

JOB FOR HANDICAPPED

Bureau Which Does a Needed Work.

MANY INDIGENT POOR

Find Places for These Unfortunates Still Capable of Earning Half Wages - Difficult Problems Straightened-Cost of Maintaining Paupers.

"Instead of using boys and girls of working age for work that cannot pay full men's wages, have you ever tried to use a capable man, who has some handicap, but who will fit into your work in spite of it?"

This is one of the questions that have for the last few months been propounded to employers by the men who have in charge what is known as a special employment bureau for the handicapped, says the New York Times.

Statistics have been compiled which show that there is annually a waste of \$50,000,000 worth of labor in the world. In the United States alone 524,000 persons are disabled in industrial accidents. Of these thousands, it is estimated that 225,000 still possess a certain earning power which can be utilized and here is where the bureau expects to appeal to the utilization for help.

The average yearly wage of the workman is \$450. Take your 225,000 handicapped men who can still make good and multiply by \$225, half the average wage, and you have in round numbers \$50,000,000 a year saved to the world by the placing of willing energies.

Other statistics have shown that it takes about \$10,000 to support a pauper through the natural term of life. Keep on figuring and assume that the world is not willing to take the responsibility of finding work, but in taxes, charities and in other ways prefers to assume the liabilities of its paupers, and it is not long before you find a sum like \$2,000,000,000 yearly incurred in this way, the world man's burden. Eight million paupers in the British Empire, with one out of every four dying a public charge is almost equalled by our own records.

In the long list of available "handicaps" none of the 120,000 professional papers now on the lists of the various charitable organizations has place or part. These latter have been tried in the fire of war and patience and have been found wanting—they are the waste heap of humanity, for which there is no adequate testing crucible as yet.

The "handicaps" are trustworthy. Their abilities, ambitions, earning power and pasts have been thoroughly investigated and they have been as carefully classified.

All classes in society are represented and all ages. The young girl whose hand has been torn in the machinery of a factory and the professor of belle lettres whose place has been taken in the university by a young man jostle each other in the line of application.

What could be found for a girl of seventeen, crippled as described? The answer that such a one has already been placed at the small switchboard of a telephone with satisfactory results disposes of that question. The professor of belle lettres is more than content with being made private secretary to a wealthy man.

An old man who has added to the allotted years an extra half decade is pointed out. At one time he was chief geologist for one of the Western railroads. He is an expert chemist and, Russian by birth, speaks and writes seven languages. A place was found for him as translator on a mining periodical, but for two years he had tramped the streets of New York seeking employment.

One of the most difficult problems that has to be faced is the heartlessness of the world toward the man who has passed his prime and is on the down grade. Every year the business world levies on the young man, and as squeezed oranges they are thrown aside when youth and vitality are gone. There are many places which might be filled by these "handicaps" if only employers could be made to see that age, while it may be far from certain roles, has its value in the commercial and professional market.

Clerical positions are filled with the young and inexperienced because they can be had cheaper; girls and boys in their teens are found in them often to the detriment of their short sighted employers. A man who has had fifty years experience in the business world might be made much more useful, even with a handicap, than a boy of seventeen.

The man who is totally blind is a hard problem, although in one of the sandy manufacturing a blind man has been employed for years to crack nuts, a task which he fulfills with remarkable expedition.

Switzerland will probably soon enact a law in accordance with which exhorting to crime or glorifying it will be a prison offense. It is aimed chiefly at Anarchists.

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

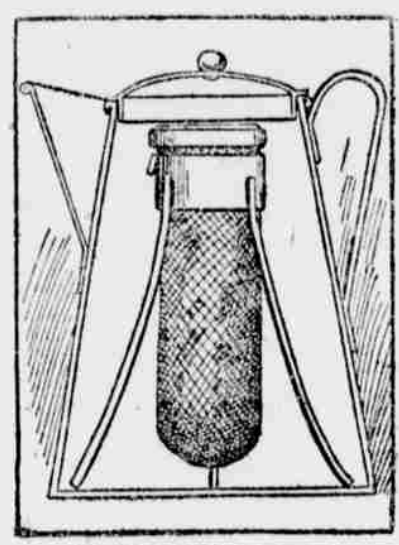
We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John E. Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (Helonias Dioica) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription": "A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator... makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system."

