

THE DAINTY LICHEE.

It is the Most Delicious Fruit That Grows in China.

Chinese Oranges and Peaches, However, Are Inferior to Our Own—The Missionary Who Bought Sheep's Tails.

(Special Haugba (China) Letter.) OF COURSE we have oranges in South China, plenty and cheap. Not Florida varieties, but little loose-jacket ones that can be eaten without staining your kid gloves, if you do not want to remove them, and without the use of knife or spoon. There are other varieties, not so good and much more trouble to eat. They ripen in mid-winter, and are the popular fruit during the great national holidays at the Chinese New Year, which corresponds to about February.

It is necessary to offer oranges to each guest who calls on any day from the first to the fifth of the first month at least, and many extend the courtesy to the fifteenth day. The guest must refuse and the host insist, until finally they compromise by the guest taking two—never less and seldom more.

Of the temperate zone fruits, apples have not yet been successfully cultivated except in the mountains of North Fuhkien. Peaches are abundant and of fair quality; plums are plentiful and like good seedlings in America. Grapes are very ordinary.

The most disappointing is the pear. It is yellow and delicious looking. The newly-arrived uninitiated American sees the luscious fruit on the street, and thinks of the fine old Bartlett trees in his grandfather's (or some other boy's grandfather's) orchard, and fixes his mouth for a treat like that of his boyhood days. He pays the dealer several prices for half a dozen, and bites into the largest and ripest. Alas! they are apples of Sodom. It would not be so

sized cherry, and it looks much like a large blackberry. It has one seed like a plum. It grows on a tree. It is one of the cheapest of Chinese fruits. Yet foreigners generally are fond of it.

There is an ancient chestnut that is passed on from generation to generation in the Foochow foreign community, of a missionary in the early days, who was struggling with the mysteries and difficulties of this barbarous language of tones, who instructed his cook to buy a pound of arbutus fruit for dinner. The cook did not return before noon and the missionary got a cold lunch for himself; his feelings toward the absent servant were warm enough, though, to boil coffee. Toward nightfall the delinquent appeared with a dejected countenance, and a small basket with several fresh sheep's tails in it. He said he had been to every butcher shop in the city and these were all the sheep's tails he could buy. He had cornered the market and his master at the same time. It was only a mistake of the tone in giving the order.

But when we think of Chinese fruits there is one that stands out supreme. Every foreigner pronounces it delicious. It is the lichee.

It grows upon a tree resembling the apple-tree. In size and shape and color when ripe it is like the largest-sized strawberry. The skin is rough and brittle. It has one seed, which when grafted is very small. The meat is white, and tastes—well you will have to taste it for yourself. It is unlike anything in America that I know of.

Henry Ward Beecher is quoted as saying: "God might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but he never did."

Mr. Beecher never ate fresh lichees. They are dried and shipped all over China, and are used on all the steamers of the east, and are found even in New York. But the dried article gives no idea whatever of the deliciousness of the fresh fruit.

An enterprising storekeeper of Canton has been canning it recently, and

GAIL & AX NAVY Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. The ORIGINAL and MOST SMOKED long cut tobacco in all the United States, manufactured with the express purpose of blending the two qualities, that of a good smoke and a good chew. It is made of ripe, sweetened "Burley," the only tobacco from which a perfect combination of smoking and chewing tobacco can be made. Gail & Ax Navy is known by the distinctive character of its blue wrapper (which has many imitators), it being to-day identically the same as forty years ago, and it now stands for the quality that it did then. You get the very best, and take no chances, when you buy Gail & Ax Navy. Baltimore, 1859. G. W. GAIL & AX.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Coal Being Taken from the Susquehanna River in Large Quantities.

The bed of the Susquehanna River in and about Harrisburg is being worked for coal with great success. An idea of the amount that is being taken from the water can be had by the following excerpt from the Harrisburg Patriot:

"Two hundred and fifty tons of coal are being taken from the bed of the river daily.

The industry has increased since the floods and gorges of last winter which brought thousands of tons down the river. Immense beds are now located in most every part of the stream where there is not a swift current.

