WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C. June 7, 1907.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The appointment was announced from the White House this week of Teronce V. Powderly, one time Commissioner of Immigration to be chief of a new division that has been created in the Immigration Bureau. It is to be known as the Bureau of Information and its object is to distribute the immense tide of immigration over the country rather than have it all settled immediately around New York. It is a good scheme and one much needed, but there remains the question of whether or not the immigrants can be induced to accept its well meant offices. The bureau will keep in touch with the governors of states and state immigration officials, of whom there are many, and will provide all the information that can be demanded as to the labor market, available land, railroad lines, fares and other pointers on which newly arrived immigrants may want to act. The conditions in the middle east with the increasing tide of immigration are deplorable. Most of the immigrants settle in New York, most of them in the city and some in the state. Others scatter to nearby states. There were nearly a million and a half arrivals last year and of these have this week been made in the 80 per cent, settled in New York, south with the obvious design of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Massa- capturing all the strength of southchusetts. Meantime the rest of the ern Republicanism possible for the country was crying for labor and coming convention. Geo. Capers would have been glad to get all of of South Carolina has been appoint the aliens who were willing to ed Commissioner of Internal Revework. It is believed that the Divis- nue, a confessedly ad interim ap ion of Information can do some- pointment awaiting the coming of thing toward remedying the conditions. Mr. Powderly, who has will take the same office in Decembeen made the chief of the division, ber. It is generally known that Knights of Labor. He is a good taken the office at once, but there organizer and an amiable man to was only the one office of the sort deal with. The appointment was at command, and of course it had palpably made with a view to cap- to be used to the best advantage.

Department of Agriculture through its agents abroad that there promises to be a marked revival of tobacco growing in Ireland. This is of importance to the United States be cause tobacco is one of the big export crops of this country and Eng-Ireland used to be a fine tobacco country, but with a view to crippiwas at its height, a prohibitive tax the industry was effectively killed. This was as far back as 1838. Within the past few years attempts have been made to revive the in- cal one. dustry, but a special permit had to be obtained from the English government even to grow experimental ington this week of Edwin S. crops. The trial has been a great success, a crop of 14,000 pounds of ian of the Department of Agricul- Company constantly has been to of callisthenics and light gymnastics. crops. The trial has been a great | Holmes formerly assistant Statisticprofitable industry. An agent of official, but he managed to get rich ture is to be sent to this country to ment houses and did other things get suitable seed and an application | that indicated an income far beyond bacco growers to go over and su- his money in mining speculation, perintend the work.

turing the labor vote.

The breach between the Republican factions in Ohio has by no means been healed according to a statement issued this week by Senator Foraker who is here attending the Brownsville inquiry. Dispatch- Preparing for Their Enforcement During the es from Ohio said that there has been friendly conferences between Mr. Foraker's colleague Senator Dick and Chas. P. Taft, brother of be put into effect within 60 days, the Secretary. The inference was As soon as Governor Stuart, who that there was to be a coalition and approved the meat inspection bill, a burying of the hatchet. Senator completes the work on the remain-Foraker was intensely angry when der of the bills on his desk, he will shown the dispatches and said that take up the regulations for meat no such conference had been held inspection now being prepared by

\$100 Reward, \$100.

science has been able to cure in all act, named for Representative Lutz, its stages, and that is Catarrh. of Delaware county, who presented Hall's Catarch Cure is the only it, are of three classes. First there positive cure now known to the will be ten State inspectors, to be a constitutional disease, requires a qualifications have been passed upconstitutional treatment. Hall's on by the State Live Stock Sanitary Catarrh Cure is taken internally, Board, which has power to set the acting directly upon the blood and standard. These men will really mucous surfaces of the system, be experts and will be paid \$1,800 thereby destroying the foundation a year. They have full power to of the disease, and giving the pa- inspect cattle for meat establishtient strength by building up the ments whether in buildings, or constitution and assisting nature in ships or cars, and to inspect plans doing its work. The proprietors and appliances as well as the prohave so much faith in its curative ducts. They have the right of enpowers that they offer One Hun- try, and will use a stamp similar to dred Dollars for any case that it that of the United States. Violafails to cure. Send for list of testi- tion of prohibition to use meat is

