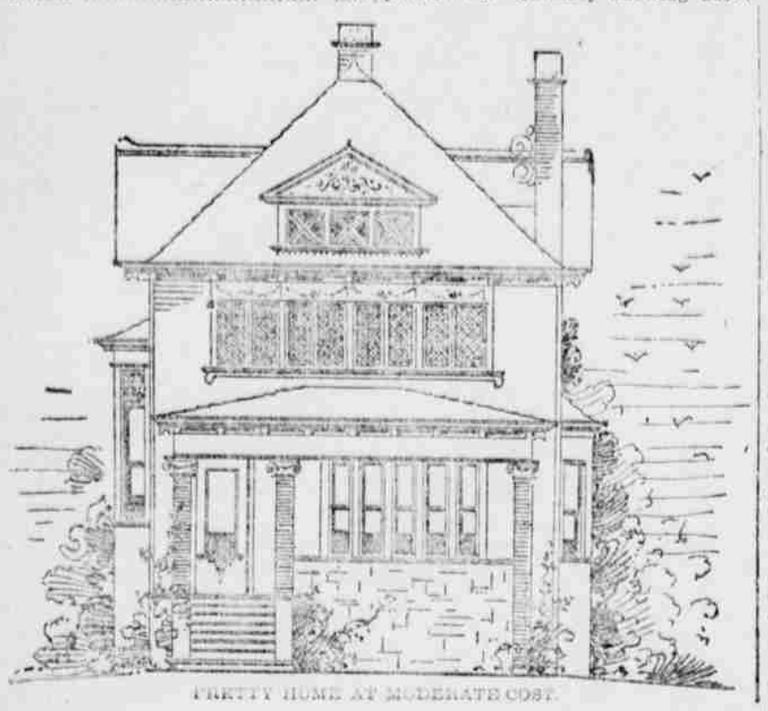
Art in Architecture

Designed and Written Especially for this Paper

THIS eight-room house will cost $2,800 upon a stone foundation. The size of rooms are as follows:

Living room	16x17
Dining room	12x16
Kitchen	9-6x12
Chamber	12x12
Chamber	10x13
Chamber	13x15
Chamber	7x10



THIRTY HOME AT MODERATE COST.

Alcove	6x 6
Entry	3x 6
Pantry	6x 6
Pantry	3x 6
Bathroom	6x 8
Porch	6x 7
Veranda	7x18

The living room has an eight-foot mantel, beamed ceiling, a quaint stairway leading to second floor, and a square bay with seven windows. The dining-room has a bay window and a window seat, china case and a porch at rear.

The finish throughout is of Georgia pine. Plastering two-coat work. Hardwood floor for first floor and pine for second floor.

Height for first floor, 9½ feet, second floor, nine feet; basement, seven feet.

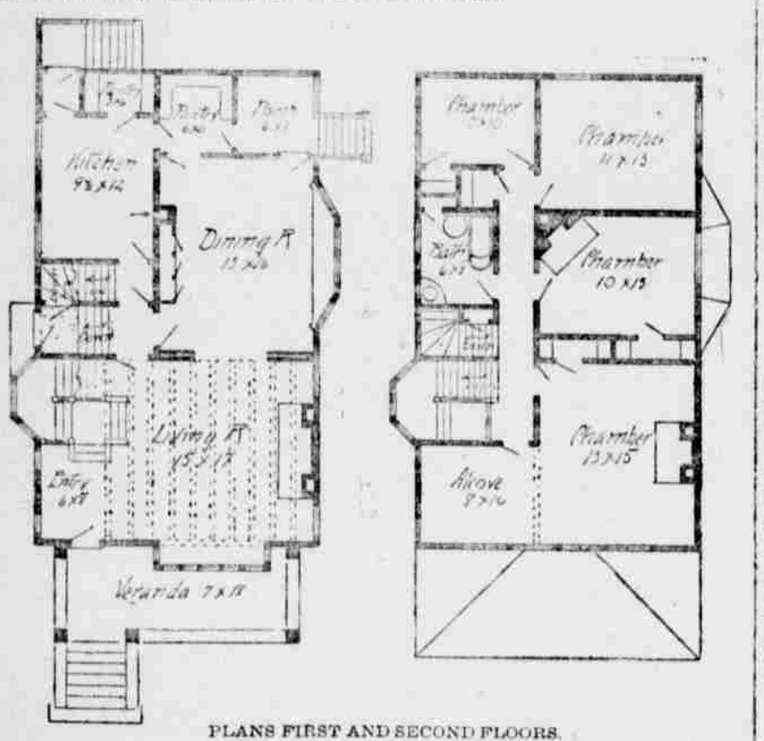
The studdings are	2x 4—16 centers.
Joist	2x10—16 centers
Rafters	2x 4—20 centers.
Wall plates	2x6— double.

