

## APPLE JELLIES.

Extracts From Papers Read at the Maine Pomological Society.

Comparatively few people are aware of the great value of apples for jelly making, and this is more especially true of large raisers of apples.

The greatest factor that has brought out the jelly making qualities of apples has been the Maine State Pomological Society, which has so generally offered from year to year liberal premiums for the best collection of apple jellies made from distinct and named varieties of apples. It has aroused an interest in the subject and excited inquiries which have reached great practical value. At the State Fair last September the exhibition of apple jellies was so extensive and of such a high standard that it was of great interest to the visitors.

Few, if any, varieties of apples are unsuitable for jelly, the possible exceptions being sweet apples, yet I have been successful in obtaining a very good jelly from Tolman Sweet, and the sweet Baldwin, but as a rule they are not adapted to jelly making. The variety in color that may be produced ranges from the almost white jelly of the Yellow Transparent apple, to the deep crimson of the Red Astrachan, and the flavor from the delicate flavor of the Porter to the sharp acid of the Quince apple.

To state a definite rule by which to make apple jellies would be difficult and perhaps impossible.

It does not require the first grade of apples, the second quality of fruit being just as good, but it is very necessary that the apple has attained its full growth, is of good color, and as near ripe as possible.

A general rule is as follows: Quarter the apples, using peeling and all, as the peel is in a great measure responsible for the color of the jelly. Place the apples in a large porcelain kettle, using to every four quarts of apples, two quarts of water for fall apples, and three quarts of water to four quarts of apples for winter fruit. Place the kettle upon the stove and allow the apples to cook until they become just soft, but be careful that they do not cook until mealy, pour into large flannel bag and allow the juice to drip through into a dish; it may be well to squeeze the pulp a very little to get the full richness of the apple, being careful not to get any of the pulp into the juice, as it spoils the clearness of the jelly. Now place the juice in the kettle, having it spread over as large a surface as possible, as it boils down much more quickly; let it boil rapidly for ten minutes, all the time skimming off whatever scum arises to the top.

While the juice is boiling the first time, have the sugar in the oven heating, allowing one pound of sugar to a quart of juice. When the juice has boiled for ten minutes, stir in the sugar simply allow it to all dissolve, then strain it again to take out what ever impurities there may be in the sugar. Now allow the juice to boil in heavy drops from the spoon; this will require, on an average, about ten minutes. Now the jelly is ready to pour into tumblers. Allow it to cool until thoroughly hard, and place a piece of wax paper over the top; be sure the covers to your tumblers fit tight, then place in a cool, dry place.

In the making of all these jellies one must necessarily depend some upon judgment, for some apples will jelly quicker than others, some will require a little more sugar, and some a little more water for boiling. It makes a great difference in the time of year when the apple is used; the nearer to the time when the apple is taken from the tree the better.

After trying over forty different varieties, the best returns came from the Porter, Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, King Tompink, Duchess of Oldenburg, Billhamhill and Alexander for the fall apples, and the Bellflower, Ben Davis, Greening, and Baldwins for winter apples.

The Porter and Bellflower stand at the head, the Porter being replaced in the winter by the Bellflower, and that much abused apple, the Ben Davis, is one of the very best apples for jelly.

## Crimson Clover.

Crimson clover was introduced in this country several years ago by the late Dr. Harzadine, a florist of Delaware; being a great lover of flowers he was attracted to this plant by its beauty. The rich deep green foliage which may be seen all through the winter when not entirely covered with snow, grows deeper and brighter as spring advances, until early in May when the flowers appear and the field changes from a deep green to a brilliant crimson, making a sight to behold and to remember. At first the value as a forage plant was not understood, and as a soil restorer was unknown. Every one admired its beauty and numerous plots were grown for ornamental purposes, but years elapsed before farmers awoke to its value as a regular rotation crop. Crimson Clover is now successfully grown in almost every State in the union. It will yield two to three tons of hay to the acre; or eight to ten bushels of seed; it makes a good fall and winter pasture, and is also a good honey plant, the honey being of light color and excellent flavor. Crimson Clover as a fertilizer has no equal; it sends its deep-feeding roots far into the subsoil to gather and bring to the surface elements of ferrous iron. Crimson Clover is an annual and most timely that would be otherwise lost. It should be sown in its proper season, this extends from the first of July until the last of September. About one peck of seed is required to sow an acre.—Carl B. Cline, Columbus, Ohio.

