# A Problem in Fur.

BY BLANCHE ELIZABETH WADE. Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.) Gordon hated cats. To him the

name cat meant not a round, soft, silky ball, with a contented purr somewhere inside, but a gaunt, prowling creature generally one-eyed and scallopedeared, and more often with three round legs, than with four; a monster haunting backyard fences; a freak giving vent to unearthly shricks so badly nimed at the unoffending moon that in- 0," suddently remembering. stead they pierce the innermost depths of poor sensitive mortal souls and stir the cat!"

up emotions better not described. Therefore, Gordon did not jump for joy after he had read the following letter from a wealthy aunt:

"My Dear Nephew:-While the description you gave of your new studio charmed me, I observed that you lack one thing, and that an important one. W"Money! Always did, my dear aunt.") That to which I refer, is indispensable to every pretentious studio. ("And to every unpretentious purse, aunt.") "No studio, my dear nephew. should be without a ......" and here. Gordon was seized with one of the afore-mentioned better-not-described emotions, for the word he read was-"A cat," went on the letter, "is as necessary to an artist's success as is his brush; indeed, I may say, the cat adds a tone," ("Better say a fiendish noise, aunt,"), "which is not to be obtained by mere pictures and furnishings. Now, I do not mean that I think you ought to take in an ordinary animal;-better none at all, than any common type. Knowing you are not so placed as to be able to make for yourself a good selection. I have done it for you, and am now sending you a most beautiful creature-a full-blooded Angora, registered as John Alden, and aged three months. He is valued at fifteen dollars, but as he grows older will increase in worth. Let me know If he arrives safely, and what you think of him; also, do not fail to send me occasional reports of him."

Then followed several pages of directions for the care of Angora cats, proper foods, etc., and Gordon dropped the letter with a disheartened sigh.

The next day John Alden arrived. At sight of him Gordon did not shudder as he had fully intended to do. Instead he timidly stroked the long, yellow fur and laughed when this act started a spinning-wheel in John Alden's interior. Then and there, of his own accord, with no thought of doing so for the sake of his own interests in pleasing a rich relative, Ernest Gordon mentally swore to do the right thing by his new possession, and when purrs gave place to hungry mews, hastened to his small inner room, procured a saucepan, lighted his oil-stove, and heated milk according to his aunt's ad-

John Alden was duly introduced to not seen to at once." the elevator boy and to the night watchman, each of whom gladly took the oath of allegiance to his furry highness. Thus was his installation accomplished, his reign begun.

"Your generous gift came safely," wrote Gordon to his aunt. "I like him famously together."

His lordship was not long in estab-Gordon had arranged for him, he carelimbs; scorning the spool and string month later a letter went to the aunt. provided for his amusement, he tore up and down velvet curtains and por- "to hear that John Alden is entirely

she tried to separate the snarled locks. Gordon bought a soft brush and worked two hours at the fur. While thus engaged he made a startling dis-

Graham on the following morning, as

covery. The next day while showing Miss Graham some Puritan studies before beginning work on the portrait, he exclaimed in a tragic tone:

"O, Miss Graham, did you knower-that-that John Alden had fleas?" "Mr. Gordon!" cried she in a shocked voice. "Did you intend that as a joke? "Of course, I had forgotten. You mean

"Most certainly," returned Gordon, emphatically. "Well, in that case, I can tell you



"How thoughtful of your aunt." what to do. Wash him with tar soap or with dog soap and comb them out with a fine comb.'

Gordon purchased three combs before he found one that would not break. He bought three different kinds of soap, and returning to John Alden he combed, he bathed, he rubbed and then combed again. At the end

of the tussle John Alden lay snugly sleeping under a warm drapery high on a bookcase and Gordon dressed his own torn and bleeding hands and captured two live fleas on his coatsleeve. He has since come to believe that those insects flourish on strong soapsuds, for after this performance John Alden did little but scratch and dig at his poor, tormented skin. He lost his appetite and grew thin. Miss Graham advised more combing and warm catnip tea. Gordon bought catnip at the druggist's. He bought also a walnut wash recommended by the chemist and a bottle of cat tonic. Still the fleas increased and John Alden diminished.

