

LIAN TEARS OUT WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Tied to Horse By a Mob and Dragged to His Death.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE

Francesco Vergani, Who Just Returned to His Home in Padua From America, Adopted a Fiendish Method to Punish His Fatherless Sweetheart.

Padua, Italy.—Coming from his home in Boston, determined on vengeance Francesco Vergani tore out the tongue of his former sweetheart in a village near here, and in a few minutes a mob tied him to the heels of a horse and yelled in frenzied delight as he was dragged to death.

Vergani disguised himself as an itinerant dentist to carry out his plot against the young woman. He went to Boston six years ago with her promise to be his wife. He was to return here to wed her and then go back to America. A year ago, the girl wearied of waiting, was married to a man who had been Vergani's rival, and she sent news of the wedding to her old sweetheart. Vergani at once began to plan revenge.

He arrived here three weeks ago, and asserting he had been graduated as a dentist in Boston, he began to practice through the small towns. He rode in a wagon, using it as an operating place. He went to the village Monseville and attracted a large crowd. He offered to extract a few teeth free and seeing his former sweetheart in the crowd, induced her to take a seat in the wagon. He addressed the crowd, saying he was about to perform one of the most delicate operations known to dentistry.

He turned and bent over the young woman who had identified him through his disguise. With a pair of forceps he tore out her tongue, then, turning to the crowd he unmasked himself and shouted he had won the revenge he desired. The crowd pulled him from the wagon, bound him hand and foot, tied him to the horse and whipped the brute which dragged him through the streets. The horse being battered almost to shapelessness.

FUNGUS IN STOMACH KILLS HER

Grows from Pinhead to Coconut Size, Causing Agony to Girl.

London.—Sprouting from a grain of oats or barley, a fungus caused the death of a girl fifteen years old in Sheffield, and an autopsy revealed that the fungus had grown in the stomach to the size of a coconut. The growth had sent out roots which had invaded all the surrounding organs, and the girl died in agony.

The case is held to be one of the strangest in medical records in this country. About a month ago the girl complained of pains in her stomach, and a dozen physicians differed in their diagnosis. As it turned out, all were wrong. The girl gradually grew worse, each day adding to her suffering, until she died. The autopsy was performed and four doctors testified to what was found.

The doctors said that when a grain of oats or barley was eaten a tiny vegetable parasite known as ray fungus, was growing on it. This parasite was not killed by being eaten. Instead, it thrived and grew until the size of a coconut it killed the girl.

Baskets for Serving Fruit.

A pleasing variation from the regulation methods of serving fruit is to utilize a basket fashioned from a pineapple or a melon for this purpose. The inside part of the fruit is carefully cut away, leaving a hollow case. The contents, freed from core and seeds, are then returned to the shells, sweetened and flavored with liquor if desired. A sprinkling of sugar and liqueur add to the flavor of the melon. Strawberries and pineapples make a delicious combination. When carefully prepared these fruit baskets im-



part a decorative touch to the table and are especially appropriate for luncheon or tea.

The King of Siam recently paid \$62.50 for a pair of socks. That was a sockdologer for him.

A Captain of Indolence.

By Frank Sweet.

Gabe was lying upon his back, his hands clasped under his head, gazing unthinkingly at the sky. He was twenty-five years old and bare-footed.

Times had been going somewhat hard with him of late. For one thing, he had to think, and the prospect was that before long he might have to do. Cooner's daughter was now of age, and the understanding between the families had been that some time after Mary Bet was old enough these two should marry. In order to save the seven acres on one side of the slope being separated from the nine acres which pointed and crept over and down the other side, Cooner was arbitrary, and Gabe's father under the influence of Cooner, would be just as despotic. Then Mary Bet was pretty, there was no denying that.

But Mary Bet did not like work herself. He had found the ax lying beside three or four uncut branches which her father had dragged in, and the seven or eight chickens pecking about without a sign of coop or shelter.