## Milk for Fowls.

Those who have abundant milk for use in the poultry yard are favored, indeed. It is most excellent for both chicks and fowls, and may supply in large measure the place of meat. The great point to be observed is, that it is not to be allowed to become sour and ill-smelling. Sweet, it may be used either as a drink or for mixing with soft feed. Sour, it is better curdled by heat, when both the thick and the thin portions are perfectly safe to use. But it is well, when using much of the curd to be sure that the fowls receive, also, some food of a slightly laxative nature. Of these, bran is a familiar example.

The pea vine mixed with corn makes an ideal ensilage.

## THE OCEAN'S BOTTOM.

Ingenuous Invention of an Italian Known as a Diving Cabin.

We have all read of visiting the bottom of the sea by means of a diving bell, but it has been left to an Italian resident of France to invent a cabin for the same purpose. The inventor's name is M. Piatti del Pozzo. He calls his apparatus a submarine worker, and it seems a remarkable affair of its kind. It has just been successfully tried, the bed of the Seine being used as the field of operations.

It consists of an enormous bowl or globe, steel plated and capable of resisting the strongest pressure. It is nine feet nine inches in diameter, weighs ten tons and is moved by three screws and a helm worked by electricity. In the apparatus are two boxes, or tanks, filled with ballast, which, when turned over, enable the invention to rise from the bottom to the surface of the water. There are also conical tubes, furnished with powerful lenses, which permit the exterior objects and ground to be clearly seen.

Entrance is effected by a manhole, and the apparatus is kept in communication with a boat or with the shore by means of a cable. The cabin is reached by a ladder and is lighted by electricity. From this cabin everything outside the machine, such as shovels, picks and grappling irons, can be manipulated by means of levers or hand-speaks.

The cabin contained sufficient air for the four persons who went down in it recently to last them forty-eight hours. The inventor states that half a dozen people could comfortably remain in the interior and breathe without fear of rarefaction of the air for the space of half a day. M. Pozzo also affirms that there is no danger likely to be incurred by his big apparatus. Persons in the interior can communicate with the boat or the land by telephone, and even if the solid suspending cable were to give away, the ballast could be overturned by touching a lever, and the globe would ascend to the top of the water.

The descent to the Seine's bed was effected under the railway bridge at Choisy-le-Roi, outside the fortifications, and everything went off successfully. The submarine worker is to be tested in deep sea depths at Havre and Brest. Great things in fact are expected from the machine by its inventor, who has certainly gone a considerably way toward making realities of some of the effects of the imagination of that distinguished story-spinner and fictionist of the marvelous Jules Verne.

Who knows what the submarine worker is destined to accomplish? It may discover the exact whereabouts of the ill-fated Drummond Castle, and of other big wrecks. It will be of immense use in the pearl, coral and sponge fisheries, and in laying or repairing cables. All this will depend, however, on the sea tests. For the present it is sufficient to know it has been successfully tried in Paris.

If impracticable at sea it will provide another amusement and recreation for visitors and residents of Paris, who, when they have exhausted the curiosities of the catacombs and been in boats through the big drains, can then descend comfortably into the bed of the Seine and inspect the homes of the gudgeon, for which Parisian Waltonians so energetically fish throughout several months in the year.

Many persons may be inclined to regard this as a joke of some clever inventor, but it is nothing of the sort. It is, in fact, say the French scientists, one of the most clever ideas of the year and there is no reason to doubt its entire practicability. If it reaches in France the measure of success which it is believed will attend it, the inventor, M. Pozzo, declares he will himself come to the United States with it, and demonstrate in New York harbor the truthfulness of his claims.—Philadelphia Times.