Gordon wrote to his aunt. "Take him to a veterinary surgeon," advised she, "for the fleas will kill the cat if

"What a pity!" said Miss Graham, when she heard this. "Now, I think that entirely unnecessary. Foor Pussy would die there. If you will trust him to me 1 will take him home and my mother will doctor him up for you. We

live out of town in the summer, you immensely and appreciate your kind know, and there is lots of delicious interest in making the success of my grass for him to roam over and no cats new studio complete. I have no doubt in the neighborhood. We will watch my Angora friend and I will get on him closely and he won't run away. Besides, there are oceans of fresh cat-

hip growing about the place, and home lishing himself as master of the studio. dried catnip is different from that com-Disdaining the comfortable basket pressed stuff you bought. Then, tooyou-you might come often, you know fully selected the most expensive fab-rics whereon to compose his dainty John Alden went to the country. A

"You will be glad," wrote Gordon,

upon

WARNING CIVEN BY AN EXPERT TO LUMBER MEN.

He Fears the Spruce Will Be Exhausted in a Century by the Present Demands and Methods of Both the Pulp and Saw Mills - A Call for Scientific Forestry. A discussion is now going on among lumbermen, woodsmen and forestry experts as to whether or not the spruce forests of Maine are in danger of destruction from careless and wasteful methods of cutting and from

the immense demands made

them every year by pulp mills and saw mills. Henry Grinnell, an expert from the forestry division of the United States department of agriculture, who has been making a tour of inspection in the northern Maine woods for one of the big pulp companies, went to Bangor the other day and in an address to lumbermen at the board of trade rooms declared that with a continuance of present methods of logging the forests would be exhausted in less than 100 years. On the other hand President F. S.

Lyman of the Cushnoe Fibre company of Augusta, one of the most experienced men in the state in all matters pertaining to lumbering, says that there is more spruce standing in Maine than can be cut off in countless years, taking account of the growths, that the end of the spruce supply is so remote that worry on the subject is absurd.

Mr. Grinnell told the Bangor lumber men that it required two or three cen. turies for a spruce tree to attain a size suitable for lumber, but Mr. Lyman says he has cut good sized spruce on land that had been mowed for grain 40 years before. The general opinioa among the older lumbermen seems to be that the Washington expert's theories on some phases of lumbering are not entirely accurate, at least as applied to Maine.

It is generally conceded, however, that a reform is needed in lumbering methods in this state and the present discussion must result in great good. The owners of timber lands, the paper and pulp manufacturers and the lum ber mill owners are all interested in the situation. The preservation and propagation of the spruce forests must be more carefully looked after, for the benefit of all.

E. E. Ring of Orono, state land agent and forest commissioner, is making arrangements to ascertain as soon as possible after the spring opens the amount of standing spruce in Maine. He has had a practical experience of more than 25 years in the woods of northern Maine. He knows the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Rroostook, as far as the lumber growth is concerned, as thoroughly as

any man living. He says there is a vast amount of spruce in the Allegash country, and now that the railroads are penetrating that region in various directions the timber can be more cheaply brought to market. When the winter is ended Mr. Ring proposes to send experienced woodsmen into the forests to explore and report the condition and extent of the growth.

"What the state of Maine needs." says Mr. Ring, "is a modern system of forestry, adapted to conditions in this state, which in many cases will radically differ from systems practised in other countries.

"In certain sections lumber and pa per companies have invested large sums of money in mill plants and of course the continuance of their business depends upon the future supply

THE FORESTS IN DANGER | the sawmills in the Province of New Brunswick, although the land is owned by residents of Maine. The contem-

plated extension of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad from Ashland to Fort Kent will bring this timber to the Maine pulp and sawmills, where

it rightfully belongs. In the opinion of Mr. Ring, the amount of spruce now standing in Maine has been greatly underestimat ed. Good judges say that there is now standing in the state not less than 27,000,000,000 feet of spruce, and they say that this, with the increase by growth, is sufficient to keep all the sawmills and pulp mills fully supplied for an indefinite period.