Exterior walls are sheathed with fence flooring and have a layer of felt paper between the finishing four-inch O. G. siding and the sheathing.

All glass throughout is American double thick. Hardware is of a neat design, properly fitted into place. Carving shown is of composition planted on. Chimney showing above the roof is faced with red press brick.

Exterior of house is painted three coats of best lead and oil, finishing coat to be of white. All roof shingles are of a bright red, dipped in creosote stain for the color. All valleys and hips are flashed with tin. Plumbing is of the up to date kind.

Mantels are of hardwood and of an artistic kind.



PLANS FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

There is a rear stairway, and a stairway that leads to the basement from the side entry.

The front veranda is a pleasant feature, and is built up with stone, having brick piers for roof support, capped with ornamental caps.

All closets have shelves.

Coal room, furnace room and laundry rooms are in the basement.

The basement has a cement floor.

All work is executed in a workmanlike manner. GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

THRIVE ON PETROLEUM.

Jersey Mosquitoes Are Growing Fat on the Liquid That Was to Exterminate Them.

People living on the meadow of Jersey and Long Island have been marveling this year over the tremendous size and the sleekness and well fed appearance of the mosquitoes. The secret may now be said to be out. It's the oil. The mosquitoes have grown to like the old. They are waxing sinewy, sleek and songful on the oil that the scientists have, at great expense, been flooding the mosquito infested ponds with since the beginning of spring.

Mr. William C. Whitney has spent something like $40,000 in oiling up the ponds down his way on Long Island, with the result that the Westbury mosquitoes this year look like humming birds, and are as sanguinary and confident as bolo hurling Moros. Old time residents down on the mosquito breeding Jersey marsh lands and rivers declare that the mosquitoes are such an adaptable lot that they've already discovered a method of distilling the poisonous elements from the oil and rejecting them, leaving only the wholesome, fattening elements wherewith to regale themselves and take on flesh. They go farther than this, these mosquito wise Jerseyites, and declare that some of the oil fed mosquitoes pump the poisonous ingredients that they have collected from the oil, in addition to their own infection venom, into the persons of their human victims. All of which is more or less cheerful.

Literally hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in New Jersey and on Long Island in these efforts to "exterminate" the mosquitoes by the use of petroleum. The huge, oil fed mosquitoes are even invading Manhattan island this year as they never did before. It requires only a good, stiff breeze from the Jersey side, to waft billions of them over the Hudson to New York, and people living within half a mile of the Hudson water front in New York, especially up Riverside driveway, where the North river is comparatively narrow, are investing in mosquito screens this year as they never did before. It looks as if the mosquito exterminating enthusiasts will have to eventually fall back upon that old scheme of putting salt upon the mosquitoes tails.

Unique Submarine Boat.

The new boat of M. Turc, of the French navy, designed to pass through the waves without roll or pitch, is described as a combination of submarine and high platform. The submarine is 300 feet long, 75 feet wide and 20 feet deep, and is to contain boilers, engine and steering gear, which will be submerged to a depth of 12 feet. From the submarine will rise vertically two floaters, 65 feet apart, each 200 feet long and 10 feet wide.

