

MONEY IN PARIS REFUSE

Elaborate System of Unofficial Salvage.

DECEPTIONS PRACTICED

The Only Thing That's No Good When Worn Out is Paper Money—Transmogrification of Old Shoes—Post-Mortem Glories of the Rabbits and Hares.

The housekeepers of Paris throw away \$10,000 worth of usable stuff daily, or nearly \$6,000,000 worth a year; but not a dollar of it is lost. No city of its size in the world has so thorough a salvage system, says the Philadelphia Record.

A few years ago, when the municipality first adopted an ordinance requiring the use of metal garbage receptacles, the unofficial salvage corps rose in revolt. They had meetings and a procession. Then the discovery was made that 40,000 citizens depended for their livelihood upon the refuse of the city.

Their rights were recognized. It was arranged that the chiffoniers, as they call the people who dig through the receptacles, should do so indoors in the early mornings before the city wagons came around to collect the garbage.

They forthwith divided up the field among themselves. Each one took possession of a territory. There is no law covering the matter, but the territories came to be regarded as vested rights.

They are sold nowadays as a doctor sells his practice, and they fetch from \$10 to perhaps \$60, depending on the wealth of the quarter. Of course they are not freeholds. Rent or commission is paid in one way or another.

In poor neighborhoods the chiffonier puts the garbage cans out on the sidewalk, thus saving the con- cierge from having to get out of bed in the chilly dawn to do so. In houses where the pickings are good a few francs a week may have to be paid here and there to hold the circuit.

The chiffonier of today has a cart and sometimes a bony nag to draw it. Sometimes he and his wife draw it—or maybe the wife alone. He has besides a hovel and a yard somewhere out in the grimest suburb. This is where he assort his gatherings in the forenoon, for sale later in the day to the wholesalers.

One of the most profitable species of refuse is old shoes; nothing in them goes to waste. There are wholesalers who specialize in them.

They are carefully dissected. Wooden heels are sold for kindling. Soles are carefully detached from uppers and trimmed into new soles. A man's can be cut down to a woman's size, a woman's to a child's.

Some manufacturers make a specialty of these restorations. A new slab of leather makes them look as right outside; a thin lining is pasted over them inside. The manufacturers pay the wholesalers a cent each for such soles.

There are sixty wholesalers engaged in this trade; they employ from ten to a dozen men each day at \$1 a day. They produce, it is estimated, 500,000 soles a year.

The shoes are entirely taken apart. The nails, heel-taps and eyelets, if any, are allowed to fall on the floor. When they are swept up the iron is separated simply by applying strong magnets to the mass. It is sold to one smelter as scrap and the brass goes to another.

The useless leather scraps are sold to the chemical works at Ivry, where they are converted into fertilizers. So sweeping is the salvage work of this industry that the parings of horses' hoots from the blacksmiths' shops are collected to the extent of 600,000 pounds a year. The volume of leather scrap is estimated at 3,600,000 pounds.

Rabbit and hare are favorite delicacies in France. Every day, it is estimated, about 15,000 of their skins get into the hands of the furrers.

All are scrupulously cleaned and sterilized. They are shaved by machinery down to the very skin and the hair is made up into fine felt hats.

The rabbit or hare skin that is to figure as fur is treated with distinguished consideration. It is cured and softened. The pure white ones are picked out for ermine. All the others are dyed into chinchilla, otter or silver fox.

As the fur of these animals always has a characteristic depth, the skins are passed through shaving machines which trim down the hair to the standard length, to a hundredth of an inch. It appears that the hare of no country equals that of France in its fitness for this sort of counterfeit. The best skins when made up can be detected only by experts.

Only one thing in Paris is totally useless when it reaches the refuse stage. That thing is paper money. It is true that the worn out money of the Bank of France is ground into pulp like any other waste paper, but it is so greasy from handling that it would not pay to cleanse it for re-manufacture.

The principal railroads of France contemplate substituting automobiles for motive power used on some of the branch roads where the travel is light.

A Square Deal

It is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate woman and child. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz., pure grape-fruit essence. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hard-to-cure coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the mucous membranes. The "Pit" cough cure is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the chronic, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

To Avoid Near-sightedness. Theoretically, the guard for the eyes shown in the illustration presents a very good idea. Whether its use is practical is an open question. It is well known that children as a rule are inclined, while reading, to hold the book too close to the eyes. This habit is still more marked in writing than reading, and, in time, undoubtedly is responsible for near-sightedness. Statisticians claim that

the poor eyesight prevalent among children of all countries can be attributed to this cause. A German has designed this guard especially to prevent holding the head too low while reading or writing. It is simply a wire framework which can be readily clamped to the book. The position of the upper bar does not obscure the view in the least, but a child would experience difficulty in inserting the head in the frame. The idea is at all events a commendable one, and, if not practical in this form, is certainly so in another.