## Lucky Stones.

A pushing young business man who has succeeded in forming a partnership in which his experience and knowledge are put in at the same value as the other fellow's money, finds an unexpected amount of amusement thrown in with the arrangement. "That partner of mine," he says, "keeps me in a good humor, no matter how hot the weather or how dull business may be. So far as an outsider could judge of him he simply hangs about the place, kicks the office boy occasionally as an evidence of authority, puts his feet on his desk and smokes good cigars. But when I find him whittling on a piece of pine or trying to draw pictures on the back of a blotter, I know that he is evolving some scheme that is liable to keep our profits up to the safety mark."

"Jim," he said the other morning while he was making the shavings fly like a planing mill, "I made a funny sort of sale this mornin'. When Johnny an' me were fishin', he gathered up about a peck of the smooth white pebbles, some of them streaked with red. The kid forgot to take them home and left them in that bag there at the end of the cigar case. When a flashy lookin' chap comes in his mornin' to get a smoke, he asks me what the pebbles was. It just popped in my way to tell him that they were lucky stones. Not to be warrn as charms, but carried in the pocket, not to be seen or handled by any one else." He took three at 25 cents apiece, for I told him the duty was going to be increased and the price would be doubled. He's a horse race fellow, and if he happens to win today look out for a run."

"Sure enough, they came thick and fast—men, boys and women, for it doesn't take such a thing long to get noised about. I didn't quite approve, but my partner took charge of the lucky stone department and would permit no interference. He has cleared up over \$200 and the run is still on. He tells me he has a better thing than 'hat hatching'."

## Road Maps.

A new idea in road maps for cyclists and drivers consists in printing the outline of a road on a long strip of paper, which is wound on two drums in front of the rider, and may be operated by a thumb wheel on one of the drums to show the route as the driver passes.

## THE POWDER HABIT.

An Interesting Story of How a Powder Puff Kept a Lady Cool.

She boarded an Indiana avenue car and carefully selected a front seat. The heat was almost unbearable, yet she seemed cool and comfortable. Her companion, whose skin was somewhat more swarthy, looked offensively hot. She cast furtive side glances at her friend and drew mental comparisons. It was not that they were dressed differently—both wore shirt waists, light skirts and sailor hats. Finally, exasperated beyond endurance, unable to solve the mystery, she put the question frankly: "How is it that you manage to keep cool when other people look as though they were made of soft soap?"

The other, disposed to be good natured and unable to withstand so ingenuous an appeal, let her into the secret:

"Why, it's very simple," she said, "and if you promise not to tell my dearest foil I'll let you know. You see, this purse I have isn't a purse at all."

"This purse you have isn't a purse at all?" the hot girl repeated, more mystified than ever.

"See here, goosie!"—then they crowded so close together that it was hard to get a glimpse between their shoulders of a tiny case made in the form of an ordinary leather purse, lined on both sides with looking glass. In the center was an oil-silk pouch, inclosing a goodly bit of powder and a little fluffy swan's down puff with a loop of baby ribbon for a handle. A small tortoise shell comb completed the outfit.

"Now, you know," she went on, "why I always take the front seat—never anybody facing me here—then I—" The rest was done in pantomime. With the purse open at the proper angle to catch the charming reflection, she began, softly touching the puff to her forehead, nose and chin. The other girl followed the example with wonderful success. All the greasy look disappeared from her face, leaving her skin as smooth and cool looking as could be desired. With a glance of satisfaction at herself and one of profound admiration at her friend, she said, unaffectedly:

"My dear girl, thanks. You certainly are a genius." Then she sat back and wondered whether the dear girl would ever have disclosed the secret if she had not at that moment been somewhat in need of the puff herself.