The total log cut in Maine is about 600,000,000 feet annually, and half of this is used by the pulp mills. Some regard the coming of the pulp mills as a calamity, but a prominent pulp manufacturer points out that the pulp mill is a blessing rather than a curse, because in making a tree into pape ten times as much money is expended as in making the tree into lumber. "If the spruce is to be cut," says this pulp man, "why not get as much

benefit from it as possible?"--New York Sun.

## BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The Fruit Cure for Some of the lils

the Human Body. The curative value of fruit is be coming more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for the dyspeptic, the consumptive, the anaemic, and for those with a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums, also, are said to be a cure for gouty and rheumatic tendencies. The acid fruits, especially lemons and oranges, are particularly good for stomach troubles and rheumatism.

It is not sufficient, say the advocates of the fruit sure, to cat a small guantity at breakfast or dinner. One should eat from two to eight pounds of grapes a day, or, if oranges are the curative agency, the number to be eaten in a day may vary from three to six.

A healthy condition of the body depends upon a perfect balance of foods taken. There are many other factors entering into the question, but this feature must not be forgotten. Few people there are who can keep healthy without fruit.

How absurd, some one says, to be told to eat fruit when everybody ents it. Yes, but how do you eat it? Do you take a definite amount of it, the same as you do of meat and potatoes, or do you eat it as you do candy?

If you suffer from an acute attack of indigestion after a dinner of soup. meats, pickles, sauces, salad, cakes pastries, with spices and condiments enough to blister the skin, to say nothing of the delicate lining of the stomach, pray do not aver that indigestion arises from the morsel of frui taken at the end.

Be honest with your stomach for a month. Eat no more than you need of simple food, into which the true luxuries of nature, such as apples, oranges, pears or other fruit, shall enter. Try, if only as an interesting experiment, to eat sparingly of the cruder articles of diet, and more of those suited to your real needs, and see to it that fruit forms a part of each meal.

"But there are so many kinds of fruit that I cannot eat." "There it is again. Because you can-

not eat seventeen kinds of food at one meal ending with fruit, it, of course, was the apple or the strawberries that did the harm."

"But doesn't fruit make the blood thin?"

NIGHT PERILS ON LINERS. Wen in the Crow's Nest Are the Eyes of the Ship.

few of the thousands who Very travel across the ocean on huge Atlantic liners know how these great ships are safeguarded at night against dangers that may at any moment spring from the uiter darkness ahead. Millions of those who have not traveled on such vessels know nothing whatever about the manner in which passengers are protected from peril. An officer of one of the largest passenger ships affoat gives an interesting account of how the work of watching is carried on. Of the 315 men who comprise the

erew, each man has special duty to perform. The burden of responsibility s felt keenly by the men on the stein head, or foremost point in the bow of the ship; in the "crow's nest," on the bridge and in the englue room.

On the stem head, in ordinary weather, there are usually two men. When it is heavy weather, misty or hazy, three men are there.

In the "crow's next" there are also two men. These men are practically the eyes of the ship. They are selected with especial care and receive

more pay than ordinary seamen. Before a man can become a look-out his eyesight is vigorously tested, both as to distance and color. No one may act as look-out on a ship like a big British ocean liner without first obtaining a certificate as to physical fitness from the Board of Trade. Of course, the main point for sighting objects when out at sea is in the "crow's nest," on the masthead. The "crow's nest" men must see things before the officer on the bridge sights them. If an officer on deck makes ont an object before the "crow's nest" man detects

it, the latter gets a reprimand. At night look-out men must be very much on the alert for sounds. Both the hearing and seeing of these men are tested, and their eyes and ears must be well nigh perfect. In a fog the safety of the ship depends as much upon the hearing qualities of the lookout as upon anything else.

Look-out men on the stem head have a telephone close at hand, by means of which they may communicate with the officers on the bridge.

Look-outs have two hours on duty and four off. They carn about \$20 Grant. Driftwood. per month.

The next place forward-where look out work is combined with other duties -is the bridge. In fair weather two officers are always on duty on the bridge; in foul weather three. The

captain often stays on the bridge for hours when there is any danger. One of the most important places

on shipboard is at the wheel. In ordinary weather but one man is actually at the wheel steering.

