

ENGLISH FIRESIDES.

Right to Vote Eased on Fact Voter Possessed One Always Burning. Before the Reform Act of 1832 its electors based their title to vote at all on the fact that they possessed a fireside as a real going concern.

Without linking up the domestic fire with political rights, the English in their quiet way have always given the hearth a place close to their affections. In the last two centuries it was carried to a point at which effort and result almost parted company, as far as proportion is concerned, so elaborate was the equipment of the hearth.

As a rule, the big logs lay on the hearth, which was of brick or stone, in a bed of hot white ashes. Neither by day nor by night did the fire go out, and often it was placed in the middle of the room in an octagonal fence of iron or stone.

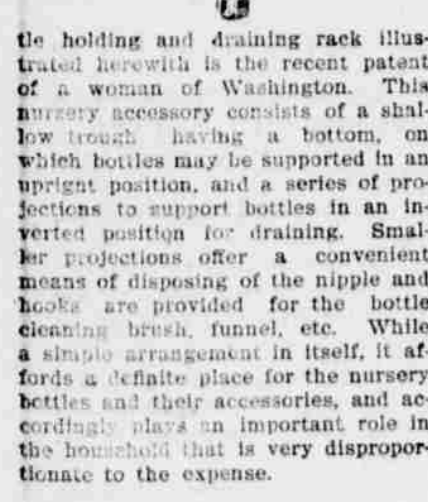
This is not our idea of a comfortable fireside. Nor can it be supposed for a moment that it was comfortable. Also it had not a "side"—its ill-regulated heat and smoke drifted in any direction in which the draught took it.

The equipment of the hearth, which was also the cooking place, scarcely altered for hundreds of years, until King Coal came and banished it all, or changed it greatly for the worse. In many old farm-houses, in some cottages and in some manor houses the old kitchen fireside remains almost unaltered. In the last the big old kitchen has sometimes been converted into the servants' hall, where the equipment still remains, while a modern "working kitchen" has been added. From up the chimney hung an iron "ratchet" toothed, and from this hung the big black pot. The fire was of wood, but often it rested on a low platform of iron bars, through which the ashes dropped.

Lord Tollenmache's lamented death will remind many that the open fire in the great hall at Helmingham must have been burning oak logs for some three centuries. In Sussex, where the vast woods took the place that coal does now in industry, the first iron fire-backs and fire-drawers were made. It is about all that the iron-workers of that country did produce in the way of manufactured iron till they took to making cannon.

Now there is a complete change and return to very early patterns in nearly all new houses. The flat brick or stone hearth, the natural log fire, the dogs, and even the bellows, all are introduced, with a certain intentional roughness in the hall and dwelling-room and rather more finish in the reception-room.

For Holding Bottles and Cleansing. As the nursing bottle is an essential feature in the average household, the wonder is that appliances for its efficient and convenient manipulation are looked upon as curiosities and luxuries, instead of being considered necessities. The only explanation of this phenomenon is apparently found in the inherent trait in women that induces her to go through life without adequate tools and appliances, compelling her to resort to the much maligned hairpin. It is to the credit of womankind, however, that the bot-



Heat of the Atmosphere Causing Liquid Air to Boil.

Liquid air's ultimate development may not be safely predicted. It is in its infancy—where steam was at the beginning and electricity at the middle of the past century. What is known about it is that it is here and can be produced in large quantities at a low cost. The first that was liquefied was about half a wineglass full in amount and cost at the rate of \$3,000 a gallon. Now the same amount costs a few cents. Automobiles have been propelled by it; physicians have used it with good results in cancer cases and as a local anesthetic in surgical operations. It may solve the garbage problem, as it causes tin cans, hair and other refuse to turn briskly and completely, with no smoke or odor. It is one of the most powerful of explosives, and when it shall be thoroughly understood it may become one of the greatest factors in the industrial advancement of the world.—Leslie's.