Two-thirds of the women in Chicago have the powder habit, and their skins, accustomed to the refreshing puff, refuse to look respectable without it. Many are the methods resorted to to have the necessary article always about, and the multiplicity of models for "touching up" without detection prove the ingenuity of the sex. Many pocketless damsels carry powdered tampons fastened securely to the garter clasps. Recently imported pairs of silk stockings have tiny pockets in the inside of each one just large enough for a wee round mirror and a puff—though some with the pockets filled to indicate their use.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Deadly High Collars.

High collars are still in vogue, but few people realize that the wearing of them is fraught with much danger. It is essential for general health to leave the neck free. Dr. Pirtes of Cairo recently reported a case of a gentleman who was almost strangled by a high standing collar. It was a difficult matter to restore him to consciousness and life. This is not the only case of the kind. Not long ago a wealthy French gentleman was found dead in the compartment of a railroad car on the arrival of the train at Paris from Nice. The inquest and the autopsy revealed that the traveler had not met with foul play but had been strangled by a standing collar. At a point very near the Adam's apple there is a spot which it is very dangerous to compress. When this is done respiration stops suddenly and asphyxiation will ensue if the pressure is long enough. A collar which is uncomfortable when the wearer is standing will be more so when he sits down, and should he fall asleep in a sitting position it is likely to press upon the very point it will do the most harm. It is possible that unconsciousness will set in during sleep from the effect of this pressure, and the fatal termination in the case just mentioned proves the danger of wearing high collars.—Philadelphia Record.

## How to Drink Water.

The effects produced by the drinking of water vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draught, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, and certain definite effects follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping.

Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation—a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we also find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid.—The Sanitarian.

## Once a Queen of Beauty.

When the Second Empire was in the height of its glory there were many marvelously beautiful women collected at the Court of Napoleon and Eugenie, but the most beautiful of them all was that peerless creature, the Comtesse de Castiglione, who played such havoc with men's hearts, and especially with the Emperor's. All the glory and the glitter and the splendor of those days have faded. Only the stark memory of it is left, and the once lovely Comtesse is now old and ugly and disabled. She resides in a quiet street in Paris, and is without friends or relatives, and is poor and pitifully disabled. Her blinds are always drawn; if she ventures out it is always in a closed cab, and she leads the life of a recluse, living on the memories of the past. She reigned a queen for years—a queen of beauty with all men at her feet.

It is reported in advance fashion notices that the jersey will be worn more or less this autumn.

## New Game Laws.

Which Will be Strictly Enforced by the Columbia County Sportsmen's Club.

It has come to the knowledge of many sportsmen throughout the county that the game laws are being violated in many respects, especially so in regards to the shooting of squirrels. Below we print the law in full as to dates, do not run any risks in violating them.

Game birds and mammals may be killed only during the following seasons:

Elk and deer November 1 to November 30 inclusive.

Hares and rabbits November 1 to December 15 inclusive.

Woodcock October 15 to December 15 inclusive, also during month of July.

Wild ducks and geese September 1 to April 30 inclusive.

Plover July 15 to December 31 inclusive.

Rail and reed birds September 1 to November 30 inclusive.

Squirrels, wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, quail or partridges, prairie chickens, October 15 to December 15 inclusive.

English, Mongolian and Chinese Pheasants may not be killed until 1902.

The killing or catching of song and insectivorous birds is at all times prohibited.

Wild pigeons may not be killed on nesting ground nor firearms discharged within one mile thereof, and persons not citizens of this commonwealth must procure a license before taking wild pigeons.

No fawn may be killed when in its spotted coat, nor elk or deer hunted with dogs. Dogs pursuing or trailing elk or deer may be killed by any person when so seen, and the killing of elk or deer in the water when driven thereto by dogs is prohibited.

Pheasants or pinnated grouse may not be killed in the night time in any manner whatever, and the use of any artificial light, battery or other deception with intent to attract or deceive game is prohibited.

Game birds and mammals may be killed only by shooting them with a gun and the use of ferrets, traps, snares, nets, bird lime, swivel guns, deer locks, pitfalls, turkey blinds or other contrivance or device for taking game is prohibited.

Web footed wild fowl may not be shot at from a stream or sail boat.