Though one man is at the wheel, there is always two on hand. These men are known as quartermasters One stands at the wheel while the other is at call on a moment's notice. Usually the quartermaster not steering is outside the pilot house within sound of the wheelman's voice. Quartermasters have four hours on duty and four hours off when the ship is at

In misty weather a special man i detailed to blow the boat's whistle at given intervals.

The crews assigned to each lifeboat Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division on board examine their boats each In effect May 26th, 1901. Trains leave Driftwood as follows: night, and report that they are in good condition.

### Sunlight an Old Remedy.

Professor Finsen, of Copenhagen, has received much praise for the cures which he has effected by means of sunlight; but now H. M. Close, an nolich eclentist nain out that this

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. BUFFALO & ALLEGHANY VALLEY DIVISION.

## Low Grade Division.

WESTWARD

 WESTWARD

 No. 108. No. 106. No. 102. No. 114. No. 110

 A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

 S. 6. 15 \$111 \$25\$

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 Yes
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#### RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES. In Effect May 26, 1901. [Eastern Standard Time. ob B. Sykes, residence Winslow town [kes] [Iotel.]

ioon Leastorn Standard Lines	ship, "Sykes' Hotel."
EASTWARD.	<ol> <li>R. R. McKinley, residence Brookville borough, Union Hotel.</li> </ol>
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<ol> <li>E. E. Clover and N. G. Edelblute, residence Punsautawney borough, Hotel Pantall.</li> <li>James Hughes, residence Winslow township, Hotel Hughes,</li> <li>Otto C. Phillips, residence Clayville borough, Lindsey Hotel.</li> <li>Francis P. Graham, residence Punxautawney borough, Hotel Waverly.</li> <li>Charles R. Wilson, residence Brookville borough, Central Hotel.</li> <li>B. Buffington and L. A. Brady, residence Brookville borough, J. Allgeier, residence Brookville borough, J. Mikrier, residence Brookville borough, J. Allgeier, residence Brookville borough, J. Mikrier, residence Brookville borough, J. Mikrier, residence Brookville borough, Mershen Hotel.</li> <li>Thurp J. Allgeier, residence Brookville borough, New Commercial Hotel.</li> <li>H. Frank J. Black, residence Reynoldsville</li> </ol>

discy Hotel, ets P. Graham, residence Punxan-orough, Hotel Waverly, 4cs R. Wilson, residence Brookville Central Hotel. Buffington and L. A. Brade, resi-okville borough, American Hotel, efferson House, 1. Chesnut, residence Brookville efferson House. 1. Chesnut, residence Brookville for Mansion. Beyond and Thomas F. Terroris. Ben Record and Thomas F. Benson, ence McCalmont township, Benson

Train 201 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.00 a.m., Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.25, DuBois 1.35 p. m.

borough, The Mansion.
12. Bon Becord and Thomas F. Benson, residence McCalmont township, Benson Honse.
13. Edward F. Lynam, residence Punxsu-tawney barough, Washington House.
14. C. Anderson, residence Big Run bor-ough, Houri Anderson.
15. G. H. Barchay, residence Big Run bor-ough, Houri Anderson.
16. G. H. Barchay, residence Falls Creek borough, Falls Creek Hotel.
17. T. E. Bennis, residence Panxautawney havel, Hotel Barchay.
18. Jacob Merwine, residence Falls Creek borough, Falls Creek Hotel.
19. T. E. Bennis, residence Panxautawney havel, Hotel Bennis.
19. John Quinhisk, residence Clayville bor-ough, Parnell oure.
20. E. F. Shaffer, residence Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Weitney.
21. James S. St. Chair, residence McCal-mont township, Hotel Motergar.
22. James S. St. Chair, residence McCal-mont township, Hotel Motergar.
23. John Mansell and George Roberts, residence Window, Crester, residence Punxautawney borough, Baye House.
24. W. S. Gessler, residence Wastawney borough, City Hotel.
25. W. S. Ross Honse.
26. M. S. Gessler, residence Buryolds-ville borough, Ross Honse.
26. W. S. Gessler, residence Buryolds-ville borough, Ross Honse.
27. Saoph Hoffman aud David Hanz, resi-dence Punxautawney borough, Continental Hotel.
26. Frank A. McConnell, residence Beyn-oldsville borough ternative Reserve.