USEFUL COFFEE POT FILTER.

Can be Cleaned With Facility and as Readily Replaced.

An improved coffee pot filter, which can be removed and cleaned with facility and as readily replaced, is shown in the accompanying illustration. This filter can be used in conjunction with any coffee pot.



BAG HOLDS COFFEE.

near the bottom of the coffee pot when fixed in position. The bag is made from a thin textile, it being possible to open the upper end to receive the coffee. By pouring boiling water into the pot or filling the pot to any desired height with cold water and boiling it the water percolates through the bag and extracts the strength from the coffee in the well-known manner.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

Application of zinc ointment will take away the scars and red spots left by severe pimples.

To clear and whiten the skin take the juice of a lemon and a dash of salt in a glass of cold water every morning.

Either orange-flower water or rose-water will take the place of elder-flower water when it is impossible to obtain the latter.

For corns try the milky juice of the common dandelion, a single application of which will probably cause the corn to disappear as if by magic.

It is decidedly worth while to practice certain balancing exercises that will do much toward retaining elasticity of movement and giving the body perfect poise.

For Women to Know.

That in Burmah the women pray they may change to men.

That many of the world's greatest society women have astounding business ability.

That women swindlers prey upon their own sex mostly.

That actresses, almost always, have beautiful hair.

That no man likes to think a woman is too eager to marry him.

That artists claim that their most beautiful models come from the humbler walks of life.

That men are fonder of dress than women.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WOMEN'S HAT MAKING

MANY LANDS DRAWN UPON FOR ITS MATERIAL.

Varied Braids of Which Women's Hats Are Made and Their Various Sources of Supply—The Hand Woven Braids of Italy—Processes of Hat Manufacture.

What the making of toys is to the people of certain parts of Germany the plating of braids for hats is to the people dwelling in certain parts of Italy, and as in Germany whole families or all the people in a district may all their lives be engaged in the making of some particular kind of toy peculiar to that district, so in Italy whole families, and it may be succeeding generations, are engaged always in plating the same kind of braid.

The hat braids produced in Italy, which are largely for women's hats, are named after the cities or districts whence they come. Thus there is a Milan braid, a Tuscan braid, a Carpi braid, and so on.

Milan braids may vary in fineness and quality, but they are all alike in their characteristic weave. The art of making Milan braid is taught by a mother to her children; who in turn hand it down to their children; in this family they make always that one kind of braid.

The braids of finer quality are made at home by the older and more experienced workers of the family, those of poorer quality by the children in their odd hours or, it may be, on their way to and from school. Where these braids are made children may be seen walking along the streets or roads plating straw braid as they go, as children might be seen in the streets here knitting through a spool the woven cords which they use, when they have made enough of it, perhaps, for rings to play with or which they may weave into bracelets or neck chains or fashion into a lamp mat.

Switzerland and Belgium are the chief producers of various fancy hat braids for women's hats, braids of silk and of other materials, being mostly made by machinery. There are now made also fancy hat braids in this country. Fancy hat braids are made of a variety of widths and weaves. There are hat braids made of hemp fibre, and hat braids in which silk is used in combination with other materials. There is a woven hat braid made of pyroxilin, a gun cotton material, looking as here used not unlike horsehair; and among the braids of recent years is one that is made of horsehair and that is called Neapolitan, though it is not made in Naples.

The hair for the making of horsehair braids, which are produced in a variety of weaves and colors, is gathered in Austria and Bavaria. It is bleached and dyed, and made up into braid in Switzerland and Belgium. Horsehair is fine and curly braid and lighter than straw.

