

OUR COUNTRY AND BRAZIL

Another U. S. Which is About as Big as We Are.

THEY AIM TO EXPAND

Area, People and Natural Resources of Brazil—Immigration Welcomed Attractive Regions With Some Very Serious Duts—The Coffee Harvest.

We are not the only United States in the world. The United States of Brazil is as big as we are, with half of Alaska thrown in.

As for resources, Brazil is described by the Review of Reviews as unlimited in her natural products possessing the largest river system and the vastest forests in the world.

On the other hand Brazil's population is little more than 16,000,000, an average of five persons to the square mile.

Where these have met a triple fusion long since set in. There is a small minority of pure Portuguese descent.

Not only is immigration welcome, but finding that her envious neighbors were robbing her of her colonies Brazil has retaliated by imposing a substantial tax upon all persons leaving the country.

Not satisfied with her great size Brazil is constantly absorbing more territory. Expansion is the constant aim.

Brazil is not a lowland country, quite three-fourths of her territory having an altitude of more than 500 feet.

Politically the country is divided into twenty-one States, but so unequally that three of these embrace almost all the lowlands and are larger than the whole area of the remaining eighteen.

The fertility and resources of this latter region are great, but lest the reader may rush off to seize upon them here is an extract from a report made by a former United States Consul regarding the valley of the Amazon.

"There is a false impression existing that rubber trees, ebony, rose-wood and all the rest are found in great groves or clusters. Like our pine or oak forests, the fact is that these trees are solitary.

The richest mineral deposits are found in the State of Minas Geraes, which has been famous for centuries for its gold and diamond mines.

When the fire is required it will only be necessary to give a gentle stir and place a few small pieces at the top and in a short space of time there will be a good fire.

On the top of a glowing fire place some newspapers, dampened and folded into tight balls, on the top of this place a layer of dampened coal dust, and then again a layer of newspaper balls, finishing with a layer of coal dust.

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If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worthy more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits.

A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead.

Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases.

The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients, mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOME COOKING.

Chicken Chowder.

Boil a fowl until tender, then cut into dice. When the liquid is cold skim off the fat. Fry in this fat two sliced onions, add five peeled potatoes, cut into dice, and put in the cut-up chicken. Add the chicken liquor, turn all into a pot, season with pepper and salt, and, if they are desired, add a can of tomatoes. The chowder is good with or without this addition. Cook all together for a half hour.

Breakfast Coffee Cake.

Take a piece of bread dough and add one-half cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of melted butter; then roll out an inch thick and put on a greased pie pan, brush the top with melted butter and cover thick with cinnamon and sugar; let it rise and bake quick. Cut in long narrow strips to serve. Eat hot or cold. It is nice made Saturday with the other baking to use Sunday morning for breakfast.

Tender Pot Roast.

Put the beef into an iron pot with a little butter, but with no salt. Brown on both sides, then add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and boil for a few minutes before pouring in a little water, then salt, pepper, onion juice and a pinch of baking soda. Cook until it is tender enough to fall apart, then thicken the gravy, transfer the meat to a platter, put the gravy over it and garnish with parsley.

To Keep A Fire.

If a fire is needed to be kept in for a long time the following method is recommended:

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dave and His Wheelbarrow.

"Cr-e-gee-gh! Cr-e-gee-gh!" groaned the over-tryed wheel of the old wheelbarrow, as it waded under its load around the house from the garden, across the front yard to the barn, and then around to the swamp-hole behind, which needed to be filled, and so was used for a dumping place for all sorts of refuse.

No one ever thought to grease the wheel; and Dave in his enthusiastic energy crowded double the weight it ought to bear into the wheelbarrow, and then bent his own back in the exertion of holding up the handles and pushing it forward.

Dave was ready and willing, and the wheel was ready and willing, too; but it bent first to one way and then to the other, under the load, and voiced its pain in a discordant wail at being forced to wear out prematurely just for want of a little grease.

But no one had told Dave about it, and he had not yet found out for himself, though more than once he had bent over and peered into the wheel in search of a possible stone or stick that might have worked into it somewhere.

Dave was not a real country boy who knew all about such things, and the woman who employed him was not a real country woman, who might have known. She had bought the big farm just for a place to stay at a few months in the summer with her friends, and Dave, whose growing ambition had made him walk out from the city, had been hired for a month, with a promise that if he suited he would be engaged permanently, and could help look after the place in the winter, when the owner would be away.

For this he would receive \$15 a month, and, if he wished it, the use of a tiny house at the foot of the orchard.

The house had appealed to Dave even more than the wages. If he got it he would send to the city after his mother and sister, who were out of work and wanted to leave.

That is why he put double loads into the wheelbarrow and tried to trundle it around behind the barn twice as often as any other boy would have done. But day by day, as the creaking grew louder and more insistent, he began to glance toward the windows apprehensively.

Then, at what seemed the critical moment, a bit of Dave's bread upon the water returned to him. A neighboring farmer stopped by the garden wall one day and looked at him curiously.

"Ain't ye the boy who fixed up a dog's foot in the road one day," he asked—"a yaller dog?"