The Drawsutawney borough, Contraction of the contract of the cont

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Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.30, Brookville 6.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.30 p. m. Trains marked \* run daily; § daily, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be shown.

a. M. Miller, residence McCalmont township, Park Hotel.
a. David M. Crawford, residence Winslow township, Commercial Hotel.
a. David M. Crawford, residence Falls Creck brough, Faylor Avenue Hotel.
a. James Ensell, residence falls Creck brough, Faylor Avenue Hotel.
a. Bysome Wayne, residence Henderson township, Wayne House.
a. A Joseph McDonald, residence Brookville brough, Hotel Long clew.
b. Gilbert Lamontagne.
a. Thomas Green and John Conser, residence Reynoldsville borough, Imperial Hotel.
a. William A. Jordan, residence Big Runs brough, Hotel McClure.
a. W. W. Wiley, residence Reynoldsville brough, Hotel McClure.
a. Clayton E. Palmer, residence Perry towaship, Foreham Hotel.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSES.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions

TO METHODISTS.

THE PITTSBURG

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# We guarantee all our

And how. October 3rd, 1856, it is ordered as follows:
That the third Menday ef January, englowers, and eight buildred and ninety-ultre, and its of the second Monday of the January term, in each graver with the forement of each day thereafter, at three or lock in the forement of each day theing the second Monday of the January term, in each graver whereafter, at three or lock in the forement of each day thereafter, and the ordered as the second Monday of the January term, in each graver whereafter, at three or lock in the forement of each day thereafter, at three or lock in the forement of each day thereafter, at three or lock in the forement of each day the second Monday of the January term, in each graver is which applications for license to sell applying or making objections to implications or and licenses may be heard by evidence, perifican, remonstratione or course!
That Herme them around a first the strength of the same.
That Herme them around the three of the second of the second with the strength of the same.
That Herme them around the three strength of the necessity for when they depend on the question of the general charmed.
The place for which a brenze is desired.
The place of the shall be specific objections in the start of the splicant and the mersely the strength of the splicant is specific objections in the start is specific objections and the desired.
The beam of here have a proved here the same here the splicant is and the second the splicant is specific objections in the strength is specific objections in the foreweat the strength of the splication of the splicatio a. No spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed humars, or any admixtures thereof, shall be furnished or solid by any licensed vender be-tween the hours of 10.30 o'clock p. m. and 5.30 o'clock, a. m. of each day on which sold li-quors otherwise may be leadily sold.
 a. All orders and rules, or parts thereof, now in force, which may be inconsistent with the foregoing order and rules, are hereby rescinded. By the Crurt, Joint W. Rirkh, Prosident Judge.

Notice of Applica-

tions for License.

Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions Fig-ing the Time at Which Applications for Liquor License Shall be Heard, Etc. And how, October 3nd, 1988, it is ordered as follows:

The following applications for license to sell liquor have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jef-ferson county for January Session, 1902:

tieres. He whisked as lightly as a rid of fleas, eats like a bear, and is feather, back and forth, in and out, more beautiful than ever. You will be among costly vases and marbles, and surprised to hear that I have found though Gordon sometimes drew long hs, he said nothing. A week passed, during which John



Alden met many enthusiastic admirers. chief among whom was Miss Isabel Graham, who was sitting for her por trait.

"How thoughtful of your aunt!" the ing lady exclaimed at first sight of the cat. "Mr. Gordon, you must be proud to own that dear creature," and Gordon was not wicked enough to ask

are the second week was over bn Allen signified his determination to see something of out-door life, and ght so frantically at the windowm that Gordon took him to the arding-place, where there was a rip of yard. This was too narrow to trip of yard. This was too narrow to nuit His Majesty for more than a day, and as the landlady could not watch aim all of the time, he stole out and workt the acquaintance of the alley mis. Gordon gased sadly at the dirty, tangled fur, as Puss strolled in wear-by one evening. Ouce more His High-man tesk up his shode at the studio. "We stight to be brushed," said Miss

that a cat does not add the finishing grace to a studio. There is something

else. That to which I refer is a wife who knows how to take care of the cat and of the artist. As you are not so placed as to make this selection for me. I have done so myself-or rather-John Alden has at last spoken for me as well as for himself to the fair Priscilla. Her name is Isabel Graham." "Your affectionate nephew,

"ERNEST GORDON. "P. S.-I forgot to say June thirtieth. "E. G.