House Fly Lives Ten Days.

The house fly, with a total life of about ten days, develops in these periods: Egg from laying to hatching, one-third of a day; hatching of larva to first molt, one day; second molt to pupation, three days; pupation to issuing of the adult, five days.

ABOUT PATENT LEATHER.

Many of the Processes of its Manufacture Are Guarded Very Carefully from the Public.

Patent leather has become a feature in the leather world, and its making has assumed considerable proportions hereabouts. Peabody is probably the largest patent leather manufacturing place in the country, though Newark, N. J., and vicinity probably make more real and imitation patent leather.

All manufacturers have their own tanning processes, much like those of the calfskin tanner, though some patent leather is given a bark tanning. Horse hide and colt skins are the chief leathers made up with a patent finish, and the process of producing the glossy surface is most interesting.

The patent or enamel finish is really painted and baked on, as the bicycle manufacturer paints and bakes enamel onto a frame. Tanners are very particular about keeping their processes a secret, and nobody but workmen are ever allowed into the finishing rooms. Painters are especially kept far from the work rooms. It is said that the workmen have to drink much beer on account of the chemicals with which they work, and the heat of the baking ovens.

The hide or skin having been stretched and dried as much as possible, is first given a coating of a mixture of linseed oil, litharge, white lead or similar materials, boiled together until they make a pasty mixture. This is daubed on the surface with a steel tool, and well rubbed in so that the pores of the leather will be filled up. Then the leather is put into the oven, its surface being exposed to steam pipes at a temperature of about 160 degrees. It takes about half a day for this finish to set.

Next the surface is rubbed down with pumice stone, and then it is covered with linseed oil and ivory black, about six layers being applied, each layer being dried and rubbed down. Finally a varnish is applied, and then the surface is rubbed down and finished off as nicely as a painter finishes a fine carriage.

The final gloss is brought out by exposure to the sun. It is a peculiar fact that Old Sol brings out a better finish than can any artificial drying or baking process. Manufacturers of high-grade patent leather test every skin before shipping it. The test is made by folding the hide or skin at any point seized at random into a double V. This V is hammered with a mallet. If the finish cracks, the skin is rejected, and if it does not crack, the leather is sent to the shoe manufacturer. A patent finish is on a smooth surface and an enamel on a boarded. Japan or lacquer leather is the same as patent. A "boarded" surface is a surface whose grain is raised by roughing it up with a piece of board.—Newport News.

MOTOR VERSUS CARRIAGE.

Scientific Argument in Favor of Automobile Supported by Authentic Diagram.

Persons disposed to call in question the easy-riding qualities of automobiles have their opinions disputed by the following from Automobil-Welt, as translated for Popular Mechanics:

"There is the motor in the front of the machine, with its easy, elastic vibrations. The vehicle itself swings with it, but so softly that you don't notice it unless it stands still. When going, these vibrations actually reduce the shocks from a rough road, which, with a horse-drawn wagon, hit the body suddenly and harshly, throwing it from one side to another, hard and rude, even if the wagon has good springs. The motor vehicle has not only good springs, but

SPEAKS LOUDER THAN WORDS.
(Relative Ease of Travel in a Carriage and Automobile.)

also a lower center of gravity, besides pneumatic tires, by all of which the shocks are much softened. And what still remains of irregular jolting is bridged over and smoothed out by the soft, undulating and uniform vibrations of the motor. You can imagine that you are sitting in a boat gliding over a rippling, slightly moved surface."

The relative ease of travel in a carriage and automobile, as set forth by the writer, is shown in the accompanying diagrams, of which the upper indicates the jolting motion of the carriage and the lower the relatively smooth motion of the automobile.

Fatigue of the Muscles.