But alas for plans. A buzzard floated slowly beyond view, and the unthinking eyes following it began to grow dreamy and heavy, there came a sudden rasping interruption. It was Cooner admonishing his father.

"I tell ye," the strident voice was saying, "this thing's goin' on too slow. Fust we know somebody'll be steppin' in, an' then where'd our two estates be? Divided. There's that Bill Tanner, already comin' up to see Bet an' she 'lowin' him. Pahaw! He'd be for carryin' her 'way down to his cabin in the valley, an' likely's not they'd be for sellin' me seven acres more some day. I tell ye, Mose, ye must be stirrin' up Gabe. He's a good boy an' if he's got a single wicked habit I've never heered on. I'll see the preacher this very day, an' have him come up in two weeks."

Gabe had forced himself as deep as possible into the leaves, and he lay with bated breath until the voices and footsteps had died away toward Cooner's cabin. Then he groaned and removed his hands slowly and despairingly from beneath his head. He must think, and think quickly and hard, or he would be lost.

Bill Tanner was peeling bark in the valley.

"Hullo, Bill," he began affably. "Gettin' quite a heap, ain't ye?"

"Hullo," he responded, "but I 'low ye'd better come some other day. I'm too busy to talk now."

"That's all right," graciously. "I don't mind seem' folks work. Comin' up to-night?"

"Where?"

"Cooner's, of course," with a grin. "But there's no need to git mad, Bill, at the look on the other's face. 'I ain't here to plague ye, I come down to sell my tater patch. What'll ye give?"

"I've heered 'bout that tater patch," he said. "It's two acres, an' an' your dad planted it all by himself, an' you was to do the hoein' an' diggin'. I don't believe ye've struck a lick in it yet."

"I don't believe I have," acknowledged Gabe, frankly. "But what'll ye give?"

"Why, I thought they was your weddin' taters," said Bill, wonderingly. "I heered Cooner say there'd be forty bushels an' that ye could sell twenty an' have twenty for a winter put by."

"Yes, I heered him say that myself," smiled Gabe. "But see here, Bill, I ain't a henderin' of nobody. Det likes you better'n she does me, an' you like her, an' the wust thing her dad's got ag'in ye is that ye'd take her away. He don't want her to leave. Now there's ten acres that I joins him on the other side, an' it can be had for thirty dollars. I heered the owner say so. Can ye raise thirty dollars?" anxiously.

USING DOGS IN WARFARE.

Trained Dogs Might Save the Lives of Many Wounded Men.

In 1899 a field trial of dogs from the German Society for Ambulance Dogs was made by the Eighth Army Corps at Coblenz, in connection with the hospital corps exercises. Richardson, a well-known dog owner, of Carnoustie, Scotland, formerly of the British Army gives the following description of these trials in the Army and Navy Gazette of November 23, 1901: "At dusk the keeper brought out four ambulance dogs. Previously two hundred soldiers had been put out to represent the wounded, and five hundred stretcher-bearers set out in the darkness carrying torches and lanterns. It was an interesting piece of most difficult work and numbers of officers, mounted and on foot, followed to watch the proceedings. The work commenced in the Coblenz wood, and a more difficult task could not have been found for the dogs."

"Two dogs worked on the right and two dogs on the left, and, notwithstanding the noise and crowds, recovered all the casualties in pitch darkness without lanterns. Two hundred more soldiers had also been placed in various parts of the glaci-ers of Coblenz; the stretcher-bearers were sent out first this time, and after having scoured the ground thoroughly, reported eighteen men missing. The four ambulance dogs and keepers were then called for, and in twenty minutes the eighteen men were recovered from the most impossible hiding places; these men in actual warfare would have been without a doubt, left to their fate. This trial was considered highly satisfactory by the staff of the eighth Army Corps, and demonstrated that, as, owing to the introduction of smokeless powder all ranks are obliged to take cover and casualties will chiefly occur in cover where they are most difficult for stretcher-bearers to find, the dog's scenting powers come as a most valuable auxiliary."