Prisoner in His Own House. A French count was kept prisoner in his own house in Paris for five years. His jailers were his two servants, who wanted his property. The nobleman is Count de Sampligny d'Issoirecourt. He is 60 years old. His servants were an old man and his wife, who had been in the count's service for 20 years. When the police broke into the house a few days ago they found the count and the two servants. The count declared that the couple had kept him in a constant state of terror and had prevented him from leaving the place. They had further compelled him to take doses of other and to make out a will leaving to them the whole of his property, the estimated value of which is over \$300,000.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Rickets. Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough. Lack of nourishment is the cause. Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

Ultimate Developments May Not Be Safely Predicted—in its infancy. Any one who has ever attended a popular lecture in chemistry or physics knows how entertaining and full of surprises the discourse may be made by a few simple and ingenious experiments. It is under such conditions that liquid air is introduced to admiring thousands. This much discussed scientific marvel of the age is made to perform dozens of instructive paradoxes, each one more entertaining than the other. A liquid-air demonstration is a short visit into the fairy land of science. To see a rubber ball dipped into it and thrown to the floor only to crash like glass into small fragments; to see a kettle boiling away upon a cake of ice; to see mercury frozen solid and used as a hammer; to see iron made brittle and crushed in the hands; to see steel burning in a small glass, and at the same time grapes freezing at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero in the same glass; these sights and many others are indeed almost too marvelous for belief.



Kettleful of Liquid Air Boiling on a Block of Ice.

To read about liquid air is to excite wonder; to actually see what may be done with it produces astonishment, which finds no adequate expression in words. Seldom has a scientific discovery been followed by such a popular demand for particulars, and no other subject affords such a wide range of experimental work with which to interest the public. It is the coldest thing on earth—made of everyday New York air reduced to 1-800th of its ordinary volume, 312 degrees below zero, looking and flowing like water, but absolutely dry—one of the most marvelous substances known to science.



Heat of the Atmosphere Causing Liquid Air to Boil.

Liquid air's ultimate development may not be safely predicted. It is in its infancy—where steam was at the beginning and electricity at the middle of the past century. What is known about it is that it is here and can be produced in large quantities at a low cost. The first that was liquefied was about half a wineglass full in amount and cost at the rate of \$3,000 a gallon. Now the same amount costs a few cents. Automobiles have been propelled by it; physicians have used it with good results in cancer cases and as a local anesthetic in surgical operations. It may solve the garbage problem, as it causes tin cans, hair and other refuse to turn briskly and completely, with no smoke or odor. It is one of the most powerful of explosives, and when it shall be thoroughly understood it may become one of the greatest factors in the industrial advancement of the world.—Leslie's.

Prisoner in His Own House. A French count was kept prisoner in his own house in Paris for five years. His jailers were his two servants, who wanted his property. The nobleman is Count de Sampligny d'Issoirecourt. He is 60 years old. His servants were an old man and his wife, who had been in the count's service for 20 years. When the police broke into the house a few days ago they found the count and the two servants. The count declared that the couple had kept him in a constant state of terror and had prevented him from leaving the place. They had further compelled him to take doses of other and to make out a will leaving to them the whole of his property, the estimated value of which is over \$300,000.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

TO KEEP AWAY WITCHES. Women's Belief in the Power of Fantastic Costume. A remarkable case of supposed witchcraft was brought to light at Taunton, England, recently, says the London Daily Mail, when Frances Jane Smith, a married woman, residing at Sweet Hay, was brought up on a charge of threatening to stab another woman with a pocket knife. The defendant is well known in Taunton, where she has been noticeable for some time past by reason of her fantastic attire.

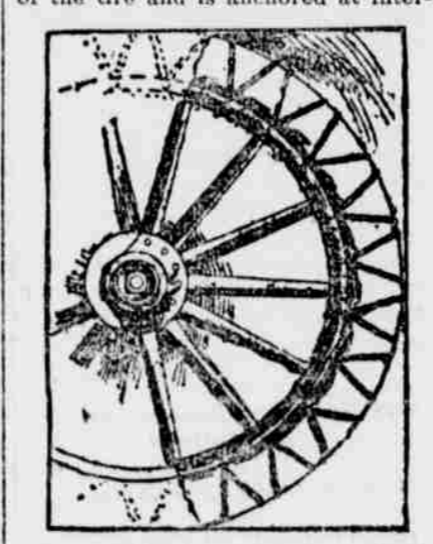
The police state that the woman and her husband formerly had a large farm near Honiton. Having lost a good deal of stock through disease, some gypsies told the woman that her cattle had been bewitched, and that the only thing which would act as a spell and keep the witches away was for her to dress in peculiar garb and to wear charms in the form of rings and other ornaments. She was also told to put money under a stone to appease the wrath of the witch.