A scientific investigation of muscular fatigue has been begun by M. A. M. Bloch. From questions sent to persons of many occupations he finds that it is not the most used muscles that are most subject to fatigue, but those that are kept under tension, although doing no work. The back, loins and neck need more exercise to strengthen them, the arms and legs less. The baker becomes first tired in the legs, the wood sawyer in the calves of the legs or the loins, the road digger in the legs, the blacksmith in the back and loins, the young soldier in the back of the neck, the horseman in the thigh, the artillerymen in the neck and loins, the immature violinist in the neck, the practiced violinist in the left hand, the expert fencer in the right shoulder, the oarsman in the calves and insteps.

Colors from Petroleum.

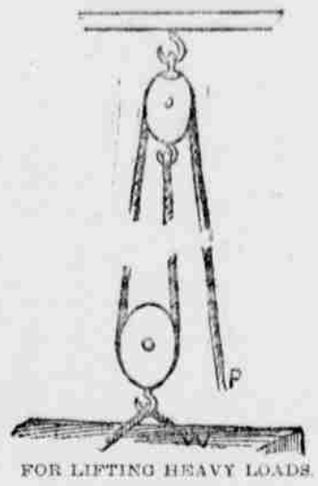
Aniline colors, similar to those from coal tar, are now made in a Russian factory from petroleum. They are free from a troublesome constituent of the coaltar dyes, and do not turn green with age. The factory is producing annually about 60,000 pounds of these dyestuffs, which are mostly used for coloring cotton goods.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.

Convenient Apparatus for Lifting Heavy Loads with Comparatively Small Power.

Familiar as many people are with a block and tackle, it is not everyone who understands the principle on which that apparatus works, or why any advantage can be derived from its use. Hence, a short explanation is permissible, says the New York Tribune.

It may be explained, to begin with, that the chief benefit comes from a multiplication of pulleys. If only one pulley be used, there may be some increase of convenience, but nothing is gained in power. Suppose, for instance, that from a point above and outside an open window be secured a single pulley, over which a rope is run, so that both ends touch the ground. Let a heavy object be attached to one, and let a man pull down on the other. If the object weighs more than the man, he cannot start it. If it weighs less, he can. For every one foot of descent at his end, the attached burden will ascend exactly the same distance. The lifting force exerted on it is equal to the pulling force at the other end; that is, theoretically. This may be a handier way to manage the load than if the man was up in the window and tried to raise the same load by a rope running



FOR LIFTING HEAVY LOADS.

straight downward to the latter. But, after all, there is no gain in power.

Now imagine a different arrangement—that shown in the diagram. Suppose there are two pulleys, one above and one below. Let the weight (W) be attached, not to the end of the rope, but to the block containing the lower pulley. Let one end of the rope be secured to the lower end of the upper block, and put the other end (P) in the man's hands. With these two pulleys he can raise nearly twice his own weight. To lift the load one foot he must pull two feet of rope, and he must work twice as long as before. In all mechanical devices of this sort, what is gained in power must be compensated by extra time and distance.

For the sake of simplicity, the drawing shows only a single pair of pulleys, one in each block. It often happens that there are two or three pairs, two or three pulleys in each block, but only one rope being used. Such an arrangement gives much more power. A single pair doubles (or nearly doubles) the power, two pairs will quadruple it, and three pairs will multiply it sixfold, or nearly so. With four pulleys, two in each block, the man must pull down four feet of rope to raise the weight one foot; and with six pulleys, three in each block, he must pull down six feet to lift it the same distance.

Allowance must be made for the friction of the pulleys in their bearings in the blocks. No matter how good the construction there must be some loss of power from that cause. Possibly this item may be small, say, not over one-tenth or one-twentieth of the power expended. Still, it must not be overlooked.

The foregoing principles apply equally, whether the power applied at P be derived from a man, horse or a steam engine. The advantage comes from a multiplication of pulleys, and what is gained in one way is lost in another. For loading and unloading steamers the block and tackle has the added convenience that it may be suspended from the end of a moveable boom, which may be swung first in one direction and then in the other. Thus lateral as well as vertical transportation is made possible. This other convenience, however, results from the boom, or derrick, not from the block and tackle.