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and none ever would be. It looks tions, which conform to the State Ohio is to continue,

H. W. The same connection, the Knox presidential boom is assuming noiceable proportions. Senator Knox is eminently a conservative man the sort of a candidate who could attract much strength that would not be openly hostile to President Roosevelt and yet that does not wish to follow him to his full length. The commercial interests of the country would feel that they stood more show of influencing him than they would Secretary Taft and for that reason he would be a more desirable candidate from their point

Two appointments to one office Pearl Wight of New Orleans, who formerly the head of the Mr, Wight could just as well have

Farmers, small merchants and News has been received by the householders, in fact everyone, will be interested in the war that the Department of Agriculture is waging against the rats and mice. The Department has just issued a small pamphlet for free distribution giving the latest and best advice of its experts on rat trapping and poisonland is one of our best customers, ing, rat proof building construction, the protection of poultry houses, corn cribs and the like. It is said ing the country industrially when that the damage by rats in this the political struggle with England country is hard to calculate, but it amounts to more each year than was laid on tabacco growing and from all other animal pests combined. The pamphlet on rat killing ought to be a popular publica tion and is certainly a very practi-

The trial commenced in Washgrown on a 20 acre tract. It is now responsible for the "leak" in the proposed to repeal the prohibitive crop reports almost two years ago. law and give the country a new and Holmes was a small government the Irish Department of Agricul- while in office and invested in apartwill be made for some expert to- his salary. He claims that he made but this is a point that will be brought out in his trial. The charge against him is conspiracy to defraud the government.

Laws for Meat Inspection.

Next Sixty Days.

The new meat inspection law will with his knowledge and consent Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian. There will be ten inspec-

tors for general State work. The law is modeled after and is The readers of this paper will be designed to supplement the nationpleased to learn that there is at all pure food law. The meat inleast one dreaded disease that spectors provided for in the new medical fraternity. Catarrh being named by the Governor after their punishable by \$500 fine or impris-

> ing or fraudulent use of the stamp. The second class is to be provided for by cities, boroughs or firstclass townships under local regula-1

onment or both, as is also the forg-

as though the internecine war in laws and the rules of the board, paid by local appropriations and having local jurisdiction. They

are given wide powers of inspection. The third class is to be composed of inspectors provided by establishments for their own protection. These men are to be under State laws and to enforce the law, but are to be paid by whom and where | for example. they are employed, the money for payment of their salaries being placed on deposit in a bank or trust company and drawn by the official of the State Board. All of this work will be directed by Doctor

The feature of the new law will be the application to establishments engaged in the purely Penusylvania trade, and, therefore, not under the interstate law. The expectation is that it will dispel the cloud that has to a greater or less extent settled upon plants which do not have inspection by the United States with its stamping. The State inspectors will first collect data about establishments and products, observe and report sanitary conditions and encourage local inspection. This will take a few months. Rigid enforcement of the law will

It is interesting to note that at the same time the State Dairy and Food Department has ordered the strictest kind of inspection of milk and the enforcement of the oleomargarine laws.

Shrewd Methods of Standard Oil.

(Jasper Jefferson in Leslie's Weekly.)