Mrs. Smith presented a remarkable appearance before the magistrate in her grotesque attire. She wore a "Tam-o'-shanter" with numerous colored feathers, a large check jacket, and an orange colored dress. From her neck were suspended an iron padlock, a pair of scissors, and other articles. Her fingers were covered with rings.

Questioned by the mayor, the woman could give no coherent explanation of her conduct, and the police said they had received complaints of persons being interfered with by the woman.

She caused a scene by going down on her knees and asking to be forgiven. The charge against her was not gone into, but she was seen by Dr. Wilcocks, of Taunton, who certified that she was of unsound mind, and later in the day she was removed to the asylum.

Anti-Slipping Attachment. The pneumatic or cushion tire is such an improvement over the iron tire used on vehicles that its use is becoming universal; but the rubber, being susceptible to changes of temperature—contracting and expanding with the heat and cold—difficulty has been experienced in preventing the tire from slipping off the wheel of the vehicle. As yet no satisfactory device has been devised which thoroughly overcomes this fault. A unique contrivance is the one shown in the illustration. It comprises a chain which takes a zig-zag course upon the circumference of the tire and is anchored at inter-



Holds the tire on.

vals by means of double-ended snap hooks to a chain passing adjacent to the rim of the wheel. This chain is made up of links, turn-buckles being positioned at intervals to connect the sections of the chain and to draw and hold it taut. Another chain is placed zig-zag over the surface of the tire and is connected at intervals with the lower chain by means of double-ended snap hooks. These hooks are each made of a piece of metal bent to form hooks, while the shank of each hook is concealed to conform to the contour of the tire. In applying the anti-slipping attachment to wheels the inner ends of the hooks are caught into links of the lower chain, there being two of these chains, one on each side of the wheel. The upper chain is run zig-zag over the surface of the tire, being made to engage alternate snap hooks upon opposite sides of the wheel, and when the chain has been run about the entire circumference of the wheel the turn-buckles are operated to draw the lower chain taut. This device can be applied to a tire while it is an inflated or deflated condition, and can be quickly attached or detached from a vehicle wheel.

Recruiting the Giant. One of the most industrious of the man-thieves who recruited the famous regiment of giants for King Frederick William of Prussia was Baron Hompesch, whose many successes led him once to cast covetous eyes upon a very lengthy joiner. He ordered the joiner a chest or cupboard which should be as long and broad as the worker himself. In due course the baron called round. The cupboard had been finished, but he protested that it was too small. This the carpenter denied and laid himself within it as proof of its dimensions. No sooner had he done so than servants of the baron clapped down the lid and had the giant prisoner. They carried him off to the court, but when the lid was opened, instead of a giant there rolled out a corpse. The man had been stifled. In his anger the king sentenced the baron to death, but relieved him when he wanted more giants.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL. FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE. At Druggists, 15 cents, or mailed, Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad. LACKAWANNA Railroad. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In Effect March 1st, 1904.

Table with columns: STATIONS, A.M., P.M., F.M. listing routes like NORFOLK, DANVILLE, etc.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. In effect Nov. 15, 1904. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG.

Table with columns: ATLANTIC CITY, ATLANTIC CITY, CAFE MAY, listing train times to various locations.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Table with columns: A.M., P.M., F.M., listing train times for various routes.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER \$25.00. A Few Excelling Features. First-class in material and workmanship.

Scientific American. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. 12-10-17

CHICHESTER'S PILLS. THE DIAMOND BRAND. PARKER'S HAIR BALM. PATENTS. CASNOW.

Large table with columns: STATIONS, A.M., P.M., F.M. listing routes like NORFOLK, DANVILLE, etc.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad. Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 1905 a.m.

Table with columns: NORTHWARD, SOUTHWARD, listing train times.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS. DESIGNS. COPYRIGHTS & C.

Scientific American. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. 12-10-17

CHICHESTER'S PILLS. THE DIAMOND BRAND. PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

PATENTS. CASNOW.