The report of the director was favorable; but it is apparently the intention of the German government to free the army of work of this nature and leave it to the volunteer ambulance companies. Further experiments in this line have not, as far as is known, been undertaken in the German army.

The King's Prompter.

A traveller in Italy, Mr. Ashton R. Willard, quotes the painter, De Angellis, as saying that the "gift of princes," that of remembering names and faces, often depends upon some one who stands conveniently near, to supply the required information. If an out-of-the-way province is to be visited, the prompter is sent on in advance, to inform himself in regard to the notable. Then, on the great occasion, he keeps close to the king, and disgorges facts at the required moment. So the king compliments each man appropriately and everybody is happy. The same thing is done at the opening of an art exhibition with some artist as prompter.

"Once," said De Angellis, "I failed to prompt quick enough and destroyed my official reputation. There were several artists in the suite but I was walking nearest the king. We suddenly turned a corner and came upon a canvass of the new school. It was an atrocity. I knew I ought to say something, but I hesitated too long. Possibly I was stunned, and before I recovered my wits it was too late."

"What happened?"

"The king saw it, and before there was time to put him on his guard, he blurted out an emphatic condemnation."

"Why should he have been put on his guard?"

"The young man who had painted the picture was walking directly behind us. He was a nice fellow, too; one of the nicest fellows in the world—if he would only leave paint alone."

Stag With a Ladder.

Stories of deer with rain barrels or water pails on their heads are common enough among Maine and Adirondack guides, but it is left for Europe to come to the fore with a variant. Some hunters near Innsbruck came upon a stag with a ladder on his antlers. In spite of this great handicap it made off at great speed on seeing the man, leaping hedges and dashing through the undergrowth as if quite unimpeded. Its mad career was stopped, however, when the ends of the ladder caught between two trees. Its struggles were so frantic at the approach of the huntsman's dog that it broke off part of its antlers and, thus freed, made good its escape. The latter proved to belong to a farmer who had left it standing against one of his haystacks. While eating the hay the stag had evidently upset the ladder, which had thus become fixed on his horns. Which goes to prove that honesty is the best policy, even for stags.

Afraid of the Turkey.

A gentleman took his little boy to a farmyard to see the wonders of the place. After being there for a little time the child came running to his father, pursued by a turkey cock.

"What, my boy," said the father, "why are not afraid of a turkey?"

"Why you ate part of one yesterday."



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SWISS FARM COLONIES.

Proposition Upon Which Their Success Depends.

The success of the swiss farm colonies depends upon a few simple propositions: That although it is difficult to make money out of land, it is easy to secure a living from land; that everybody who is not infirm, can, under direction, soon be fitted to do remunerative work on and; that, thanks to recent improvements in agriculture many more men can be supported per acre of land today than a few years ago; that work on land is physically and morally regenerating.

The swiss have adopted a system of small farms, each farm occupying no more than 300 men, thus making a possible for the director to be acquainted individually with every one of them. The industries on these farms are relatively insignificant, and are only there for the purpose of giving employment to those who are unfitted for agricultural work, and during those months of the year when little work can be done in the field. The surveillance instead of being confined to an expensive soldier, is confined to farm-hands, who not only exercise a sound and moral influence over the inmates, but incidentally earn their wages by the work they do on the land.