A Fruitarian Diet.

A fruitarian diet consists of the fruits of trees (like apples, oranges, bananas and olives), the fruits of plants (like strawberries and melons, lentils and beans and cucumbers), the fruits of grasses (like wheat and barley and maize and oats), the fruits of nut trees (from fibert to cocconut), together with some earth fruits (like potatoes), and a modicum of vegetables and salads. To these may be added butter, milk, honey and cheese, although their production is not so free from risk of contamination and animal infection as is the case with the products of the vegetable kingdom and the world of fruits. Grown under healthy conditions, with diseased specimens easy to detect and remove, it is far more possible to live healthily and well upon a fruitarian dietary than upon the products of the slaughter house.—Westminster Review.

Average Speed of Clouds.

A member of the staff of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, has reported that observations made there show that the average speed with which clouds, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet high, move is sixty miles an hour in midsummer and one hundred and ten miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

China's Mania for Railroads.

Hardly a province of China has escaped the recent mania for railways, and if all the lines projected are carried out some of the remotest parts of the Empire will be rendered easy of access by the iron road.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *W. C. Little*

The principal railroads of France contemplate substituting automobiles for motive power used on some of the branch roads where the travel is light.

Chocolate and Cocoa.

Chocolate and cocoa are not likely to oust coffee and tea in the national affections but they are pushing hard. We are spending a million or decline a month for cacao, which is the raw product from which both cocoa and chocolate are obtained.

During the last ten years our importations of cacao have increased 300 per cent, while those of coffee have increased only 39 per cent, and those of tea have decreased 14 per cent. At the present time cacao is gaining on its rivals at a more rapid rate than ever before.

Most of the cacao consumed in America comes from Brazil, the British West Indies and the West Indian Islands.

It is during the last three years, according to what to Eat that the increase in cacao importations has been most marked. Manufacturers have been forced to make addition after addition to the capacity of their plants, to increase their working forces to enormous proportions, and still it has been almost impossible for them to fill all orders on time.

Importers of raw products from the tropics are doing the most interesting business of their lives, and importers of prepared cacao from Europe are equally busy to keep from being trampled under foot by American enterprise in feeding the chocolate tooth Uncle Sam has cut.

The cocoa bean possesses more nitrogen than wheat flour, and about twenty times as much fatty matter as wheat flour. One half of the weight of cocoa is cocoa butter and one-third starch.

In Central America cacao constitutes the principal ration employed by river expeditions; in South America cacao and maize cakes, comprising a large amount of nourishment in very small bulk, are used as food for travelers on long overland trips; a case is recorded of a man who attained the age of a hundred years who ate nothing but chocolate and biscuit for thirty years.

Wigs Made of Spun Glass.

The enormous feminine demand for artificial coils and toupees is leading to a famine in human hair. Formerly Swiss German and Hungarian girls supplied the world of fashionable women with luxuriant tresses of all tints.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LUIGI RATTI, LATE OF THE PROVINCE OF COMO, ITALY.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Luigi Ratti, late of the Province of Como, Italy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

EMANUEL GERLI, Administrator. ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, New York City, 66 Broadway, N. Y. JOHN G. HARMAN, 238 Center St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Attorneys. 10-10-01

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN RE ESTATE OF MARY A. PURSEL, A LUNATIC.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. R. Montgomery, Committee, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit for the purpose of his appointment at the office of H. A. McKillip, Esq., on the 2nd floor, in the Columbian Building, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, November 2nd, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor. 10-10-01.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Alias 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, OCTOBER 19, 1907 at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situated in the Borough of Catawissa, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the North by an alley a distance of eighty feet, on the East by land of O. D. L. Kosten-baender a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, on the South by Mill Street a distance of eighty feet, and on the West by lots of Claudia Guie and Enolia Guie a distance of hundred and fifty feet.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Borough of Catawissa, H. C. Thomas, Collector vs. William H. Rhawn, and Columbia County vs. William H. Rhawn, and to be sold as the property of William H. Rhawn.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff. L. C. Mensch, Attorney. 9-26 and 10-3-10-17-1907

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Frank Ikeler and Harvey I. Gingles, Executors of the estate of William Gingles, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as shown by their third and partial account, will sit at the law offices of Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, October 22nd, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, and all those having claims are requested to present same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said estate.

