doctrine, which means a scheme of territorial aggrandizement through the levying of unprovoked war and the stealthy fomenting of revolution, and the Chilean doctrine, which looks to continental conquest, frankly if ruthlessly achieved.

At a time when the northern section of South America is aflame with mischievous talk of a greater Colombia and when dreams of still wider dominion agitate the "forward party" of Chile it is good to have the greatest Latin American of his time speak a significant word in behalf of peace and respect for the integrity of frontiers. The Mexico under Diaz has by its stability and progress earned the right to promulgate a "doctrine" the acceptance of which by the republics farther south would make far better political conditions among them. It is a worthy companion piece to the Monroe doctrine, and both should be maintained as fixed principles of this hemisphere.

It is the opinion of army experts both in this country and abroad that the sword has become obsolete as a weapon of modern warfare and that a more effective weapon should be substituted for it both for mounted and unmounted troops. However, the world has not yet arrived at the full appreciation of the wisdom of Richeieu's maxim: "Take away the swords. Nations can be saved without them."

With all the flattering attention it has been receiving at the hands of New York society, the horse has no reason to fear that it will be pushed from popular favor by the automobile. Did anybody ever hear of a pretty girl affectionately patting an automobile on the neck and feeding it lumps of sugar?

The Vermont man whose life was saved because a bullet fired at him was stopped by a steel locket containing his wife's picture has reason to congratulate himself upon being such a loving husband.

Many New York people have declared in favor of a "sensible Sunday law" for the metropolis. The principal difficulty seems to be the ascertainment of what constitutes a sensible Sunday law.

In a Cincinnati hospital there is a patient suffering from a complication of pneumonia, delirium tremens and unrequited love. He must be a very sick man.

On the face of the reports it looks as though the Gathmann gun and the "Akron Giant" were somewhat too weak in their hitting departments.

The collapse of the threatened corner in eggs again demonstrates the folly of counting your embryo chickens before they are hatched.

THE STOKER MAYOR.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BRIDGEPORT'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

For the Past Thirty Years and Up to the Day of His Election Mayor Mulvihill Worked as a Stoker For Fourteen Dollars a Week.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the new mayors elected this fall is the chief executive of Bridgeport, Conn. Denis Mulvihill is called the "stoker" mayor because for thirty years he has worked at the furnaces of a manufacturing company in the city where he now holds the highest municipal office. Up to the very day he was elected Mr. Mulvihill put in nine hours daily doing coal, but so sure was he of success that he then handed in his resignation, but said he might want his old job back again in two years. His majority was the largest ever given a candidate in Bridgeport.

For many years he has been so little known before election and so much talked about since as the "stoker" mayor. Up to four years ago he had hardly been heard of outside of his neighborhood. Then he was waited upon one evening by a committee and asked to run for alderman. He refused, saying he had stayed out of politics all his life, and it was too late for him to learn new tricks. They urged him that his duties as an alderman would occupy only two nights a week and that it was time he did something for his party. Finally he accepted, and his election followed.

As an alderman Mr. Mulvihill attracted a great deal of local attention. He opposed every measure that carried with it an expenditure of public funds and fought so hard against appropriations he regarded as needless that he was given the name of the "watchdog of the city treasury."

Although many regarded it as a huge joke when Mr. Mulvihill was nominated for mayor and said it was impossible for him to win, they did not know the power of the candidate. He was known simply as a laborer, but the fact that he was an unusual one was not known outside of the manufacturing plant in which he worked. His friends predicted just such a majority for him. During the campaign he made no speeches. Knowing him to be a poor man, a large number of people sent him checks to aid him in his campaign, but these Mr. Mulvihill returned, saying he was able to pay his own bills.

The former coal shoveler and present mayor of Bridgeport is a man with deep gray eyes, strong features and a splendid example of physical manhood. He stands about 5 feet 11 inches and weighs nearly 200 pounds. His face is clean shaven, displaying straight, light-colored hair. Determination is written upon his countenance unmistakably. A moment's talk with the "stoker" mayor will tell you he is an Irishman, and he has a philosophy of life distinctly his own, which he expresses in his own Irish way. He is typically Irish in temperament, good natured, witty and altogether wholehearted.