Moreover, the swiss have discovered how indispensable it is that by the side of every forced labor colony for tramps there is also a free-labor colony for the unemployed. Nothing interferes more with the discipline of a tramp colony than the presence there of innocent unemployed, who tend to relax the discipline necessary for the tramp, and nothing is more unjust to the unemployed than to put them in daily and hourly contact with the tramp. Also, the character of the discipline necessary in the one case is totally different from that needed in the other. The tramp needs some severity and even coercion; the unemployed, on the contrary, needs only just such regulations as is indispensable in every factory or farm. In Switzerland, therefore, the colonies where discipline and coercion are used are confined to tramps and misdemeanants, and the free-labor colonies are open to the unemployed, who, in lieu of discipline and coercion, find ordinary factory regulations and encouragement. At Witzwil, too, a very interesting experiment has been tried. Around the forced-labor colony is a collection of farms to which the inmates of the forced colonies are encouraged to go when their term has expired. At these farms a fair wage is paid; and, being removed from the temptations of town-life, the inmates of the forced colonies have an opportunity of doing work under virtually free conditions, and thus completing the self-discipline necessary to fit them for restoration to the community at large. The forced-labor colonies have in some cantons been so adroitly managed as to be self-supporting. This cannot be claimed for the free-labor colonies, which contain too large a proportion of inmates to permit of their paying expenses; but the expense of the free colonies is relatively small.

His First Bicycle.

Mischief is the crow's occupation. The crow of India appears to be particularly malicious. He delights to torment other birds, and will wantonly pull a nest to pieces. Mr. A. J. Bamford, in "Turban and Tails," describes the crow as having admirable self-possession, and usually a most perfect control over his countenance.

I have only once seen a crow, to use a familiar expression, taken aback—forced to own himself discomforted. It was one morning before breakfast and I was speeding across the maidan on my bicycle. A crow to which the machine was a perfect novelty, for at that time there were not many in use in Calcutta, came flying toward me to satisfy his curiosity. The bright steel spokes were, of course, invisible to human eyes, and, as it proved, to his.

In the spirit of impudence and frolic, exhilarated, perhaps, by the early morning freshness, he made a dash to go through what seemed to him to be simply a hoop on which my saddle rested.

It need hardly be said that he did not get through. I looked back. He lay on the ground, evidently much surprised. His jaw expressed perplexity mingled with disgust. His head was sore, his feathers ruffled; and when he got up and went away to think about it, he looked more like a crow ashamed of himself, than any I had ever seen before.

AFRAID OF BURIAL ALIVE.

Eminent Men Left Queer Provisions for Disposal of Bodies.

Many eminent persons in the realms of science and literature have left implicit instructions as to the disposal of their bodies after their demise. For instance, Francis Douce, the great antiquary, requested in his will that Sir Anthony Carlisle, the surgeon, should sever his head from his body or take out his heart. Bishop Berkeley, Daniel O'Connell and the late Lord Lytton, all left instructions as to the treatment of their bodies.

Wilkie Collins always left a letter on his dressing table in which he solemnly enjoined his people that if he were found dead in the morning, he should be at once carefully examined by a doctor. Hans Christian Anderson carried in his pocket a note to the effect that when the time came his friends were to make sure that he was dead before burial. Harriet Martineau left her doctor ten pounds to see that her head was amputated before burial. Miss Ada Cavendish, the actress, left a clause in her will for the severance of the jugular vein. Edmund Yates left similar instructions with a provision that a fee of 20 guineas should be paid for the operation which was carried out.

John Rose of New York, who died in November, 1895, left instructions that his coffin should not be closed but laid in the family vault at Rose-ton and guarded day and night by two caretakers. Lady Burton, widow of Sir Richard Burton, provided that her heart was to be pierced with a needle and her body to be submitted to a post mortem examination and afterwards embalmed by experts. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who made a special study of apparent and real death ordered his body to be cremated, which was done. A well-known Boston lawyer has had constructed in connection with his residence a comfortable room in which, without annoyance to anyone, every member of his family can after death be kept until the beginning of decay.

Now then, reader, asks a writer in the Detroit News Tribune, why were those more than ordinarily intelligent people so solicitous to make sure that they were actually and positively dead before their bodies were buried or otherwise finally disposed of? The reason was this: They knew very well that familiarity breeds carelessness, if not indifference, and that undertakers and doctors are no exception to the rule. They knew that both undertakers and doctors have pronounced and certified people to be dead who actually lived for years after. They knew that many of the so-called "infallible tests" are wholly unreliable—and they determined not to take any chances.