"N. B.-I enclose last month's report:

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"John Doe" in England. Forty-nine years ago died two near elatives-in the legal profession-of the celebrated "Mrs. Harris"-John Doe and Richard Roe. For centuries their connection with landed property had been extensive and peculiar. If Smith wished to eject Jones, Smith became John Doe, the plaintiff, and Jones was compelled to join in the legal comedy by becoming Richard Roe, the defendant. Those names were also inserted in criminal proceedings as pledges to prosecute. A curious incident happened at the trial, in 1724 of Louis Houssart for the murder of his wife. Among other pleas in bar to and abatement of the proceedings. he pleaded "that there were no such persons as John Doe and Richard Roe. To this it was replied that there were two such persons in Middlesex, one a weaver, the other a soldier, and this fact was sworn to. This legal fiction was abolished on October 24, 1852.-London Chronicle,

Judge Wellhouse, the "apple king" of Kanass, has sold this year's crop for \$18,000. His crop amounted to 28,-

of timber. Such companies would find it more profitable to adopt a system of forestry which would give the best results.

"In my opinion, the timber on the Kennebec and Androscoggin is cut to much better advantage than they cut on other waters of the state. The reason for this is that on those two rivers the land is owned largely by the companies that own the mills, while the reverse is the case on the other rivers.

"For instance, on the Penobscot the wild lands, with few exceptions, are owned by one class, who sell permits to the lumber operator, he selling his out to the manufacturer, often buying stumpage by one scale and selling the logs by another.

"The influence of situation and soil on the character of the distribution of spruce is very marked. It is not a fastidious tree, for it occupies all situations and soils-low, wet swamps. abrupt, rocky slopes, and the tops of mountains and ridges, as well as good soil. The best spruce is found on moderate slopes with fruitful soil. "The loss by cutting high stumps and leaving large tops in the woods is something that can easily be remedied; I may say that this fault is be ing overcome by the lumber operators. It is well known that when a crowded stand of spruce is thinned, the trees which remain grow more rapidly than before.

"In some parts of the spruce growths, where the forest is dense and the climate cool, a deep layer of humus or vegetable mould accumulates on the tree, retarding its growth. In such localities trees six inches in diameter have been cut which showed 150 annual rings, while under more favorable conditions spruce has been known to increase one inch in a year. By cutting or thinning out such a growth the humus will disappear on those trees that are left and they will grow much more rapidly." Experts say that the best quality

of spruce standing in Maine today is of spruce stahning in staine today is to be found in the Allegash and Fish river valleys in Arodstook county. These valleys are on St. John waters, and the cut herotofore has gone to

It certainly does, and we are mighty glad of it. Ask any doctor who has practised medicine for ten years with his eyes open, and he will tell you that the great majority of grown-up folks have blood too thick.

"The minerals and natural acids of the fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for this thickened condition of the blood. Fruit then becomes both a fruit and a medicine-a necessity and a most delightful luxury .- Syracuse Clinic.

#### Burns from a Cold Substance.

That a man can sustain serious burns from a small quantity of cold mineral substance carried in his pocket seems almost too absurd for belief, yet there is no doubt that this para-

doxical accident has taken place. It is now well known that Roentgen rays. if sufficiently intense and in sufficiently long duration, exercise a destruc tive action upon the skin, which peels off and leaves an open sore that is slow to heal. The similar rays given out by certain minerals and called Becqueral rays, after their discoverer, now appear to be capable, at very short range, of inflicting "burns" also. It has been recently announced that the invisible rays emitted by radium one of these substances, have an especially active effect upon the human skin.-Literary Digest.

#### Hopeless Case.

The laziest man in Scotland is said to have been the Galashiels joiner who, after repeated dismissals from his employment by his master, was at length forcibly laid in his coffin by shopmates, and carried off for his burial by way of a joke. On the way they met a farmer, who asked if the man was dead.