Mayor Mulvihill was born in one of the southern counties of Ireland just fifty-eight years ago. His father was a machinist and gave the son the advantages of the meager school facilities available. He aided his father in his work until over twenty years old, and then, like many other ambitious Irish lads of the time, he set sail for America. At first the young immigrant was a day laborer in Massachusetts, but in 1871 he came to Bridgeport, Conn., got a job as a stoker at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company, and there he remained. During all that time he had worked fourteen hours a day, getting up to start the fires at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and stopping only to eat in the evening. It never occurred to him to ask for promotion from coal shoveling or to be surprised that promotion did not come to him without the asking.

During all those years as a stoker Mr. Mulvihill worked for \$14 a week. On this amount he not only supported a family, but saved money besides. He lived frugally and with his savings bought building lots in East Bridgeport. They were very cheap then, but he thought they would rise in value. He was right. The lowest estimate of the present value of his property is \$12,000, but there are those who say he is worth \$40,000.

Mayor Mulvihill has a wife and three children, the eldest of whom is now a boy of seventeen. He is extremely proud of his daughter, who is now in the high school and studying French. As mayor of Bridgeport his salary will be \$3,000, four times his wages as stoker. He believes in hard work and says it is the best tonic in the world.

How to Serve Fried Stuffed Eggs. Boil eggs twenty minutes, put them immediately into cold water for ten minutes, then remove the shell. Cut them in halves lengthwise. Carefully remove the yolks. Put them through a strainer. To six boiled eggs add one teaspoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of minced ham or tongue, salt and pepper. Fill the bottom of each white, leaving the surface level. Press the half to the top in the center, then in crumbs, then in egg, then in crumbs again. Fry in best beef fat. Drain on paper. Arrange on a hot platter. Serve with a cream sauce made with one teaspoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour. Cook together in the milk to a consistency of milk. Stir until thickened and boiling. Season with salt and pepper. Let simmer five minutes.

They Hold More. "Do you ever wish you were a girl?" asked the visitor who was waiting in the reception room. "Only at certain times," answered the boy, who was lingering in the doorway. "Why do you wish it then?" "Because of the stockings they wear," was the prompt reply.—Chicago Post.

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.

Places a Baroness in a Very Unpleasant Position.

The Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian minister, who has just returned to Washington for the winter, finds herself in rather an unpleasant position. At a state dinner at the White House last spring she created a sensation by refusing to accept the arm of the Mexican ambassador, who had been assigned to her as escort, or to sit be-

side him at table. The matter greatly annoyed the late president and was explained by the Austrian minister on the ground that neither he nor his wife could hold any relations whatsoever with the representative of a government that has put to death his sovereign's brother, the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian.



Baroness Hengelmuller.

Since then, however, friendly intercourse has been established between the Vienna court and the Mexican government, and it now becomes incumbent upon the baroness to call upon the Mexican ambassador, whose diplomatic status is superior to that of the Austrian minister's wife.

Only a woman can fully appreciate the feelings of the baroness as she pays the call demanded by diplomatic etiquette. She will go in her carriage, of course, perhaps accompanied by her husband as far as the curb, and her card will be received with all due ceremony. It is when she enters the drawing room that she will either be politely snubbed or as warmly welcomed as etiquette permits. She will live through it, however, and will have many opportunities to repay in kind.

Baroness Hengelmuller is said to be the most beautiful woman in the diplomatic corps in Washington. She was the first society woman in the capital to drive her own automobile and owns five of these machines, all of different styles, which she can operate in the most expert manner.

ARTIST AND ACTOR.

Phil May to Be Seen Again Before the Entertainmentists.

While the announcement that Phil May, the famous artist, was soon to return to the dramatic stage interested the large number of admirers of his work in this country, the word "return" in the statement mystified them a good deal, for even in the United States they knew that he had never appeared before the footlights.

It was in 1894 that Mr. May, then a boy, started out to carve for himself an indelible name with his pencil, and he finally secured a position as helper to the scene painter at the Lyceum theatre in Leeds. When there was little painting to be done, the artist was called upon to do duty as a super, and so well did he like the work that he



Phil May.

brushed the manager with sketches for theater bills to allow him an occasional speaking part.

The audiences failed to appreciate Mr. May's great acting, however, and finding that as a "dra" he was better with the pencil, he took it up again and with such success that he forgot all about the footlights until recently.

Phil May succeeded Du Maurier as caricaturist of London Punch, and his pictures have made the whole world laugh. He particularly excels in the portrayal of low life, and his street gamins and "Arrys and Arriets never miss being amusing.

