

THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN

Territory Valuable for Its Oil, Coal and Fisheries

A RUSSIAN PRISON HOLD

Salmon Yields \$15,000,000 Annually Sea Coast 250 Miles Long and Mountains 5,000 Feet High—Country Cold and Uninhabitable—Many Fur Bearing Animals.

As big as Belgium and Holland put together, very nearly as big as Ireland, and fully twice as big as Greece, Sakhalin is a long, narrow island, nowhere wider than the State of Massachusetts is long, and at certain points not wider than Nantucket, says the Boston Evening Transcript. But this ribbonlike island lying northwest of Japan, stretches along the coast of Siberia (from which a narrow sea separates it) for a distance of 670 miles. Sakhalin has a river 250 miles long and mountains 5,000 feet high. It's by no means a vast pocket country.

Only here and there is the soil at all fertile, and even then you must content yourself with raising market truck and expect to get malaria while weeding your garden. Such at least has been the experience of Russian colonialists who have tried to grow a living from the soil. Moreover, the country looks every whit as inhospitable as experiment has proved it to be. If it had no other claim to importance its dense forests would be enough to make it worth owning. Practically untouched, they stretch from one end of Sakhalin to the other.

Besides, there is coal—not easily mined, but abundant. At Duetz the toughest criminals have worked hauled to their barrows, and each year they spent in the mines has counted as a year and a half toward lessening their discharge. Sakhalin has long supplied ships with fuel.

According to C. S. Patonoff the oil regions of Sakhalin are richer than those of America. Subterranean lakes—some of them with an area of 4,000 square feet—lie so close to the surface that natural gushers can be easily established. The oil regions and themselves readily to exploitation, for the east coast is only from twenty to twenty-five miles away, and there nature has provided harbors that boats drawing twenty feet of water can safely enter. For four months of the year, to be sure, those harbors are ice-locked, but the ice can be broken by specially constructed icebreakers known as "ledokol."

Meanwhile another sort of game bounds—in the north a fine menagerie at large, composed of bear, fox, sable, antelope and reindeer; to the south an occasional tiger; on the coast a remunerative profession of seal, sea lions and dolphins, not to mention a species of plebeian whale little prized by blubber hunters.

But the chief source of wealth in the Sakhalin of to-day is the fisheries. The rivers teem with salmon, the waters along the coast with herring. In a single year Sakhalin yielded \$1,500,000 worth of fish, and this in spite of the most discouraging conditions. The Russians couldn't give the Japs a free hand, or would they themselves develop the full possibilities of the fisheries. It is long as the island remained a sort of Siberian backyard, into which sleds were constantly to be thrown, and was bad policy to encourage fleets of fishing boats to come prowling along the shore. The boats might thin out the population. Every year Sakhalin sends a million dollars' worth of fish fertilizer to the Japanese rice fields. This fertilizer, rice sowing, is so indispensable to rice growing that when the war cut off the Japanese fishermen from the Sakhalin coasts two Japanese towns, Iwakado and Otaru, petitioned the Mikado to send troops to seize the island.

The director general of prisons asked permission to organize an army of Japanese jailbirds for service in Sakhalin. Such overtures as these met with governmental disfavor, but the seizure of Sakhalin by trained troops was undertaken as soon as practicable. Nor did Japan fail to perceive that a Sakhalin in the grip of a foreign Power would constitute a standing menace to Japanese agriculture. It was the case of Korea over again, only with herring substituted for grain as the vital point.

Where We Get Our Salt.

Salt is so common an article that one is astonished when he realizes the amount of it produced in the United States during the year 1904. The number of barrels was 22,630,902, valued at \$6,021,222. In spite of this enormous output, coming mostly from New York and Michigan, the United States imported salt to the value of over half a million dollars and exported 25,698,577 pounds, valued at \$79,066. The deposits of salt in the United States are not numerous, those in New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Louisiana being the only ones which are worked commercially.—Boston Herald.

A Vegetarian Danger.

