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CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SARUEL FITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Elix. Sassa -
Bark of Sassa -
Lime Seed -
Sassafras -
Elix. Sassafras -
Honey -
Cinnamon -
Whitening -
Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

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NEW YORK

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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A remarkable exhibition of billiard shots was made in Maurice Daly's rooms, New York, recently by Miss May Kaarlus, a new star in the billiard world. A large crowd in which were many noted amateurs and local experts witnessed the display of fancy shots, and the general opinion when Miss Kaarlus finished her play was that no billiard player in the world can equal the young woman in her own line. Maurice Daly was her opponent, he attempting, with three trials at each shot, to duplicate the woman player's feats, but Miss Kaarlus had him vanquished from the start. The woman



MISS MAY KAARLUS, expert is ambidextrous, and no possible position of the balls puts her at a disadvantage.

Her feats in masse shots commanded continuous applause. The ease and grace of her cue stroke was a show in itself. The balls were placed for each feat, and the shots made included many seemingly impossible counts, the most spectacular of which were her "push draw," a masse known as "May's own" and some brilliant follows. As a wind up she kept eight balls going in procession hardly a foot apart by marvelous delicacy, judgment and accuracy of stroke, then, with 16 balls, played in the same manner from many cushions, gathered the 16 in a compact bunch in one corner of the table.

Foreign Golf Professionals Coming.

In addition to Harry Vardon, who will probably return in the early spring, David Brown, "Sandy" Herd and James Braid, the professional golfers, are expected to reach this side before the opening of another season. Brown will doubtless receive an offer to become professional of the Fox Hills club on his arrival. Herd, who ranks abroad with Vardon and Taylor, will sail before the end of March and may be taken up by the Nassau Country club. That he is regarded as an exceptionally brilliant player abroad is shown by Hutchinson's comment on him in "The Book of Golf and Golfers."

"It would be hard to find a man to beat Herd on the greens. He is a fine driver, both in respect of length and straightness; a fine approacher and a fine putter."

Braid is the Remford man who recently defeated Nichols at his home course. He came originally from Earlsperry, near Edinburgh, and has several times proved his worth in English open championships, though he has never yet won first place. With three such men as competitors, next year's open championship is likely to be well worth the journey to see.

American Golf in 1909.

Golfers who believe that their favorite sport was not played in this country until a recent date will find on consulting the old records of Fort Orange (now Albany), N. Y., that on Dec. 10, 1659, the following ordinance was passed:

"The commissioners of Fort Orange and village of Beverwick having heard divers complaints from the burghers of this place against playing at golf along the streets, which causes great damage to the windows of the houses and exposes people to the danger of being wounded, therefore their worshipps, wishing to prevent the same, forbid all persons playing golf in the streets on pain of forfeiting 25 shillings for each person found doing so."

An Expensive Game.

Statisticians have been figuring out that the relations between the railroads and hotel keepers and the National League ball clubs ought to be very amicable. The aggregate number of miles to be traveled by the eight clubs this season is 1,330,440, for which the railroads receive 2 cents per mile, or \$26,008.08. In addition to this, there are sleeper and bus fares aggregating \$3,640 for the eight clubs. Next come the hotel bills. Each club carries 15 men, making, at \$2.50 per day, \$3,187.50 for each club, or \$25,500 for the season. Bus fares to and from the grounds are figured at \$300 for the season. Thus the League's hotel and traveling bills for the season of six months will sum up \$63,148.

Jack O'Brien to Fight in England.

The latest American pugilist to seek fame and fortune across the ocean is Jack O'Brien, Philadelphia's clever middleweight. O'Brien has been before the public but a few years, yet he has advanced with such steady progress that there are few men of his class who have better ring records. He has met and defeated such good men as Tommy West, Jimmy Handler, Jack Bonner and Young Peter Jackson. He will make an effort to get a match on with some of the best men England can produce. Charles McKeever recently made the same trip and was successful in the only bout that he had.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

How Snow Helps Farmers—A Baby Lark's Lesson—Things That Bother the Baby.

If all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain and none of it as snow, hundreds of thousands of miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large which results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the inhabitants of fertile and well watered lowlands.

It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a prime necessity in agriculture that the special uses of the snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the high mountains and packing itself firmly into the ravines. Thus in nature's great icehouse a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer.

All through the warm months the hardened snow banks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they steadily feed the rivers, which as they flow through the valleys are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain, it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most need water.