"No," was the reply, "but we in tend to bury him. He is that lazy he should not be allowed to live." At the farmer's request they took

off the lid, when the farmer asked the lazy one if he thought he could eat two or three boiled potatoes. "Are they peeled?" inquired the man. "No." returned the farmer. "Ah. weel, just let the funeral gang

on."-London Answers.

method of curing diseases was known and practiced in England centuries ago.

"In 1893," he says, "Professor Finse proposed that patients suffering from smallpox should be kept in rooms from which the chemical rays of light had been excluded by means of red curtains or red glass. In this treatment, however, he was anticipated by John Gaddesden, who wrote the famous medical treatise, 'Rosa Medicinae,' and who died in 1361. He cured a son of King Edward L by wrapping him in a red cloth, and placing him in a bed and room with scarlet hangings. He says of the result: 'Est bona cura: et curavi eum in sequenti sine vestigio variolarum," " which means that the treatment was effective, for the patient recovered, and never showed any trace of smallpox.

There is also evidence that other physicians besides Gaddesden believed in the virtues of phototherapy and adopted it when they desired to cure certain forms of skin diseases .- New York Hernid.

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Britain the boys are studying tex books on Canada which set forth he history, explain her system of govern ment and lay stress upon her natura resources These books are supplie free by the Dominion, and Lord Strath cona, Canada's High Commissioner the mother country, will give valuable

medals to the scholars next spring who pass the best examinations on them. The aim of Strathcona and his countrymen is to impress British youth with the advantages of the Dominion as a field foy emigration .- Youth's Companion.

have three thrones, of which the fluest and most splendid is perhaps that at Windsor Castle; the most frequen used one is that at Buckingham P. ace, and the true English throne designated because seated on it, sovereign receives the ambassador. state) is the one at St. James's Pala London .-- Lady's Magazine.

EASTWARD EASTWARD 2:00 a m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 6:22 p. m., New York, 9:00 m. : Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia

WROLESALE LIQUOR LICENSES. 1. James B. Phelan and S. E. Wilson, resi-dence Funssultawney borough, in that one source of the second second second second second news state of Jefferson street in the said bor-bar of Punssultawney, in the county of Jef-ferson aforesaid, on lot bounded on the north by L. C. McQuown: on the east by Jefferson second second second second second second test on the second second second second second bor of the second second second second second points of the second second second second second points of the second second second second second points of the second second second second points of the second second second second second points of the second second second second second points of the second second second second second second points of the second second second second second second points of the second second second second second second second points of the second second second second second second second points of the second second second second second second second points of the second secon

from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passengrer coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.
12:46 p. m. — Trais 6, daily for Sunbury, Harrieburg and principal intermediate stations, rieburg and philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m., Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.
4:32 p. m. — Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and Philadelphia 4:33 A. N. New York 10:23 p. m. — Train 7, daily, for Harrisburg and Philadelphia 4:33 A. N. New York, 7:13 A. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:25 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:25 A. M.; New York, 7:13 A. M.; Philadelphia, 7:20 A. M.; New York, 9:30 A. M. On Week days and 10:38 A. M. On Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. Williamsport to Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Pulinan Sleeping, and S. M. M.; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. On Week days and 10:38 A. M. On Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Williamsport to Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Williamsport to Baltimore.
2:17 D. M. — Train 1:4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg at Philadelphia, 3:22 a. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:25 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:35 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:35 A. m.; Mashington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:45 A. M.; Mashington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:55 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:55 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:55 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, (10:33 A. m., Sunday; Baltimore, 7:55 A. m.; Washington, 8:30 A. M.; Weekdays, for Buffalo via Emporium.
4:38 A. m. — Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

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needals to the scholars next spring who pass the best examinations on hem. The aim of Strathcona and his ountrymen is to impress British youth with the advantages of the Dominion rol 147 907 Biue Rock s a field foy emigration.—Youth's Carrier Companion. The Real Theore. The English King may be said to the English King may be said to ave three thrones, of which the fluest 7 00 fit 10 7 07 12 17 43 12 50 1 04

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