In some respects vegetarians suffer more than meat eaters from uric acid poisoning, seeing that beans, peas, lentils and peanuts contain twice as much of the poison as meat. The natives of India suffer greatly from uric acid diseases, owing to the quantity of dahl (lentils) they eat. Other natives who avoid dahl are almost entirely free.—London Mail.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

Foodstuffs Advanced Greatly in the Last Ten Years.

Germany is no longer the paradise of American and English families with incomes just large enough to starve on genteelly at home, says the New York Sun. Ten years have brought great changes in the standards of life in Germany, not only in Berlin but in the smaller cities. Roughly speaking, the cost of living has increased by a third to a half.

In the matter of rent and servants' wages Berlin is still better than New York. Comparatively few families in Berlin boast the luxury of an entire house—even fewer, perhaps, than in New York. The rest live in wohnungen, or flats, like their American compatriots. The yearly rent for an apartment of four rooms in a desirable locality in Berlin varies from \$375 to \$400. Ten years ago the prices in Berlin were a fourth less.

There are complaints in Germany of the degeneration of domestic servants, but at least a fair knowledge of cookery is a general possession, and in the second place, strict oversight on the part of the police prevents absolute disregard of the sacredness of contracts. The minimum monthly pay for domestic service is \$5. Even this is an increase of at least \$2 within the last decennium.

Turning to the cost of foodstuffs, the outlook is less encouraging. Almost without exception, articles of daily consumption have increased in price from a third to a half in ten years. As an example, mutton, which previously cost 12 1/2 cents a pound, now costs 25 cents. Butter has risen from 20 to 33 cents a pound, and eggs from 15 to 22 cents a dozen. This increase has been partly the result of deliberate legislative effort to improve the condition of the peasantry by the imposition of protective duties on the products of the soil.

In general, Berlin holds the same relation to other German cities as New York to American centers of population, but the cost of living in Hamburg and Frankfurt is more nearly on a par with that of Berlin than the cost of living in Philadelphia or St. Louis with that of New York. An exception in this connection must be made in favor of the cities of south Germany.



Anthony Fiala, the young arctic explorer, recently rescued by the expedition under William S. Champ.

World's Wealthiest Country.

In the half century from 1850 to 1900, when the population of the United States increased from 23,000,000 to 76,000,000, or multiplied three and one-third times—a rate of increase far beyond that of any other great country—its wealth expanded from \$7,000,000,000 to \$94,000,000,000, being multiplied more than thirteen times. No other country closely approaches the United States in wealth. From the most trustworthy data obtainable, this is how the principal countries stand in 1905:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Wealth. Spain: \$12,000,000,000; Italy: 18,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary: 30,000,000,000; Russia: 35,000,000,000; France: 45,000,000,000; Germany: 50,000,000,000; United Kingdom: 55,000,000,000; United States: 110,000,000,000.

Wealthier than the countries—the United Kingdom and the empire of Germany—which stand nearest to it, the United States is rapidly increasing its lead over other nations.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Ant as a Medicine.

Having thoroughly exploited the curative powers of the bee, writers have now apparently turned to the ant. The latter, like the former, owes its medicinal virtues to the formic acid that it contains. Indeed, this acid owes its name to the ant (Latin formica.)

According to the investigations of M. Clement, of Lyons, formic acid is a very important drug. It augments considerably the muscular strength and resistance to fatigue. Its use causes to disappear the sensation of fatigue in the limbs, often felt on awakening in the morning. These statements have probably only relative value, but Clement has supported them by experiments with Mosso's ergograph on a young man of 22 years. The results showed that after the use of formic acid the subject was able to furnish ten periods of work instead of five, and to raise a weight 479 times instead of 232, making an expenditure of 106 kilograms of energy instead of 21.—Literary Digest.

CONCERNING CELLAR DOORS.

From the Old Time Door of Wood to Newest of Galvanized Steel.