Montana Sapphires. In four places in Montana sapphires of high grade are found. These are at Rock Creek, in Missoula county, where stones of many tints, some of them exceptionally beautiful, are found in quantity; on the Missouri river between Canyon Ferry and American Bar, where sapphires of bluish green, blue and white are taken out in large quantities; on Cottonwood creek, in Deer Lodge county, where the stones are similar in variety to those on Rock Creek; and at Yogo, in Fergus county, seventy-five miles northwest of Helena, near Utten, where the stones are exceptionally beautiful, being of the bright blue, and while not as dark as the Oregon stones, they have a richness and brilliancy not equaled by the oriental stones. The Yogo sapphires are found in a well defined lead cutting across the limestone for several miles.—Popular Science News.

His Favorite Dish. "What is your favorite dish?" inquired Mrs. Burrows of the Rev. Longfellow the next pastor. She felt sure it was chicken, but it proved not. "Is the combination plate," answered the Rev. Longfellow absently.—Ohio State Journal.

In the pay envelope Earn More Money

That's where our education affects you; it's salary-raising education. We train ambitious men and women to

If you like your work, but desire advancement, we can help you up. If you wish to change to a better position in some new line, we can help you change without loss of salary.

If you are a young man or woman and desire to support yourself while learning your chosen profession, we can qualify you to do so. Write for free illustrated booklet. We prove our plan practical by referring to successful students in your locality.

We teach by mail Mechanical, Steam, Electrical, Civil, Sanitary and Mining Engineering; Ship and Marine Practice; Mechanical Drawing; Architecture; Architectural Drawing; Plumbing; Heating and Ventilation; Sheet-Metal Work; Telegraphy; Geography; Chemistry; Ornamental Design; Lettering; Book-keeping; Stenography; Methods of Teaching; English Branches; Locomotive Running; for engineers and firemen only; Electrotherapeutics for physicians and nurses only.

Established 1891. Paid in Capital \$1,500,000. Send for free circular, stating subject you wish to study. Address Dept. A, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, SCRANTON, PA.

Or call on Martin Schweitzer, Montour House, Danville, Pa.

PARISIAN FANCIES. Tulle Gowns and Floral Decorations For Evening Dresses.

Many of the latest French evening gowns are being made on the tulle style. There is a tight fitting tulle underdress, over which hangs softly a transparent tulle of embroidered net which reaches a little below the knees. From there down a little ruffle attached to the slip simulates a second tulle. Both tunics are edged with handsome embroidery. This quaint style is very becoming to a tall young matron.

Floral decorations are more popular than ever on ball gowns. Large sprays of artificial orchids are the latest thing. One spray goes half way around the decolletee on the left side, falling in graceful clusters to a point a trifle below the waist line. The companion spray is fastened with apparent carelessness among the folds of the train.

AFTERNOON DRESSES. Soft Fabrics Are Covered With Tucks and Cordings.

For afternoon gowns tucks, cordings and gaugings are so popular that stiff silks are entirely out of favor, since it is only limp, soft fabrics which will admit this treatment. Tulle lace, which is the old fashioned lace with a softer finish, will be much used for dressy gowns. This tucks and cords beautifully and is most effective when contrasted with the inevitable chiffon or mousseline brillante. The latter material is a thicker sort of chiffon with a glistening surface and is quite ideal for ruffles and frills.

For young people there are many varieties of silk or wool crepes, which can easily be cleaned and renovated



A Tulle Effect.

Alights are now confined to elderly women. Bows of jeweled tulle are preferred as hair ornaments by younger matrons. For a young girl, a bow can be prettier than the single large roses fastened a little above the left ear.

A rich gown on the pepun order is shown in our illustration. It is made of rose colored silk tulle, dotted in silver. The tulle, which is transparent, falls in a double tunic, edging over a tight fitting princess slip of pink tulle. The edges of these two tunics are edged with costly point lace. Vandyke points also appear bertha fashion around the low decolletee and over the tops of the full transparent sleeves.

The front of the gown is one broad panel of lace, outlined by sprays of tea roses and their foliage. A single rose is worn in the hair.

Carolles Hay Condemned.