"Yes, sir; there was a big splinter in it."

"Well, I seen ye 'cross the field. It was my dog, an' 'twas nice of ye. But why don't ye grease that wheel?"

"Grease it—how?" asked Dave, blankly.

"Why—but wait a minute. I guess I've got some grease in my waggin'."

In a few moments the man climbed over the wall and removed the barrow wheel, then with a stick he applied grease liberally to the inside of the hub.

"There," he said, as he replaced the wheel. "S'pose ye try it now."

Dave did so and his face shone. "Why, it don't make a bit of noise," he exclaimed. "It runs just as still as the rubber-tired carriage. I believe it'll get me the job."

Perhaps it did, and perhaps it was the way Dave worked. At any rate, when the owner paid him at the end of the month she said she had decided to engage him permanently.

The next day he sent for his mother and sister.

Willie's Problem.

What Not To Wear.

A poorly fitting corset under a well-made dress.

White muslin petticoats for street wear.

Bordered lace veils unless they are worn below the chin, and dotted veils with weak eyes.

Trailing skirts on a stormy day. Ripped or torn kid gloves at any time.

Large buttons for fastening a waist over a stout figure.

Rose pink accessories under or over a wrinkled face or neck.

Grey or navy blue veils over a safflow complexion.

Round hats with a full face and a peaked crown with sharp-faced features.

Linen collars with a homely neck, or linen cuffs with dark, thin or wrinkled hands.

Tightly drawn back hair with a thin face, and a high coiffure with a long head.

Padding the Handle of an Iron.

If you suffer from soreness of the hand after ironing a remedy will be found in a double thickness of chamomile cut to shape and stitched neatly over the iron handle.

The seam is to be turned underneath. Canton flannel is also good though not so soft as the chamomile. Of course an arrangement of this sort would apply only to patent irons with detachable handles.

Spider Web Thread.

Thread made from the spider's web is lighter and stronger than that which comes from the silkworm. In France there is a factory used only for the manufacture of spider's thread.

Sammy Small's Song.

It's awful hard to be so small, Even if stand on tippy-toe, Big folks will get in front, you know, And crowd us out, and stare, and stare, And all the while they will declare That they don't care for the old show, But then, why do they scramble so?

Poison From Caterpillars.

Several kinds of hairy caterpillars are known to have a poisonous effect on the human skin, notably the caterpillar of the processionary moth, so called because the caterpillars march in procession after their food.

The scientist Reaumur found that this caterpillar's hairs caused him considerable suffering in the hands for some days and that when he rubbed his eyes his eyelids, too, were inflamed. Even approaching too near the nests of these caterpillars has caused painful swellings on the necks of certain persons, from the caterpillar hairs floated by the winds.

CHINA COMING TO THE FRONT.

Petrified Nation Sees the Virtues of Civilization.

The latest proof that China's face is set toward progress is found in the Imperial decree recently issued promising a change of laws. While this decree does not promise a constitution, nevertheless it points in that direction, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

A more vital indication of progress is found in the recent Imperial decree making some mastery of Western learning a condition of future employment in the Government service. This decree does not affect existing office holders, and does not apply to candidates for office who have already completed the prescribed course of Confucian learning and have received the first and second degrees.

But the significance of the decree found in the fact that it prescribes the identical condition for future candidates for office which the young Emperor prescribed eight years ago, and which led to the Boxer uprising. It is significant that the Dowager Empress, who then retired the young Emperor for his radicalism, now issues in his name the identical decree which produced the revolution.

A still more striking sign than this paper decree is found in the fact that Yuan Shih Kai, the leading Viceroy of the empire, has already established more than a thousand primary and secondary schools in the Chili province in order to prepare the young people of his province for the new Government courses. He is



Yuan Shih Kai.

attempting to introduce Western learning, and indeed the English language, into these schools as rapidly as possible.

An indication pointing to the growing influence of Japan in China is found in the fact that 11,000 Chinese students are now in Tokio striving to secure from the Government institutions and private schools the Western learning. The Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai has seen the significance of this movement, and has sent two American and three or four young Chinese Christians to Tokio to keep in touch with this group of Chinese students.

As some Chinese students are returning from and going to Tokio each month at least 15,000 young Chinamen will pursue their studies in the Japanese capital in 1906. As these young men will furnish the future Yuan Shih Kais, Chang Chih-tungs and Wu Ting Fangs of China one can readily see the influence which the Japanese will acquire in the Chinese Empire.

At least 2,000 or 3,000 of these young men would have studied in the United States had it not been for our harsh enforcement of the exclusion law. It now looks as if Japan will become the schoolmaster of the Orient, as Germany has been the schoolmaster of Europe and America. But the United States may lead the race after it is out of school.

Another sign of the times is the increase of the postoffices and the increase of newspapers, especially along the eastern side of the empire. The number is still pitifully small, but the rate of increase is a just cause of surprise and a striking indication of progress.

In Tien-tsin four years ago three newspapers were published. To-day twenty-three newspapers are published in that northern port. It is at least significant that the only newspaper on earth published by a woman and for women is now published in Peking.