Time was when cellar doors were all made of wood with iron strap hinges, each complete door consisting of a pair of wooden flap doors closing in the middle, to be thrown back on either side when the door was opened. A weather strip was nailed along the edge of one of these flaps.

Outside the houses, and in fact in many other places, such cellar doors were often set at an incline from the building, so that they would the better shed water; and there were the traditional cellar doors down which children loved to slide, as they still do, for that matter, wherever such cellar doors are found.

Cellar doors, either flat or inclined, are still to be found in countless numbers everywhere, and in cities as well as in the country. But along much traveled business thoroughfares in cities wooden cellar doors were soon worn away and broken under the incessant scraping and tramping of many thousands of feet, and so in such situations wooden cellar doors were long ago largely supplanted by cellar doors of iron, these not inclined but set level with the sidewalk so that they would form no impediment to travel.

These were a wide departure from the old time wooden cellar door, but they have now been long familiar in such localities, and for a time it must have seemed, if anybody ever gave them a thought, that in them had been reached the limit in cellar door construction. But the really modern city cellar door is to them what they were to the ancient cellar door of wood.

The newest city cellar door designed for use in crowded streets, one introduced within recent years, is built of steel, and galvanized, and hung on heavy brass hinges. Of rigid construction in its own parts, and shutting into a rigid frame, this cellar door when closed in as firm a support to the feet as the surrounding sidewalk in which it is set, while the galvanizing of the door and the hanging of its parts on brass hinges preserve the door from rust and help to make it practically indestructible.—New York Sun.

Has a Trade For Any Time of Day.

The thriftiest man in the United States lives in Louisville. He has trades that fit any climate, season or time of the day. As an example of his wonderful versatility, a friend tells the following story of an average day in the life of this strenuous man:

One morning last week he started out with a rug to sell on commission for an installment house. He sold the rug, and then came back and took out a clock, which he also disposed of. About noon he was called by an undertaker to embalm a body, which he did. Another undertaker sent for him to drive a hearse to the cemetery, and after he had disposed of this errand satisfactorily he preached a short sermon at the grave.

He drove the hearse back to town and filled in the afternoon for a candymaker who was taken suddenly ill. In the evening he worked from 6 to 8 o'clock in a barber shop, and from that hour until midnight set type on a daily newspaper.

Hindoo Woman's Nose Key.

"It is considered an insult and extremely indelicate in India to refer to a woman's nose ring, but so many ask me, 'What is that flower they hold in the mouth?' that I must tell what I shouldn't," says Edmund Russell.

"It is the badge of wifehood, even more sacred than our wedding ring—set always with the costliest and most beautiful jewels a woman possesses and the last she will part with. A ruby with two pearls is the favorite as symbolizing a heart between two guardians of purity.

"This is something going out of fashion under English influence; the Samaj ladies and Zoroastrian sisters do not wear them, but every orthodox Hindoo woman has her pak-chabi, or 'nose key,' as it is called, usually two, one of precious jewels and costly pearls, the other a little plain gold safety pin, which is slipped in just as the great circle is being drawn out, for the nose must never for a moment be left free."—Everybody's Magazine.

Tuberculosis in Germany.

According to recently published statistics compiled by the Berlin Imperial Bureau tuberculosis is rapidly decreasing in Germany. In cities having more than 15,000 inhabitants the deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 in the years between 1877 and 1881 were 357. This rate has gradually diminished until in the four years between 1897 and 1901 tuberculosis showed a mortality of only 218 per 100,000.

Bearded Women.

Two German doctors have been looking into the question of bearded women, and they have discovered that out of every 1,000 sane females, 290 are bearded. Of these 230 have only slight down, 40 have a very visible beard, and 10 are unmistakably adorned with this hirsute appendage. Out of 1,000 insane women examined, 481 had slight beards, while fifty-six had beards well grown.—Reynold's Newspaper.

London's Social Haven.

London has always been the social haven of the foreigners of mediocre position but ambitious aspirations. Satirized years ago by Thackeray, it is even more evident today that with gold and a pleasant manner any foreigner can buy himself social toleration in what is commonly called the "upper circles."—Ladies' Field.