Women's hats are sometimes made all in one piece, but commonly in two parts, the crown and the brim, separately, which are later sewed together; this because the head size, as the opening in the brim for the top of the head is called, may be smaller than the inside of the crown, or because the base of the crown may be smaller than its top; women's hats are made in many shapes.

With the braid, of whatever kind it may be, on a reel at her side, the operator sits at a power driven sewing machine. For the very center of the top of the crown she draws the braid around for two or three turns and sews it with her own fingers, and then she starts on the machine; and now under her expert guidance and manipulation the top of the crown expands rapidly. On a table in front of her she has a block of the shape of the hat crown she is to make—a crown form of this sort is called a block, and a brim form a flange.

While many hats are thus shaped and ironed by hand on wooden blocks and flanges, some are shaped and pressed in hydraulic presses, in which the blocks and flanges are metallic; and then there are some hat bodies that are not put into their final shapes in either of such ways, but which are sized and finished in the shape of a ball cone, these to be gathered up and fashioned into their final shape by a skilled and artistic designer.

Pie-making Pointers. Do not roll the paste out too thin for it will be dry and tasteless when baked.

When preserves are put into pies do not cover with a crust, but make a little effect with strips of dough. Remember to flour the board and rolling pin well before rolling out the paste.

Unripe fruit should first be cooked and sweetened, or too long baking will make the crust tough. Mix pie dough with cold water, roll the dough on a marble or cold tin slab. Butter makes a rich pie dough, but the crust is never so nice as when lard is used.

A Jingle. When the sparrow has a toothache, And the bluebird tears her gown, And the robin falls to sobbin' If a chipmunk tumbles down— That day a mole and a bat may see A cow jump over a dried-apple tree.

Royal Spanish Coach. The state coach used by the King of Spain is drawn by eight pure white horses, with white plumes and white harness.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Wonderful Servants.

"Oh, what an untidy room! Skip about, little ones, and set it in order."

"I don't like tidy rooms," said Elsie, with a pucker on her forehead, as she turned the pieces of dissected map this way and that.

"I think it must be ever so nice to keep plenty of servants," said Ruth. "I was reading the other day about the young King of Spain—when he was a baby, you know, mamma, and yet a king! And he had ever and ever so many servants, all just for himself!"

"I once knew some little girls who kept a great many servants."

"Tell us about them, please, mamma. How old were they?"

"Well, as about as old as Bessie and Ruth and Elsie."

"How many had they?"

"You can count as I go on. There were two bright looking ones, always dressed alike, in blue, brown and gray. Their duty was to keep on the watch for what ought to be done."

"Didn't they ever do anything themselves?"

"Not much but that. It seemed to keep them busy if they attended to their duties. But sometimes they were careless, and then the work of all the other servants became poor and was done only half way."

"I'm sure it was little enough to do," said Bessie.

"Then there were two more, whose business it was to listen to what their little mistresses' mother or teachers told them, and let them know what it was."



"It seems to me," said Ruth, laughing, "they must have been a lazy set—so many to do so little. Any more, mamma?"

"Two more, always dressed in red, who told what the others heard."

"It took a long time to get to it, I think," said Bessie.

"When those had settled upon anything to be done," said mamma, "there were a pair of lovely little fellows, always wearing dark, stout clothing, who carried the girls to where their work was to be done."

"Oh," laughed Elsie, "what a queer set you are telling us of, mamma. Were the little girls lame?"

"I hope they did their work well when they got to it, after all that fuss," said Ruth.

"They surely ought to have done so," agreed mamma, "for they had no less than ten servants to do it for them."

"Now, mamma, do tell us what you mean?" cried Elsie.

"I mean," answered mamma, "that little Blue Eyes and Brown Eyes and Gray Eyes ought always to be on the lookout for anything to be done for those whom we love."

"Oh, I see! And ears to listen!" cried Bessie, greatly delighted.