Charles Eckinger, one of the largest dredging operators on the river, stated to a Patriot representative that he lifts on an average about seventy-five tons of river coal per day. He says that at present he is working his pumps at the northern end of Independence island, where there is an immense deposit of sand and coal. Many thousands of tons of coal being in the bed which ranges in depths from six inches to four feet.

The whole of the upper end of the island is also covered with many tons of coal which is dry and mixed with sand. The dredges are unable to reach it. The increase of the coal, Mr. Eckinger says, is due to the ice gorges and floods of the past winter. That there were large quantities of coal in the river last year but not nearly to the extent of those of this year. He further said that they occasionally strike deposits of coal which approach closely the size of pea coal but that to sell it as such the pebbles which invariably lay with the large coal would have to be cleaned out and the demand for the coal does not allow him to spend the time that this would require.

The price of the river coal at present is \$1.15 and will probably raise if the strike in the anthracite region continues, as the demand for this grade of coal cannot be supplied at this time.

Lost Both Legs.

John Lavelle, of Centralia, met with a serious accident at the Baldwin shops in Philadelphia. Mr. Lavelle had started to work his first shift at the Baldwin shops and had only been employed one half hour, when in assisting to hoist a six ton boiler, the chain broke, hitting and throwing him in the way of the huge boiler, which rolled over and crushed his legs. He was immediately removed to the hospital where his mangled limbs were amputated. His condition is very critical and it is thought that he cannot recover. Mr. Lavelle was one of the striking miners and had gone to Philadelphia to procure employment. He is a married man with a family of six children and is a member of the Borough Council of Centralia from the Second ward.

How Cheap Baking Powder is Made.

The Health Department of New York has seized a quantity of so-called cheap baking powder, which it found in that city. Attention was attracted to it by the low price at which it was being sold in the department stores. Samples were taken and the chemist of the Health Department reported the stuff to be "an alum powder," which analysis showed to be composed chiefly of alum and pulverized rock.

The powder was declared to be dangerous to health, and several thousand pounds were carted to the oil dock and destroyed.

It is unsafe to experiment with these so-called "cheap" articles of food. They are sure to be made from alum, rock, or other injurious matter. In baking powders, the high class, cream of tartar brands are the most economical, because they go farther in use and are healthful beyond question.

Thieves Shear Sheep.

A new style of thieving has been established in Nittany valley, says the Bellefonte Republican, which is creating considerable loss to the farmers, and is resulting profitably to the men engaged in the business. The farmers' barns are visited at night by some person or persons who as yet are unknown, who shear the wool from the backs of the sheep and carry the fleeces away with them. Thus far nine sheep belonging to different farmers have been sheared.

A Valuable Publication.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 1902 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1902 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

CLIFF-DWELLERS' TOWER.

Interesting Relic of the Strange People That Was Built on a Mountain Point.

Nothing in this country so fascinates the explorer and archaeologist as the ruins of the cliff dwellers in New Mexico. Many of these remarkable ruins are situated in the vast Mancos canyon, within a day's ride of Durango, Col., on the Rio Grande Southern railway, says the New York Herald.

Perched 700 feet above the valley, on a ledge of the mountain, stands a two-story house, made of finely cut sandstone, each block about 14 by 6 inches, accurately fitted and set in mortar, now harder than the stone itself. The floor is the ledge of the rock and the roof the overhanging cliff. There are three rooms on the ground floor, each one six by nine feet, with partition walls of faced stone. Traces of a floor which once separated the upper from the lower story still remain. Each of the stories is six feet in height, and all the rooms are plastered and painted a dull brick red, with a white band along the floor.

Near this house, on a lofty hill, rising 500 feet above the valley, stands the ruined fortified watch tower, which plainly demonstrates that the strange people who in ages remote built these houses were prepared to resist assault. Traditions are few concerning this lost race and history throws no light on the subject.

After The Milkmen.