THE FISH LAWS

An Interesting Summary for Those Who Go Fishing

A week or two ago we printed a summary of the game laws and with this issue we present something of interest to those who like the pastime of fishing. Every session of the Legislature there is some new law or amendment to the game and fish laws, and a person must be active to keep track of all.

In the first place it is stated that the section prohibiting fishing on Sunday was held to be in force by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in Commonwealth vs. Rothermel, No. 40, January term, 1905.

Any citizen of the Commonwealth may prosecute violators of the fish laws.

No game fish can be legally taken except with rod, hook and line. Penalty \$25 for each offense.

Among game fish are included; Salmon, brook trout, black bass, rock bass, blue pike, pike, perch, Susquehanna salmon or wall-eyed pike, pickerel and sunfish.

The season for the legal taking of trout of all kinds except lake trout begins April 15th and closes July 31st inclusive.

The season for all other game fish begins June 15th and ends February 15th inclusive.

Penalty \$10 for each fish illegally taken and retained.

Fyke nets without wing walls may be used for the taking of carp, eels, catfish and suckers, in waters not inhabited by trout during March, April, May, October, November and December.

All nets so used must have attached a metallic tag bearing the name and the address of the owner and all fish other than carp, eels, catfish and suckers, so caught must be returned to the waters from which taken. Penalty \$10 for each net used in violation of the law and \$10 for each fish so taken and illegally retained.

Section 9 of the act of May 29, 1901, which allowed the use of seines in taking carp, eels, catfish and suckers is repealed.

Outlines may be legally set for carp, eels, suckers and catfish in waters not inhabited by trout, provided dead bait only is used, and the line is weighted to the bottom of the stream.

All other fish taken by the outline must be released with as little injury as possible.

The possession of game fish by any one operating an outline is prima facie evidence of a violation of the law. Penalty \$25 and forfeiture of all appliances used.

Trout artificially raised may be caught at any time and in any manner and may be sold for propagating purposes, but not for food. Penalty \$100.

It is unlawful to procure or to attempt to procure fish from the Fish Commission of this State for the purpose of stocking private streams. Penalty \$25.

Fishing with explosives or poison positively prohibited. Penalty \$100 and imprisonment six months.

Arrests may be made on Sunday. Arrests may be made without warrant where parties are caught in the act.

All constables of the several wards, boroughs and townships are ex-officio fish wardens.

To Give News to Newspapers.

T. H. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad, recently gave out an interview favoring the company's agents giving newspapers the news concerning wrecks and other important matters. Heretofore officials have withheld all information and the news papers were obliged to get the news the best way they could.

The Central will now assist the newspapers, and it is thought that the road will not suffer in the least. The newspapers of the country are becoming more and more to be recognized as public educators, says Mr. Harahan.

Give Your Farm a Name

The practice the farmers are adopting of giving their farms a distinctive name, generally emblematic of some leading feature in connection with the premises, is a good one. Under such name the farm may always be known, no difference how often it may change ownership through sale or descent to heirs, and is readily recognized as to location the moment it is referred to. The name upon a sign board or a rural mail box is of much assistance, too, to persons traveling along and naturally desirous of knowing what place is this or that as they pass along. It's an all-right idea. Fall in with it.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger.

It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for a prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"I have had so much benefit from your medicines am glad to say a few words that you may use for publication," writes Mrs. J. E. Downes, Crystal Lake, Conn. "I had been troubled with a complication of diseases for over two years, but kidneys and liver bothered me most. Some of my worst ailments were headache, frequent pains around heart and under right shoulder-blade. My hands and feet were cold nearly all the time, and I had such chilliness between shoulders. Some days could not get up for food; I lost sleep; felt so tired and miserable it seemed I couldn't do any housework. Took medicine from my physician but received no benefit. Bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and after taking it I felt so much better we determined to give it a fair trial. Appetite soon improved and gradually the disorders disappeared until now I am well."