"And dear little lips," said mamma, kissing the pair which chanced to be nearest, "which can not only talk about duties to be done, but can brighten every duty for themselves and for others by their smiles and merry chatter."

"And feet to walk and run with," said Bessie.

"And fingers. Don't me, just think of all the servants!" said Elsie. "I should think they would quarrel once in a while."

"Yes," observed Bessie. "Supposing the eyes saw something to do and the ears heard somebody tell about it, and the feet shouldn't want to go to do it, and the hands shouldn't want to do it?"

"Oh," said mamma, "if the heart which moves all these little servants is a good, loving heart, always striving to do what is right, the little servants will be kept in good order."

Colors in a Soap Bubble. Have you ever noticed that some of the soap-bubbles you blow are iridescent? And do you know why? It is because the film is constantly changing in thickness, and this acts like a prism, separating the rays of light into primary colors.

Wives Who Hang. Hundreds of thousands of men have had a lifelong weary struggle, and their brilliant careers have yielded only a tinge of the harvest they were entitled to and many have come to the bankruptcy court because their wives have not been "able to get on," in the place and with the people among whom his business and professional lines are cast.

Happy the man who marries a wife gifted with that large charity which covers up a multitude of her neighbors transgressions!

A kind heart, a tactful tongue, and a determination to play a true partner's part in avoiding cliques, quarrels, and sets—a woman of these qualities is, a "gain" to any man.

Ventilate the House. Don't kill the inmates. You will if you don't keep the house at right temperature.

Seventy degrees is comfort; 80 degrees is sickness and 99 degrees sure death.

People who live in expensive heat are bound to have constant colds. It's weakening and depressing to live in too hot a house.

Open fireplaces serve as ventilators as well as a cheery adjunct to a house.

If you cannot have these there should be ventilators placed high in the walls.

Especially should there be a ventilated interval between the kitchen and the rest of the dwelling.

By this means cooking odors are prevented from disseminating through the house.

Open the windows every morning and give the entire dwelling a bath of fresh air.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Pine Township, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by lands of Alem Johnson, northwardly by land of Ashur Fullmer, eastwardly by land of Clemens and southwardly by lands of

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES more or less, upon which are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, barn and other out buildings. It being the same land conveyed to Elijah Fullmer by Thomas Faus and wife by deed dated April 25th, 1847 and recorded in the Recorder's Office at Bloomsburg in Deed Book L, page 780. See description of said land recorded in Columbia County, Pa. in Mortgage Book No. 16, page 180.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A. K. Fullmer vs. John F. Derr, surviving Executor of estate of Elijah Fullmer, deceased with notice to Susanna Green, Mary J. Deen, Mianda M. Robbins and A. K. Fullmer, Defendants, who are the real owners of the land; and to be sold as the property of the said Defendants.

TERMS OF SALE. 1. All bids must be paid in full, except where the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser and a duly certified list of liens shall be furnished, including mortgage searches on the property sold, together with such lien creditor's receipts for the amount of the proceeds of the sale, or such portion thereof as he shall be entitled to.

2. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until the Monday following the date of sale at two o'clock p. m., at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off and who, in the case of deficiency of such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented to the Court for confirmation unless the bid is actually settled for with the Sheriff, as above stated.

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff. Andrew L. Fritz, Attorney.

*See Purdon's Digest, 9th edition page 416; Smith's page 334. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., May 15, '07. 5-16-07

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, 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 KREAMER, Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa. B. F. ZAKS, Attorney. Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-23-07

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, 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 KREAMER, Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa. B. F. ZAKS, Attorney. Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-23-07

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Columbian 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. Crangeville Wednesday each week

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 F. Krapp) GENERAL INSURANCE. Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 31, 1907. 11*

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

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J. S. JOHN M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 410 Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA. 7-30-19

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

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office 1—Ent building, 11-16-99

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

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Office Block Building, 1st Floor. 52