These facts are so well known as to be commonplace in the Salt Lake valley and in the subarid regions of the west generally. They are not so well understood in New Jersey or Ohio, where snow is sometimes a picturesque, sometimes a disagreeable, feature of winter.

In all parts of the country the notion prevails that snow is of great value as a fertilizer. Scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions which have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the finely pulverized richness of the top soil. This, although little perceived, would often be a very great loss.

In nature's every form there is meaning.—Youth's Companion.

A Baby Lark's Lesson.

A pretty fancy put into charming words is that of a young lark's flight, told by J. M. Barrie in Scribner's Magazine:

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But when the baby tried to leap it fell back on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground, on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderful you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly. And the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up very bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after the rain," she said, half remembering.

"What is sun? What is rain?" the little bird asked. "If you cannot teach me to fly, teach me to sing."

"When the sun comes out after the rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

"I shall never be able to fly or sing!" it wailed.

Then of a sudden it had to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile into every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled. It did not know why. It fluttered from the ground. It did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun! Thank you, thank you! Oh, mother! Did you hear me? I can sing!"

Then it floated up, up, calling, "Thank you, thank you, thank you!" to the sun. "Oh, mother, do you see me? I am flying!"

Engine and Elephant.

In certain parts of India railway engineers have many difficulties to encounter, some of them more amusing to read about than to experience. Of one such difficulty the following story is told:

A freight train was lumbering along, when a big elephant came out of the woods and undertook to butt the engine off the track. The engineer did not like to charge the brute for fear of an upset and several times reversed the engine in the vain hope that the elephant would take that as a sign of surrender and retire.

Finally the elephant backed into the engine and, setting its forefeet firmly between the rails, endeavored to push the train backward with its hind quarters.

The engineer promptly put on all steam, topped the elephant over a small embankment, and before it could recover its senses the train passed on.

Baby Thoughts.

There are lots of things I wonder, I want to know them all; Who's carriage makes the thunder And why I am not tall; What the robins all are saying, Whose tears the raindrops are; If my dolly likes obeying, If heaven is very far; If that tiny cloud's a feather Just blown up in the sky, And what makes all our weather And why I cannot fly; Where the great, bright sun is hiding When it has gone away, Where the stars are all abiding When there dawns the happy day; Why all the plants are growing, Whose lamps the lightnings are, Whence all the winds are blowing And if they travel far; Why sometimes 'tis much colder, And why my roses fall— When I am ten times older, I'll pose I'll know it all. —Mabel Cronine Jones in Leslie's Weekly.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

The seven gored skirt is still one of the favored models for stout women. Just at present the princess dress completed with a short bolero is a popular mode in Paris.

Silk and linen mixtures in dainty colorings and stripes are among the new fabrics for shirt waists.

Flowing sleeves with abundant ruffles of lace and chiffon are a feature of some of the latest gowns.

White tulle toques dotted here and there with black and white ermine tails are one of the millinery fancies.

Very stunning are the blouses of gull-pine lace worn with a white silk bolero trimmed with narrow black satin bands.

Black cloth coat and skirt gowns lined with a color which is repeated in the blouse and petticoat are promised as one of the spring modes.

Pipings of black taffeta silk are used in clusters to trim black panne gowns, and something unique in dress trimmings are the bands of white cloth stitched with black on a black taffeta gown.

Silk poplin in the biscuit shade makes a lovely costume with a chiffon plaiting of the same color around the feet. A little gold embroidery, with lace, is the trimming around the decollete bolero worn over a plaited chiffon blouse.—New York Sun.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During the year 1900 there were built in the United States and officially numbered by the bureau of navigation 1,102 merchant vessels.

There are about 8,000 libraries scattered over the United States, including one at Tampa, with books in the Spanish language, endowed by Queen Christina of Spain.

Spain is picking up some of the later achievements of the age. The Spanish government is projecting the establishment of wireless telegraphy in Spain, Morocco and Tenerife and the other Canary islands.

Up to 1791 there were but three banks in the United States, with an aggregate capital of \$2,000,000. Last year there were 3,651 national banks in the country, and the total capital invested in banks of all kinds in the United States amounts to almost \$5,000,000,000.

Owing to competition with Spain, Italy and northern Africa, where labor is cheaper, French farmers are abandoning the cultivation of olive groves. In the department of Marseilles alone within six months 40,000 olive trees were uprooted.

There is always danger in using counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The original is a safe and certain cure for piles. It is a soothing and healing salve for sores and all skin diseases. Grover's City drug store.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

Artificially digests the food and aids nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. Booklet about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO. Chicago. Grover's City Drug Store.