Parties who claim to know, state that a pure food inspector dropped quietly into Sunbury, recently and bright and early one morning held up several milkmen in the lower end of the town starting on their regular morning trips, and secured samples of their milk to be analyzed to see if any formaldehyde is being used.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Monday the thirtieth day of June, 1902, by J. L. Horman, William B. Cogger, W. D. Beckley, and H. A. McKillip under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "The Horman-Cogger Co." the character and object whereof is the manufacture of iron and steel, or both, or of any other metal, or of any article of commerce from metal or wood, or both, and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

H. A. McKillip Solicitors. W. D. Beckley

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Friday June 6th, 1902, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by William H. Rhawn, Jesse K. Sharpless, Reuben J. Shuman, George B. Rhawn and Charles E. Randall for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the "Catawissa Car and Foundry Company," the character and object whereof is the manufacture of cars of all kinds, car wheels and any article of commerce from wood or iron or both, and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

W. H. RHAWN Solicitor. 5-15-02.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Louis Ann Young, late of Orange township, Cal. Co. Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Louis Ann Young, late of Orange township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

CLINTON HERRING, Administrator. B. F. CADMAN, Attorney.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Eli Jones, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Jones, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mrs. Lavina Jones, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

MRS. LAVINA JONES, Executrix, Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-8-02.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harriet Root, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Harriet Root, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

GEORGE C. ROAN, Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-8-02.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. Est's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office, in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wirt's Building, 2nd Base, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JOHN G. FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House
A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wirt Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

- H. R. STEES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Ent Bldg., BLOOMSBURG, PA.
H. A. McKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building, 2d Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.
IKELER & IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office back of Farmers' National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wirt's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts CATAWISSA, PA.
CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.
H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office:—Wirt building, over Alexander Bros. 11-16-99
EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddicoat building, Locust avenue
J. S. JOHN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office and residence, 310 Market St BLOOMSBURG, PA 3-70-14
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 418 N. 10th St. 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA
J. J. BROWN, M. D. THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours:—10 Telephone.
DR. M. J. HFS, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Crown and bridge work SPECIALTY. Corner Main and Centre Streets BLOOMSBURG, PA Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.
DR. W. H. HUNTER, SURGEON DENTIST Office Barton's Building, Main Street BLOOMSBURG, PA All styles of work done in a superior manner and all work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of artificial teeth are inserted. To be open all hours during the year.
C. WATSON MCKEON, FIRE INSURANCE (Successor to B. F. HARMAN) Represents twelve of the strongest fire companies in the world, among which are: Franklin of Phila., \$400,000; N. Y. & N. J., \$500,000; Penn'a. Phila., \$500,000; Queen of N. Y., \$500,000; Westchester, N. Y., \$500,000; N. America, Phila., \$500,000. Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor. Losses promptly adjusted.
M. P. LUTZ & SONS, (SUCCESSORS TO FRESBACH & SONS) INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS N. W. Corner Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Represent Seventeen as good companies as there are in the World. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.
SADE T. VANNATTA, (Successor to C. F. Knapp) GENERAL INSURANCE Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, PA. Oct. 31, 1901.
CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street, Large and convenient sample rooms, hot rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best liquors. First-class livery attached.
EXCHANGE HOTEL, G. SNYDER, Proprietor, (Opposite the Court House) BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, hot rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

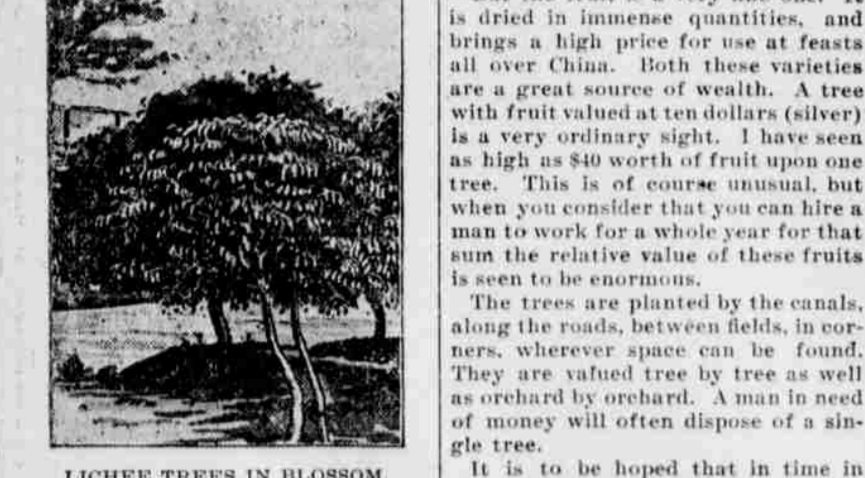


BI-BO, OR LOQUAT, TREES WITH RIPE FRUIT.