A Carlisle (Pa.) gentleman who has recently established a grade dairy on this instance, one of his farms and whose wealth permits careful and extensive experimental work writes: "I can't agree to all that you say about cowpeas. The ten acres I grew this year for cow feed disgusted me with the product—that is, for food. The yield was fairly good, but the cows just refused to eat them. They may be all right for those southern cows that don't have many square meals without a long mountain walk, but from my experience I can't understand how well fed Ohio cows can be induced to eat cowpeas. As I said, the taste for them does not appear to be a natural one and must be acquired. These highly fed animals didn't know a good thing when placed in the manger. But that does not help matters, and there was loss and disappointment from cowpeas on this instance. One of the best sources of northern farmers could be named whose stock are very fond of these peas and prefer them in a green state to grain. Much as my horses like this feed, preferring it to blue grass, a new horse in the stable has declared against the habit of eating it. Pea vine hay is peculiar in flavor and not easy to make, but it is rich feed.—Alva Agee in National Stockman.

How to Make Potato Snow.

Beat into two cups of hot mashed potato two tablespoonfuls of cream, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne and celery salt. Beat thoroughly with a silver fork; then fold and beat in carefully the whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Press this through a vegetable press or colander into a shallow dish and serve at once.

Four Ministers Tell of Magical Results Brought About in Burning, Itching, Bleeding Skin Troubles by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment draws more praise from ministers, physicians and lawyers than any other medicine in the world. It is endorsed by every profession.

Rev. W. N. Edwards, Baptist minister, 109 Trinity Place, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "For over fifteen years the itching piles have been a source of constant annoyance to me, and frequently, too, the suffering has become intense. At times there was bleeding and the itching and burning was beyond endurance. The results I have derived from Dr. Chase's Ointment have been magical and the benefit lasting. I feel it a duty to fellow sufferers to recommend it."

Rev. J. N. Van Natter, Methodist minister, Albion, Wis., writes: "My wife was terribly afflicted with protruding piles and contemplated a surgical operation when her notice was drawn to Dr. Chase's Ointment, and less than one box effected a cure."

"I then used it for an unguished and troublesome skin affection, which had baffled medical skill for twenty-five years. Dr. Chase's Ointment thoroughly cured it. For piles and skin disease it is worth its weight in gold."

Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Baptist minister, Arizona, Ont., writes: "Ten years ago eczema began on my ears and spread over my head and hands. During that time I was a great sufferer. I tried many remedies, and some of the best physicians—specialists on skin diseases—treated me. The first box of Dr. Chase's Ointment gave much relief and five boxes completely cured me. I think my cure a marvel, and gladly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment."

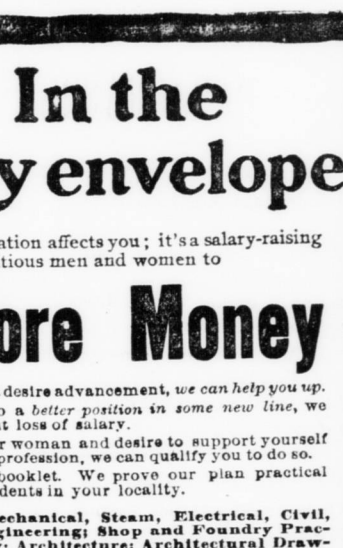
Just as good for every form of skin trouble, no matter how long standing, 50 cents a box, all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIELD AND GARDEN

FORCING CELERY.

Supplying the Early Market in May or June—Blanching With Paper.

The New York Cornell station reports results in forcing celery for the purpose of supplying the early market demand for this crop in May or June. The seed was sown in late fall or early winter in beds and transplanted twice at intervals of about a month. About six weeks or two months after the plants were set in permanent positions



BLANCHING CELERY WITH PAPER.

They were ready for blanching. In the experiments reported all the usual methods of blanching were tried, but without success. When, however, the plants were wrapped with a thick, hard wrapping paper with an almost sized surface, the blanching was successful.

By this method the stalks were brought together and tied and a width of paper reaching to within two or three inches of the tops of the leaves was rolled tightly about the plants. As the plants grew another width of paper was rolled about the first and again reaching nearly to the top of the plant. Two applications of the paper were found to be sufficient. From a month to six weeks was required to bleach the celery by this process in a cool house in April and May. The Kalamazoo variety of celery was found to be well adapted to house cultivation.

GARDENING ITEMS.

Winter Greens and Vegetables For Forcing—Hotbed Soil.