Perhaps the most striking indication of the Chinese desire for Western progress is found in the recent Imperial decree attempting to establish the Christian Sabbath. The decree makes the Sabbath day a legal holiday. It is not probable that the decree will be largely followed throughout China, as, indeed, it is not probable that Chang Chih-tung's decree in regard to the New Testament will be largely observed. These decrees, however, show the aspirations of the Chinese for Western civilization.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter McAndrew, late of Conyngham Township, 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

MICHAEL J. MONAGHAN, Administrator, Ashland, Pa. Edward J. Flynn, Attorney. 5-2-07

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of J. H. Beshline, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. H. Beshline, late of Greenwood township, 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

WILLIAM BEISHLINE, Administrator, Orangeville, Pa. 6-18-07

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Estate of Cornelius Cronin, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Cronin, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, 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

ELIZABETH CRONIN, Administratrix, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4-4-07.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to John G. Hartman, Bloomsburg, Pa., 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

JOHN G. HARTMAN, Executor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6-4-07.

AGE INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN.

Brightest Are Born to Parents Near Fifty Years Old.

That the race would be better off were no children born to parents not near the 50-year mark is the astonishing theory of C. L. Redfield, a well-known Chicago scientist.

Mr. Redfield contends that the later in the life of the parent that the child is born the more will the child show evidence of inheriting the benefit of the long experience of life enjoyed by the parent. In a collection of interesting figures and statistics, he goes on to show that the sons of men more than 50 years of age have in nearly all cases shown evidence of marked ability above that of the offspring of parents of fewer years.

"If the father is an elderly man the child, I believe is predestined to partake of the sounder judgement of the parent, formed through years of experience in buffeting with the world," he writes. As a preliminary to the inauguration of the reform which Mr. Redfield favors, he would absolutely prohibit the marriage of men at less than 21 years, and of women at less than 18 years.

"With very early reproduction restricted two generations would see our pauper and criminal classes practically extinct," he says.

Mr. Redfield gives the following concise explanation of his theory: "Men of mature years are better calculated to be fathers than the younger men."

"Under uniform conditions the healthy man usually attains the best physical development between the ages of 25 and 30, and maintains it some time between 40 and 50. Occasionally he comes to physical maturity at an earlier age, and sometimes he retains his strength beyond 50, and even beyond 60.

"The growth and development of the brain are similar to those of the body, but are continued for a much longer time. The brain differs from the body in that its functional capacity may be enormously increased without apparent increase in size. For what length of time the brain continues to grow is uncertain, and the brain is made more capacious by intellectual activity."

Here are some of the conspicuous examples of men born of parents well along in years, cites Mr. Redfield: "Sir Francis Bacon, John Hunter, William Pitt, Shakespeare, Cromwell, Cuvier, Lamarck, Napoleon, Moses, Isaac, Solon, Confucius, Buddha, Mohammed, Alexander the Great, Philip of Macedon, Aristotle, Alcibiades, Pericles, Augustus Cesar, Julius Cesar."

CHARTER NOTICE. In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the above Court on Monday, the third day of June, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock a. m., 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 29th, A. D., 1874, and the supplements thereto, by M. N. Halkowicz, Dominick Rugala, John Branick and George Copcha of the Borough of Mount Carmel, Pa., and Filip Fladowicz and Nycola Palowicz of the Borough of Centralia, Pa., for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Russian Saint Demetry Beneficial Society," of Centralia, Pa., the purpose and object of which is to maintain and support its members in case of sickness, injury or death, and those dependent upon them, from funds collected therein and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

WALTER & HUGHES, EDWARD J. FLYNN, Solicitors. Centralia, Pa. April 29, 1907. 5-2-07.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Peter McAndrew, late of Conyngham Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter McAndrew, late of the Township of Conyngham, 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

MICHAEL J. MONAGHAN, Administrator, Ashland, Pa. Edward J. Flynn, Attorney. 5-2-07

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WILLIAM BEISHLINE, Administrator, Orangeville, Pa. 6-18-07

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Estate of Cornelius Cronin, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ELIZABETH CRONIN, Administratrix, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4-4-07.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to John G. Hartman, Bloomsburg, Pa., 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

JOHN G. HARTMAN, Executor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6-4-07.

Professional Cards.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Columbia Building 2nd Floor Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ent Building, Court House Square. Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT-LAW. Hartman Building, Market Square. Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office Over First 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 3rd and Main Sts. CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office with Grant Herring, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg. Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office in Townsend's Building. Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ent's Building, Court House Square. Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA (Successor to C. F. Knapp) GENERAL INSURANCE. Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 31, 1901. 4*

M. F. LUTZ & SON, INSURANCE AND REALSTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS. N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

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All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. Open all hours during the day.

DR. M. J. HESS, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Corner Main and Centre streets. Bloomsburg, Pa. Columbia & Montour Telephone connections.

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 to 8. Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 410 Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA. 7-30-17

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddell building, Locust avenue.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Ent building, 11-15-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

CITY HOTEL, W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street. Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

W. A. HARTZEL, Prop. No.