had if he had not been expecting so much and recollecting so much. It is wet saw-dust. One bite is sufficient. These home fruits have been successfully introduced into North China by the late Dr. Nevius, of the Shantung province, and have widely spread. The Shantung pears are shipped to other provinces, and are much prized by the Chinese. The experiment is now being tried in Hinghua with fair prospects of success.

But South China has fruits of its own that are well worthy of attention, especially now that American territory in this latitude has so greatly expanded of late.

They begin with the bi-bo (pronounced bewav), -known in western lands as the Loquat, which ripens the last of March and runs on into May. It is about the size and shape of an egg-plum, or smaller, bright



LICHEE TREES IN BLOSSOM.

yellow in color, with smooth dark brown seeds, and a skin that peels off like that of a scalded tomato. It is tart and very juicy. Foreigners almost invariably like it, and coming so early in the season is greatly in its favor as a popular fruit. It sells in the native market at from two to four dollars (silver) per bushel. When you consider that unskilled labor can be had in the same market for ten cents a day, it is plain that only well-to-do or rich people can afford to eat it in quantities. It makes a very excellent jam, and cans well. It grows from the seed and does not need to be grafted. By choosing the seed of the largest and finest variety and planting it in Florida or the West Indies or in southern California, I see no reason why this fine fruit should not flourish in the western hemisphere, and become very popular in the market and profitable to the grower.

The Arbutus comes next in the season. The best are as large as a large-

ized cherry, and it looks much like a large blackberry. It has one seed like a plum. It grows on a tree. It is one of the cheapest of Chinese fruits. Yet foreigners generally are fond of it. There is an ancient chestnut that is passed on from generation to generation in the Foochow foreign community, of a missionary in the early days, who was struggling with the mysteries and difficulties of this barbarous language of tones, who instructed his cook to buy a pound of arbutus fruit for dinner. The cook did not return before noon and the missionary got a cold lunch for himself; his feelings toward the absent servant were warm enough, though, to boil coffee. Toward nightfall the delinquent appeared with a dejected countenance, and a small basket with several fresh sheep's tails in it. He said he had been to every butcher shop in the city and these were all the sheep's tails he could buy. He had cornered the market and his master at the same time. It was only a mistake of the tone in giving the order. But when we think of Chinese fruits there is one that stands out supreme. Every foreigner pronounces it delicious. It is the lichee. It grows upon a tree resembling the apple-tree. In size and shape and color when ripe it is like the largest-sized strawberry. The skin is rough and brittle. It has one seed, which when grafted is very small. The meat is white, and tastes—well you will have to taste it for yourself. It is unlike anything in America that I know of. Henry Ward Beecher is quoted as saying: "God might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but he never did." Mr. Beecher never ate fresh lichees. They are dried and shipped all over China, and are used on all the steamers of the east, and are found even in New York. But the dried article gives no idea whatever of the deliciousness of the fresh fruit. An enterprising storekeeper of Canton has been canning it recently, and

It is to be hoped that in time in American markets these fine fruits of the semi-tropics will become as common as bananas or oranges are to-day. WILLIAM N. BREWSTER.

Some Peculiar Languages. The aborigines of the Malabar islands employ a perfect whistling language, by means of which they can communicate with each other over long distances. A stranger wandering over the islands is frequently surprised to hear from a hilltop the sound of loud whistling, which is quickly repeated on the next hill, and so is carried from summit to summit, until it dies away in the distance. But perhaps the most curious means of communication in the world is the drum language of the Congo tribe. These queer people can talk to each other with large drums made of bamboo hoops, over which the skin of some animal is stretched. The drum, however, is used only on important occasions. America's First Fire Engine. The first fire engine used in America was sent from England in 1731.