If the spinach bed for winter greens has not materialized, a substitute equally as good may be provided and grown very easily. Select some of the overgrown beets too large and woody for table use and set them in sand or soil on the cellar bottom or other convenient place, where they can receive sufficient heat to grow the tops rapidly. The hotbeds banked up with manure sufficiently to turn the frost will grow a good crop. In this case manure underneath the beets, and the sand on top will be necessary. Lacking these, the rhubarb or house cellar will do, as they will grow equally well in the same manner, but growing in the hotbed with exposure to the light will be most generally satisfactory, as when grown in the light they will retain the naturally green color instead of the lemon color which is the result of growing in the dark.

Soil For the Hotbed.

The rich, lettuce and early tomatoes will need to be started long before the frost is out of the ground next spring, and soil for the hotbeds should be secured this fall. A convenient way is to pile the soil in a large cone-shaped heap, tamped down by tramping by the rains or melting snow; protect with litter or straw, hold on with a few boards, to avoid too much freezing, and then it will be accessible at any time. Very satisfactory results may be obtained in the hotbed with lettuce, radishes and cabbages for the late winter market. The greenhouse, while very desirable, is not a necessary adjunct of the work.

Make Sure for Winter Forcing.

Make sure that the rhubarb roots are in condition for the best possible results for winter forcing. Try forcing enough for home use at least, as few fresh fruits are obtainable at that season, and apples will surely be scarce and high this year. For sauce and pies the rhubarb will prove the most acceptable substitute for apples.

Nervous Horses.

Always treat the nervous horse with kindness, patience, forbearance, and never make any quick or sudden movement or loud talking if it can be avoided.

Fastening the Horse.

A horse should never be tied around the neck with a rope. The price of one horse will buy many halters. Give all animals humane treatment, and never forget that they have feelings.

Subjecting Colts and Horses to Hardships and Exposure for the Purpose of Hardening them and Giving them a Resistant Constitution, Says Farm and Ranch, is Wisdom of the Same Kind as that Exhibited by the Idiot who would leave a fine piece of machinery exposed to the elements so that it may be enabled to run under adverse conditions.

Draft Horses Popular.

The draft horse now enjoys the highest popularity of greatest popularity among the American farmers, says Live Stock Journal. The prejudice against the draft horse being too big has given place to the universal desire to raise them as large as possible and farmers generally want to raise draft horses for the market, and they have learned that the big draft mares and young geldings make the best farm teams, and as fast as they mature the markets take them at good prices.

Good Work of Hull House.

A novel feature of the work at Hull House, Chicago, is the new tenement house which is to be constructed and managed solely for the benefit of poor working women. The rents will be made sufficiently low to benefit the women for whom the homes are designed, and to make a complete, a day nursery will be opened in the building where the children may be cared for while their mothers are at work.

The Song of the Orange.

This bit of old time southern rhetoric about the orange is found in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: "The oranges are moving, and the good times must come again. Let others take their gold from the gloomy depths of the earth, Florida gathers hers under God's own heaven and finds it colored by the royal sun himself, flavored by the dew and blessed by the stars, and to make it complete, a day see if oranges were ever fairer or sweeter. Lift your faces as the freight cars pass and then wonder whether ambrosia ever gave such promise of the gladness of heaven as those long trains leave on the perfume laden air."

THE MERINO SHEEP.

Should Be Large, With Heavy Neck and Plain Body.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the most popular type was the wrinkly so called Vermont Merino, said L. A. Webster before the Ohio Sheep Breeder's association. Form, crossing, density and weight of fleece were the principal features, making not entirely a practical sheep. Later on human nature made itself evident again in going to the other extreme, and during the eighties and early nineties an extremely plain sheep was in the vogue, a

sheep not well covered, but bearing an unusually long fleece and so thin in many cases as to fall over every way from the back.

This was not as good a sheep as the first. Now we have arrived at the age of reason. The Merino of the twentieth century must be large, with a heavy neck and a comparatively plain body, well covered with a dense fleece of medium length. That is the coming sheep, and such the western sheep men are quietly looking after today.

The great Merino man Logan Agnain, owned by Mr. Ed King of Kansas, says the American Sheep Breeder, represents a model type of American Merino. He weighs 203 pounds and shears close to 43 pounds of splendid wool. Logan Agnain's fleece is close set to exclude dust; good covering and high quality in every part.

sheep not well covered, but bearing an unusually long fleece and so thin in many cases as to fall over every way from the back.