CAN PLANTS REASON?

Prof. Shaler Thinks They Have Some Intelligence and Gives Reasons for His Opinion.

That plants have intelligence is maintained in a thesis by Prof. Shaler, of Harvard university. After discussing the automata, he says: "We may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is normally unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always them." In summing up the professor uses the following sentences: "Looking toward the organic world in the manner above suggested, seeing that an unprejudiced view of life affords no warrant for the motion that automata anywhere exist, tracing as we may down to the lowest grade of the animal series what is fair evidence to actions which we have to believe to be guided by some form of intelligence, seeing that there is reason to conclude that plants are derived from the same primitive stock as animals, we are in no condition to say that intelligence cannot exist among them. In fact, all that we can discern supports the view that throughout the organic realm the intelligence that finds its fullest expression in man is everywhere at work."

Great Loss by Friction.

The loss by friction on the world's railways is enormous in the aggregate. Dr. Haarman, a German, estimates that it reaches 247,000 tons of steel in a year.

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock

Did He Marry Jay Gould?

Rev. George Leighton, of Tunkhannock died last week, aged thirty-three. Some years ago, when the estate of Jay Gould was being attacked by a woman who claimed to have been married secretly to the financier in his younger days, Rev. Leighton was brought into prominence as the clergyman who was said to have tied the knot. Leighton, himself an old man, said that he remembered marrying a couple that answered the description of Gould and the woman at Rouse's Point N. Y., but he had no record of the marriage, and as his memory was failing he refused to swear that it was Jay Gould, and the case fell through.

The mother who would be horrified at the thought of letting her daughter wander away to a strange country without guide or counsel, yet permits her to enter that unknown land of womanhood without counsel or caution. Then, in utter ignorance, the maiden must meet physical problems whose solution will affect her whole future life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been well named a "God-send to women." It corrects irregularities and imparts such vigorous vitality to the delicate womanly organs, as fits them for their important functions. Many a nervous, hysterical, peevish girl has been changed to a happy young woman after the use of "Favorite Prescription" has established the sound health of the organs peculiarly feminine.

Every woman should own a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. The same book of 1008 pages in substantial cloth for 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Ze" MAKES STRENGTH.

In these days when the children take violent exercise and parents are more active than ever, people look more to the food they eat. By scientific process the new cereal "Ze" containing all the nourishment of pure selected grain has been so prepared as to make a perfect food, cooked and ready to eat. "Ze" makes strength and prepares the body and brain for active duties. Everybody likes "Ze". Try "Ze". At grocers everywhere.
2-12 1y

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	RETAIL PRICES.
Butter, per pound	$ 24
Eggs, per dozen	22
Lard, per pound	15
Ham, per pound	15 to 16
Beef (quarter), per pound	6 to 8
Wheat, per bushel	1 00
Oats, do	40
Rye, do	60
Flour per bbl.	4.00 to 4 40
Hay, per ton	18 00
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Turnips, do	40
Tallow, per pound	06
Shoulder, do	12½
Bacon, do	18
Vinegar, per qt	05
Dried apples, per pound	05
Cow hides, do	3½
Steer do do	05
Calf skin	80
Sheep pelts	75
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Corn meal, cwt	2 20
Bran, cwt	1 30
Chop, cwt	1 50
Middlings, cwt	1 40
Chickens, spring, per pound	12½
do do old	12
Turkeys do	18
Geese, do	11
Ducks, do	14
COAL.	
Number 6, delivered	4 20
do 4 and 5 delivered	5 55
do 6, at yard	
do 4 and 5, at yard	

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Sept. 22, 1903. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised Sept. 10, 1903".

Miss Violet Hampton, Mr. V. Y. Schooley, Mrs. Anna Stewart (2), Miss Desna Weiser.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.