A Great Doctor Book Free.—Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to get a copy of mailing only and he will send you a free copy of his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-covered. Cloth-covered 31 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

Women Who Marry.

Hoch, the much married convicted murderer, is not in it with Dr. George Witzhoff of New York. The police have been unearthing new wives for him every day, and it is said that he has married and deserted over fifty women.

That Witzhoff was an adventurer became known just five years ago this fall, when it was said that in seven days he had married just seven women, and every woman became his bride only to learn later that she had been robbed and deserted.

At that time Witzhoff was boarding at the home of a man named Vokes, who lives in West Orange. By this time the police net was closing in fast on Witzhoff. To Mr. Vokes he was known as Dr. George Weston.

That the seven women he married in as many days and a woman in Newark are not the only women married by the fascinating Witzhoff the police are certain.

What became of him immediately after he left New York has not been definitely ascertained, but he is known to have left a string of deserted brides in Philadelphia, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and Cleveland. Three years ago he appeared in Boston, and there under the name of Muller, representing that he was a dentist, he laid siege to the heart of Miss Etta Randall.

Miss Randall was in love with her husband. He began to borrow money from her immediately after the wedding, and then to absent himself from Boston. Witzhoff's bride became suspicious of her new husband before she had been a wife six months. At last Mrs. Muller, as Miss Randall still calls herself, determined to follow her husband to New York. She found him at the home of Miss Anna Parkhill, who, she says, also had married Witzhoff, and who believed in him implicitly. Mrs. Muller went back to her home broken-hearted.

It seems that from Boston he came to New York, and in spite of his many other wives there, who were on the lookout for him, and the police description which he still fitted, he came boldly back to town and began to marry.

The strange part of this story is that there are so many women who are ready to trust an unknown adventurer and to marry a man on very short acquaintance of whom they know nothing.

HUMPHREYS'

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A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Hoarseness, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.

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RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.

Of Interest to our Many Readers.

REDUCED RATES TO GRANGERS' Picnic at Williams' Grove, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second Annual Interstate Picnic Exhibition, to be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August 28 to September 2, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 23 to September 2, inclusive, good to return until September 6, inclusive, at reduced rates, from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, and from Baltimore, Frederick and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railway.

There will be an elaborate display of farm machinery in actual operation during the exhibition, and addresses will be delivered by well known agricultural speakers.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 2t

REDUCED RATES TO DENVER.

Colorado Springs or Pueblo. Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic. On account of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Denver, Col., September 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, and 3, inclusive, at reduced rates. Tickets will be good returning to reach original starting point not later than September 15 when properly validated by Joint Agent at either of the above-mentioned places. Deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fifty cents will secure extension of return limit to October 10.

For specific rates, routes, stop-over privileges, and further information, consult nearest ticket agent. 1t.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The remaining dates of the popular Pennsylvania Railroad ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore are August 25, September 8 and 22 and October 13. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 7:55 A. M., Baltimore 9:00 A. M., York 10:40 A. M., Harrisburg 11:40 A. M., Millersburg 12:20 P. M., Sunbury 12:58 P. M., Williamsport 2:30 P. M., Lock Haven 3:08 P. M., Renova 3:55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5:05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9:35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes Barre; and at proportionate rates from principle points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2t

Nursery Stock Inspection.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has inaugurated an inspection which is to include every block of nursery stock in the state.

Five trained inspectors are engaged in this work, and when they have finished the department will be in a position to guarantee to the citizens of Pennsylvania that they cannot buy uninspected stock grown in this state.

The department requests the widest possible publicity for the fact that there are no authorized inspectors of nursery stock except the five experts now engaged in this work for the department.

Now that you are through with your mower, reaper, hay rake, corn plow and many other farm implements, clean them all carefully, using a cloth that has been dampened with kerosene or oil on all bright parts, put them all away in a clean, dry place and next season you will have machinery and utensils as good and bright as new. A little time spent at this work will be worth to you many dollars. You will also have the reputation of being a careful man.