METHODS OF SUICIDE.

How Desperate Persons Adopt Prevailing Styles of Destruction.

"The remarkable methods several suicides have adopted in this city recently call attention to the fact that methods of self destruction are largely matters of suggestion," said a doctor. "When a man gets in that condition where he wants to die, he has little inventive ability and adopts the method that has been brought to his mind. You will notice that after one person kills himself with acid there follows a long list of acid suicides. It is the same with any unusual method. One person gets up an original way, and that inspires the next one to try his hand until we have a whole series of such grewsome novelties."

"I have proved this theory. Several years ago I was discussing this feature of suicide with several friends, including the coroner. They ridiculed my theory. I offered to prove it. It happened that shooting and hanging were popular just then. I wrote an article for a newspaper on the horrors of strangulation and pistol wounds and explained the ease with which one could kill himself with prussic acid. Death from prussic acid, you know, is absolutely instantaneous and, many believe, painless. There had not been a suicide with this acid for more than a year, but within a week after the article was published there were four, and one of the unfortunates had clippings of my article in his pocket.

"Of course I was accused of killing these four by suggestion, but I was never arrested and do not feel guilty, for when once a person has decided to kill himself the method is a slight matter. No person in his right mind will commit suicide. We all know in our sane moments of easy ways to end life, but when in the suicidal frame of mind nature seems to rob us of our reason in this direction, as if in a desperate hope of preventing the sacrifice."—New York Mail and Express.

How They Treated Washington.

As an example of the progress of medicine during the last century The Medical Record cites the case of Washington's last illness. He died of laryngeal diphtheria, and the treatment was, it would seem, for an old man sick with a disease, very exhausting to the vitality. It consisted in the abstraction of between two and three quarts of blood, the administration of about 20 grains of calomel and 6 grains of tartar emetic and an injection, with external application of blisters. And yet so strong was Washington's constitution that he survived this treatment for 24 hours.

One Coming.

"Could you tell me the meaning of the word 'cat'?" he asked of the street car passenger who was folding up his newspaper.

"Are you going to ride two or three blocks farther?" was queried in reply.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'll see one. The conductor has carried that sharp nosed woman two streets past where she wanted to get off already, and she'll wake up soon and start a catcall that'll probably jump the car off the track!"—Washington Post.

A powerful engine cannot be run with a weak boiler, and we can't keep up the strain of an active life with a weak stomach; neither can we stop the human machine to make repairs. If the stomach cannot digest enough food to keep the body strong, such a preparation as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure should be used. It digests what you eat and it simply can't help but do you good. Grover's City drug store.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

Not at Half-Price Nor Below Cost

are our goods sold. We couldn't remain in business long if we followed anything else but business methods. We sell

Shoes for Men, Women and Children, Hats and Caps for Men and Boys, Furnishings for Men and Boys,

at prices which are as cheap, and quite frequently cheaper, than others ask for the same quality. Give us a trial purchase and let us convince you that here is a store where your money can be spent to your advantage.

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Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,

86 South Centre Street.



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The winter term of this popular institution for the training of teachers opens Jan. 2, 1901. This practical training school for teachers is located in the most healthful and charming part of the state, within the great summer resort region of the state, on the main line of the P. & W. Railroad.

Unexcelled facilities; Music, Elocutionary, College Preparatory, Sewing and Modeling departments.

Superior faculty; pupils coached free; pure mountain water; rooms furnished throughout. **GOOD BOARDING A RECOGNIZED FEATURE.**

We are the only normal school that paid the state aid in full to all its pupils this spring term.

Write for catalogue and full information while this advertisement is before you. We have something of interest for you.

Address, GED P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

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The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ & 50¢

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 25, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

7 40 a m for Soudby Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.

8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

30 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

2 4 p m for Soudby Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.

1 20 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

4 42 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

5 34 p m for Soudby Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.

7 29 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA.

7 40 a m from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

8 17 a m from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland and Scranton.

9 30 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

12 14 p m from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

1 12 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and West Chester.

4 42 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

6 34 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

COLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Trains leave Dutton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roanoke and Hazleton at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a m, Sunday.

Trains leave Dutton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a m, 7:30 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Dutton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a m, 3:11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8:35 a m, 4:22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dutton at 6:22 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 7:00 a m, 3:41 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a m, 5:40 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dutton at 5:45, 6:20 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a m, 5:40 p m, Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jenneville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Dutton at 5:30, 6:00 a m make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 3:30 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.