The regulation of the production and the sale of petroleum and its products became necessary because petroleum in this and in other endurance we find that woman is not countries was produced in excess of the demand. The production of this country alone today is about red corpuscles in her blood are also vertable into salable products) is love. only half of this, the balance being wastefully used in some instances, as in California for the making of roads, and in other places as a substitute for fuel. It is to the advantage of the producer to have a muscular strength. steady and reliable market, and not a surplus and a declining mar-

very good tobacco having been three, who is charged with being cheapen the cost of oil to the cheapen bookey. Increase, bleyeling, rowing sumer, and to this end a most important factor has been the cheapening of the cost of transportation by the construction of pipe-lines. At first these lines were experi- ords. mental, and it was a serious question for a time whether the large amount of money invested by them would not be lost. It was this company which established delivery tanks in all parts of the world, filling them by the use of tank-cars, and making distribution to the retailer by the assistance of tankwagons, thus saving the cost of a smaller package. It is an established fact that, with the decrease in the supply of timber available for the manufacture of barrel staves, it would have been impossible today to provide sufficient barrels for transporting oil to the various markets of the world. Hence the creation of the delivery tanks.

It has been the constant aim of the Standard Oil Company to increase the uses of petroleum so as to utilize the surplus product. It undertook the manufacture of oil consuming stoves, lamps, and even of wicks for the lamps, so that it might supply these at cost, and absolutely without profit, for the sole purpose of stimulating the consumption of oil. It is estimated that the sale of stoves by the company last year was over 200,000 and of lamps more than half a million. These have been and are being advertised in newspapers and magazines in every section of the country, the advertising of the Standard Oil Company last year having reached an aggregate of about half a million dollars. It must be born in mind that the investments made by the company in oil regions which have become exhausted are an approximate loss. It has empty tanks in the abandoned oil fields in the two States of Pennsylvania and Ohio which, in the prosperous tide of oil production, would contain the enormous amount of 40,000,000 barrels of oil.

the Chart Flet hire Bears the

DANCING TAKES FIRST PLACE SAYS AN EXPERT.

Physical Reasons Why Exercises Suited for Men Are Not Adapted to Women-Grace Should Be Woman's Aim in Exercise.

"Should women be encouraged to take part in competitive athletics and sports?" Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the American Physical Education Association and head of the department of physical education in the public schools of New York, repeated the question thoughtfully.

"There is a woman's problem in exercise as there is in many other things," he went on. "Fortunately, with reference to exercise the differences between men and women are more tangable and we know the facts upon which those differences rest better than we know those in conne tion with political organization,

"Years ago when I was beginning this work I believed that the difference between men and women was caused by the difference in their training. I no longer have any such ldea. I know that the physique of men and of women differed in the beginning-man to be the fighter, the protector, woman for mother-

"But this is only the beginning of he argument. Women are shaped differently from men. At an equal height and weight, a man's shoulders are broader than a woman's. So that in every form of gymnastics or athletics which depends on leverage and strength of shoulders the man will excel, even if he is not muscular. ly stronger than the woman.

hood

"A further handicap is placed on woman in the size of her hips. Her trunk also is longer. Therefore, in ill gymnastic work in which the weight of the body is held by the rus such as work on the parallel and horizontal bars, a woman has to support the bulk of her weight further rom the bar than does a man. Her easer of gravity is lower.

"These physical facts do not differentiate all men from all women, because there are exceptional men who have shoulders and hips such as are usually seen on women; and vice versa, we occasionally find women who are muscularly stronger than most men, women whose bones have the leaverage that belongs to men. But I am speaking of the average.

less handicapped. In proportion she has decidedly smaller lungs. The 400,000 barrels per diem, while the smaller than those of the man, so consumption (that is, the part con. their carrying capacity of oxygen is

"The weight of a woman's body in proportion to her breathing power is much greater than that of a man's. For this reason she cannot compete with him in running, any more than she can compete with him in feats of

"The athletic exercises and games best suited to women are moderate and graceful, not those involving canoeing, golf, skating fencing, and basketball. In all athletic exercises in which women engage good form should be required rather than rec-

"Women may be excused for not being as strong and enduring as mea, but they cannot be excused for not being more finished and graceful. Good carriage, perfect poine, selfcommand and exquisite grace and refinement should enter into women's athletic performances.

"But, as I said before, for physical developement I prefer moderate and graceful exercise without the spirit of competition and strain. Women needs vigorous exercise less than man, and she profits by it less. Woman stands continuous work far better than man, and she profits more than man by mild exercise extended over long periods.