MERINO RAM LOGAN AGNAIN



MERINO RAM LOGAN AGNAIN

sheep not well covered, but bearing an unusually long fleece and so thin in many cases as to fall over every way from the back.

THE HORSE BREEDERS

Corn is largely fed to horses, but from its tendency to produce fat it is not to be recommended as equal to oats. Corn may be fed more freely in winter because it is an excellent heat supporter, but in moderate temperature it should be liberally mixed with oats or discarded altogether, says Dr. J. C. Currier in Farm and Home. Wheat bran is rich in protein, and that it can be fed with profit to our horses there can be no doubt. It is in connection with corn or cornmeal, its effects are very soon noticed in the appearance of the animal. Horses, like men, desire a variety of food, and the system tires of a steady diet. There should be a change of food occasionally. A mixture of ground oats and wheat makes one of our best foods and one that should be widely used. Barley and oats also make a capital food. Allow plenty of time to eat and always feed carefully—no scintines, no over-feeding, especially of the grain foods. Good pure water of moderate temperature is of prime importance.

Owing to the small size of the horse's stomach he should always be watered before feeding. Never allow too much water at one time, especially when warm. The old saying, "A horse has more sense than a man," and that he will not drink too much is a mistake. He will drink too much when heated and the stomach empty. Give little at a time and often, and no danger is likely to result. The use of common salt is necessary in many ways to the animal system.

Attention to the feet and legs is of great importance. They require more care than the body and are more liable to injury. When a horse has been driven during the day, it should not be allowed to stand the night without being cleaned and his legs rubbed down. This stimulates the circulation. Kindness with horses is of the utmost importance. Always cultivate an acquaintance, and be on social and friendly terms with them. The horse is especially worthy of the best care, for no other domestic animal so readily responds to kind treatment.

Nervous Horses.

Always treat the nervous horse with kindness, patience, forbearance, and never make any quick or sudden movement or loud talking if it can be avoided.

Fastening the Horse.

A horse should never be tied around the neck with a rope. The price of one horse will buy many halters. Give all animals humane treatment, and never forget that they have feelings.

Subjecting Colts and Horses to Hardships and Exposure for the Purpose of Hardening them and Giving them a Resistant Constitution, Says Farm and Ranch, is Wisdom of the Same Kind as that Exhibited by the Idiot who would leave a fine piece of machinery exposed to the elements so that it may be enabled to run under adverse conditions.

Draft Horses Popular.

The draft horse now enjoys the highest popularity of greatest popularity among the American farmers, says Live Stock Journal. The prejudice against the draft horse being too big has given place to the universal desire to raise them as large as possible and farmers generally want to raise draft horses for the market, and they have learned that the big draft mares and young geldings make the best farm teams, and as fast as they mature the markets take them at good prices.

Good Work of Hull House.

A novel feature of the work at Hull House, Chicago, is the new tenement house which is to be constructed and managed solely for the benefit of poor working women. The rents will be made sufficiently low to benefit the women for whom the homes are designed, and to make a complete, a day nursery will be opened in the building where the children may be cared for while their mothers are at work.

The Song of the Orange.

This bit of old time southern rhetoric about the orange is found in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: "The oranges are moving, and the good times must come again. Let others take their gold from the gloomy depths of the earth, Florida gathers hers under God's own heaven and finds it colored by the royal sun himself, flavored by the dew and blessed by the stars, and to make it complete, a day see if oranges were ever fairer or sweeter. Lift your faces as the freight cars pass and then wonder whether ambrosia ever gave such promise of the gladness of heaven as those long trains leave on the perfume laden air."

DO YOU WANT ANY PRINTING DONE?...

We want to do all kinds of Printing

JOB WORK!

It's Neat. It will Please. It's Reasonable.

A well printed, tasty, Bill or Letter Head, Poster Ticket, Circular, Program, Statement or Card is an advertisement for your business, a satisfaction to you.

New Type, New Presses, Best Paper, Skilled Work, Promptness—All you can ask.

A trial will make you our customer. We respectfully ask that trial.

THE MORNING NEWS.

No. 11 E. Mahoning St.

DANVILLE, PA.

OUR STOCK OF TRIMMED HATS

is never more complete.

We have just received from New York an invoice of the latest effect in outing and ready-to-wear HATS.

JOHNSON'S MILLINERY

122 Mill Street.