Buoys Lighted by Acetylene.

The Brazilian minister of marine has interested himself in the subject of illuminated acetylene buoys for use on the coast. The type of buoys that is lighted by acetylene which will burn continuously for six months. The largest of the buoys is situated at the mouth of the Amazon and weighs complete about 20 tons. The use of 25 lights of this character and varying in size is contemplated at different points along the ocean coast.

Wasn't in Politics.

"My good man, why dont you do something?" "Why should I?" demanded Tired Timms. "I ain't got no constituents to kick about my inactivity."

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| 2. Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Diseases..... | 25 |
| 3. Cholera, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera Morosa..... | 25 |
| 4. Diarrhea, of Children and Adults..... | 25 |
| 5. Dysentery, of Children and Adults..... | 25 |
| 6. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..... | 25 |
| 7. Coughs, Faceache, Neuralgia..... | 25 |
| 8. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..... | 25 |
| 9. Headache, Congestion, Weak Stomach..... | 25 |
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| 11. Sore Throat, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis..... | 25 |
| 12. Croup, Hoarse Cough, Erysipelas..... | 25 |
| 13. Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..... | 25 |
| 14. Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..... | 25 |
| 15. Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..... | 25 |
| 16. Fever and Ague, Malaria..... | 25 |
| 17. Piles, Hemorrhoids, Difficult Bleeding..... | 25 |
| 18. Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes..... | 25 |
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| 20. Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Breathing..... | 25 |
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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Linn, Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20	9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.
P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40	4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00

(9:40) 10:20 "11:00")

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 5:50 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:00, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, "11:00")

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 25 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

†P. R. R. Connection.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1905, 12:05 A. M.

NORTHWARD.		21		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M. A. M.	
Bloomsburg D L & W.	9:00	2:37	6:15	6:00
Bloomsburg P & R.	9:02	2:39	6:17	6:02
Light Street.....	9:14	2:52	6:29	6:09
Paper Mill.....	9:18	2:55	6:34	6:05
Colles Creek.....	9:26	3:03	6:42	6:09
Orangeville.....	9:30	3:07	6:46	6:13
Forks.....	9:40	3:17	6:57	6:15
Zanesville.....	9:48	3:25	7:05	6:23
Stillwater.....	9:56	3:33	7:13	6:31
Benton.....	10:00	3:37	7:17	6:35
Edsons.....	10:08	3:45	7:25	6:43
Colles Creek.....	10:16	3:53	7:33	6:51
Laubachs.....	10:18	3:55	7:35	6:53
Grass Mere Park.....	10:25	4:02	7:42	6:58
Central.....	10:35	4:12	7:52	7:08
Jamison City.....	10:38	4:15	7:55	7:11

SOUTHWARD.		22		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M. A. M.	
Jamison City.....	5:30	10:48	4:35	7:00
Bloom D L & W.	5:53	10:51	4:38	7:03
Grass Mere Park.....	6:01	11:00	4:47	7:12
Laubachs.....	6:08	11:06	4:54	7:19
Colles Creek.....	6:15	11:09	4:57	7:24
Edsons.....	6:18	11:13	5:00	7:28
Benton.....	6:25	11:20	5:07	7:35
Stillwater.....	6:35	11:30	5:17	7:45
Zanesville.....	6:39	11:33	5:21	7:49
Forks.....	6:50	11:42	5:31	7:59
Osgroveville.....	7:00	11:50	5:39	8:10
Light Street.....	7:03	11:53	5:42	8:13
Paper Mill.....	7:08	11:58	5:47	8:18
Bloom P & R.....	7:10	12:00	5:50	8:20
Bloom D L & W.	7:20	12:10	6:00	8:30

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