"Walking means more to women than to men. Dancing above all forms of exercise to best suited to

First Doctor-"I see you were successful with Bjones' case.' Second Doctor-"Not at all." First Doctor-"But I see he is around again." Second Doctor-"Oh, he's around all right; but I can't collect my bill.'

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SCHEDULE IN EVI. . " " "MBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EART DECOL. 3 186 as follows:
For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Larre, 7:50, 19:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:30 p.m. week-days.
For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p.m. week-days; Sundays 4:07 p.m. For Pittstonand Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:48, 6:30 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.
27 Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4:28, 6:30 p. m. week days.
Gr Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven, 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 t. M. Sundays.
For Belletonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clear-For Belletonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, P

:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 t. m. Sundays.
For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 5:25, 11:47 a. m. week days;
For Harrisburg and Intermediate stations 8:25,
11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays;
For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.
For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m. 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 alg; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock For further information appl) to Ticket agents.

Agents.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. Pass' Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD.
General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

Por New York, Philadelpnia, Reading, Potts-ville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 vis West Milton: 11:90 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.21 a m 3.29 For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11-28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m. For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a, m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m. andvia Easton 9.10a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m. Leave Peniladelphia 10.21a. m. Leave Pottsville 12.35 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1.39 p. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m. 4.30 p. m.

p. m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 5.56, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.in. Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R. From Chestnut Street Ferry. outh St. see timetables at stations.

	WEEKDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY,	CAPE MAY
7:30 a. m. Lel. 9:00 a. m. Exp 11:30 a. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp.	4:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes) 5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Lel. 7:15 p. m. Exp. SUNDAYS.	8:50 a. m. 4:15 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	S:50 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Lel.) 9:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Evp.	5:00 p. m. Lel.; 7:15 p. m. Exp.	AND BEA ISL CITY 5:45 a.m.
Chestnut St.s. 8	tables at ticket of 84 Chestnut St. 1 1 St., 3962 Marke	005 Chestru

union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEERS, Gen'l Pass, Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as Jamison City.

A. M. \$5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 17:00, 18:00, 9:00, 110:00, 111:00,

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

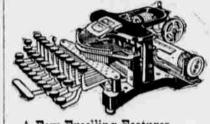
Cars returning depart from Cetawissa 20 minetes from time as given above. First carlleaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays eaves at S:00 a. m First car leaves Catawis a Sauda at 7:30

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Taylor.....

Rupert

NORTHUMBERLAND ..

Danville.....

A. S. A. M. A. M. P. M. STATIONS. raylor......old Forge.....

7 88 11 17 Plymouth..... sloomsburg

A. M. P. M. P. M P. A Daily. Daily excect Sunday. f Steps on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, T. W. LEP.
Supt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

L loomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

A.M. P.M. P.M. A.M Bloomsburg D L & W. 900 2 37 6 15 5 06 Bloomsburg P & R. 902 2 39 6 17 ... Bloomsburg Main St. 905 2 42 6 20 ... Paper Mill. 915 2 52 6 30 6 20 Light Street 918 2 55 6 34 6 25
 Light Street
 9 18
 2 55

 Orangeville
 9 26
 3 63

 Forks
 9 36
 8 38

 Zaners
 69 40
 73 17
 . 9 40 13 17 . 9 48 3 25 . 9 56 3 33 . 10 00 3 37 . 10 03 3 40 . 10 08 3 45 . 10 10 3 47 . 10 15 3 52 . 10 18 3 55 Benton Edsons Coles Creek Laubachs. Grass Mere Park.

SOUTHWARD,

11 21 5 08 11 28 5 17 11 33 5 21 11 4. 5 31 11 50 89 11 50 5 54 12 05 5 55 12 10 6 00 Forks 6 39
Orangeville 6 59
Light Street 70
Paper Mill. 6 03
Bloom. Main 81. 7 13
Bloom. P & R 7 18
Bloom. D I & W 7 20

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