C. A. SMALL, Auditor. 9-19-07

A Story of Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo, as is well known, was a man of exceeding vanity; he had a sense of his own importance which often manifested itself in ridiculous ways. During the siege of Paris, in 1871, a number of political and literary men were dining one evening at his house. The conversation, naturally, turned on the horrors of the siege, and the members of the party gave their respective ideas as to the best means of terminating it. Suddenly Victor Hugo had an inspiration. "I know how to do it," he said, with such conviction that everyone was filled with expectation.

"Yes," he continued; "to-morrow, I, Victor Hugo, dressed in my national costume, will go forth all alone, unarmed, and meet the bullets of the enemy. I shall be killed, and the siege will be over!"

"Over for you," irreverently interrupted one of the company. Victor Hugo's brow took on an Olympian frown. Never again did the unhappy interrupter receive an invitation to the table of the post.—Harner's Weekly.

Queen Alexandras Charm.

Queen Alexandra of England has lost little of her early vivacity and charm. Her laugh has the inauspiciousness of a young girl, and her frank enjoyment is a pleasure to look on. This is the more remarkable because her life has been by no means free from care or sorrow, but the true secret is she possesses one of those bright sunny natures on which shadows do not linger long. In this she is to be envied by her daughters not one of whom possesses it in the same degree.

His Gold Discovery.

That it is a good deal of a strain on the nerves to discover gold is shown by the story of an Australian official, who wanted to telegraph the news of the finding of the precious metal in his district. A small boy, seeking for a stone to throw at a crow, had picked up what proved to be a nugget of pure gold. In his excitement the official overlooked the main point entirely and wrote this: "Boy picked up a stone to throw at a crow," and nothing more.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

BALTIMORE OLD HOME WEEK.

Maryland is sending invitations to her sons and daughters scattered everywhere to come to a grand reunion, and is making extensive preparations to give them when they come, a week of right royal entertainment.

New Baltimore, sprung Phoenix-like from the ashes of the fire of 1904, will make of Old Home Week, October 13 to 19, one continual round of patriotic and civic display.

There will be an electrical pageant, a magnificent military and naval display, a gathering of patriotic societies, a parade and ball by the fraternal orders, a big concert, and a night carnival.

There will be also a special pilgrimage to Annapolis on "Peggy Stewart Day," Saturday, October 19, when visitors will have an opportunity to inspect the magnificent new buildings of the United States Naval Academy and the remodeled State House, so full of historic associations.

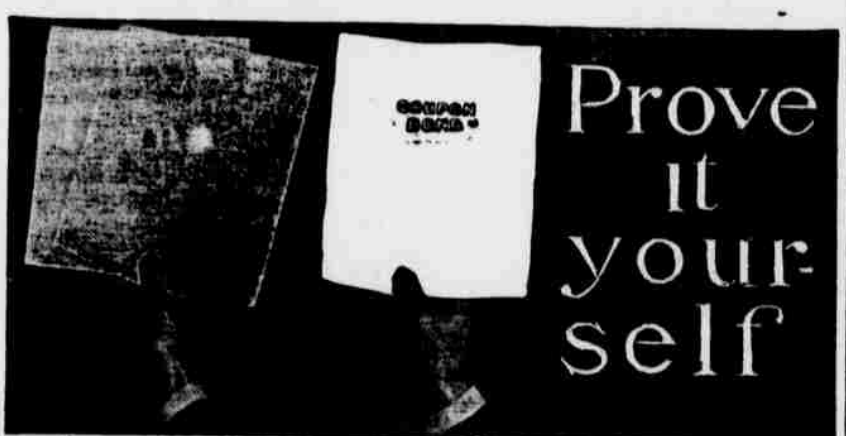
The Homecomers will have the advantage of specially low railroad rates. The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore, October 12 to 14, good for return passage until October 21, inclusive, from all stations on its lines north and east of Shrewsbury, Principio, and Port Deposit, at a considerable reduction from the regular fare.

Every former Marylander, whose address is known will receive a special invitation, issued by Governor Warfield, and the whole week will thrill with the hospitality for which the Old Line State is so famous.

For exact rates, conditions of tickets, and train service, consult nearest Ticket Agents.

10-3-10-21.

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Office in Townsend's Building Bloomsburg, Pa.

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