Interfering with the nests or eggs of game birds is prohibited.

Hunting or shooting on Sunday is prohibited.

No person may kill in one day more than ten ruffed grouse or pheasants, or more than fifteen quail or Virginia partridges, or more than ten woodcock, or more than two wild turkeys, and no person may kill more than two deer in one season.

The sale of game, the hunting of game for the purpose of selling it, the purchase of game for the purpose of again selling it, and the shipping of game out of the State are prohibited.

Proof of possession of game, or the fresh skin or carcass of a game bird or mammal, or a portion thereof out of season is prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

Violation of the game laws are punished by penalties ranging from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars or one day in jail for each dollar of penalty imposed. One-half of the penalties go to the informer, in addition to which the Columbia County Sportsmen's Club will pay a reward of ten dollars for information which will lead to the conviction of any person of a violation of any of the above game laws.

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## The Slayer of Samuel Sornberger.

Timothy Hartnett, who shot Samuel Sornberger, at Williamsport one night some time ago, was given a hearing before Alderman Batzle, in that city, last week. District Attorney Edwards appeared for the commonwealth, and C. J. Reilly and Seth T. McCormick, Esqs., defended the prisoner. Several witnesses were heard, after which Hartnett was remanded to jail for trial at court. During the hearing Sornberger's father and Hartnett, who have always been good friends, wrung each other by the hand and sobbed, making a touching scene.

A neighboring country editor recently wrote a strong editorial on patronizing home industries and merchants, and one of the storekeepers of the town wrote him a letter of thanks written on a letter-head printed in Brooklyn.—Phillipsburg Ledger.

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## Trying to Organize the 10,000.

United Mine Workers Not After Anthracite Men.

A vigorous attempt is being made by the national officials of the United Mine Workers of America to organize the anthracite miners of Eastern Pennsylvania during the present general uprising in that field. National Secretary Pearce stated Friday night that every effort will be strained to push this organization. Locals have already been formed, five at McAdoo, one at Beaver Meadow, three at Kellers and one at Charleroi, and supplies were forwarded to those places Friday. It is hoped to organize the miners of Coxe Brothers and the Lehigh Valley Company.

Now that the entire region is in great disorder, the miners' officials believe that the opportunity of a lifetime is at hand, and they will grasp it, notwithstanding the depleted condition of the treasury as a result of the soft coal strike just settled. Mr. Pearce is confident that 10,000 hard coal miners will thus be brought in.

MAY BRING OUT 20,000 OTHERS.

The present condition among the miners of the Wyoming region is one of unrest, and inflammatory utterances may make trouble. There are 20,000 miners and laborers in the Wilkes-Barre and adjacent workings, and a strike among them would be more serious than that at Hazleton.

About 100 driver boys struck at the shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The difficulty was about the purchase of whips, and the superintendent held a conference with a committee and adjusted the difficulty.

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## Tenth Annual Reunion.

C. P. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, Elected President by Old Soldiers.

The 132d regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, held its tenth annual reunion at Wilkes-Barre on Friday. There was a large attendance of members.

President Thomas Barriman, of Scranton, presided at the afternoon session. Prayer was offered by H. B. Fortner, of Beach Haven, Penna. The roll was then called by the secretary. The report of officers and committees was next in order. The report of the committee on monuments on the battlefield of Antietam reported progress. After the transaction of much routine business the following officers were elected:

President, C. P. Sloan, Bloomsburg; first vice president, H. T. John, Mt. Carmel; second vice president, M. F. Lichtner, Philadelphia; secretary, D. J. Neuman, Scranton; treasurer, A. C. Wintermuth, Mauch Chunk; chaplain, Rev. H. B. Fortner, Beach Haven.

It was agreed to hold the next reunion at Antietam and the 200 members of the regiment who are scattered through the west will be urged to attend.

CATARRH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Nothing too simple, nothing too hard for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to give relief in an instant. Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for 20 years constant coughing, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles all these symptoms of Catarrh left me. It is a great remedy."—2.

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