

THE COLUMBIAN.

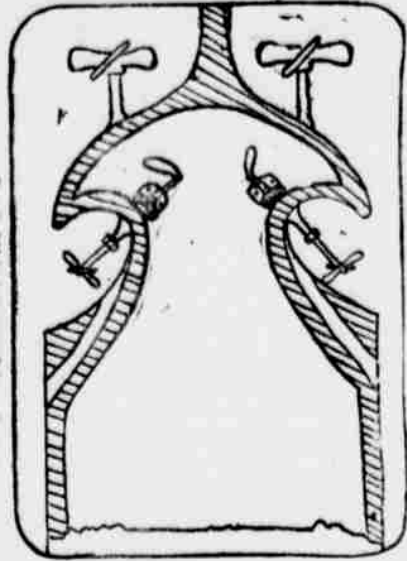
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907

STEERING HUGE LINERS.

Method of Turning Quickly in Narrow Channels.

As at present constructed, ocean liners and larger battleships are of such huge dimensions that they are practically unmanageable in narrow channels. Inventors have turned their energies in this direction and have evolved several unique methods to turn these ocean monsters, in narrow passageways. One of these methods consists of equipping the vessel with transverse tubes in which propeller wheels are located to force a stream of water transversely of the ship. In another stream of water are pumped in various direc-



Four Extra Propellers. In the vessel shown in the illustration four extra propeller wheels are located in recesses at the ends of the ships. These propeller wheels can be moved back and forth with the recesses. It is possible to operate all of the propellers simultaneously, one of the forward and one of the rear wheels being reversed in movement.

Something Like Jumping. The best story of a horse's jumps which comes to mind is that of a California cowboy. He was taking steers to Leadville, and had camped for the night on Beaver River near its junction with the Little Snake. In the middle of the night something occurred to stampede the cattle. The man mounted his bronco and rode hither and thither on the flank of the herd until his fright had died away. Four or five times the rider felt his horse give tremendous leaps, and with daybreak he discovered the cause.

The cattle had climbed to a level plateau which is intersected by a canon four miles long and from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep. Its walls incline toward each other at the top, where the distance is fifteen or twenty feet. In riding the man had kept the steers circling about the plateau. A dozen of them he found had fallen down the canon and been killed.

Hoof marks showed him that the great jumps made by his horse were occasioned by the animal's clearing the canon each time it came to the taking spot.—London Strand.

Buying Land in Corea. Land buying in Corea is a process which calls for both time and patience. A Japanese investigator who has been making inquiries on the subject has found that the price at which land may be procured differs greatly with the skill of the purchaser. Any hasty attempt to buy hurts the feelings of the owner and creates opposition.

The best plan is to select the district on which one's fancy rests and either settle quietly down there or send an agent to do so instead, letting it be known, in a general sort of way, that one is disposed to buy. Then the Coreans, who class transactions in land in the same category with the sale or purchase of movable chattels—that is to say, as a mere means of procuring or spending money—will of themselves come and offer to sell.

Then, by the exercise of a little patience, a considerable tract may be very cheaply acquired in a few years.

Saved Him From Disgrace. In one of the old families of Charleston, S. C., writes Mrs. Ravenel, there was an important personage, Jack, the butler. Jack disputed with another old man, Harry, the butler of Mrs. Henry Izard, the reputation of being the best and most thoroughly trained servant in the town.

On one occasion he was much annoyed when a Senator from the up-country twice asked for rice with his fish. To the first request he simply remained deaf; at the second he bent down and whispered into the Senatorial ear.

The genial gentleman nodded and suppressed a laugh; but when the servants had left the room he burst into a roar and cried: "Judge, you have a treasure! Jack has saved me from disgrace, from exposing my ignorance. He whispered, 'That wouldn't do, sir; we never eat rice with fish.'"

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Catarrh

Is a Constitutional Disease

It originates in impure blood and requires constitutional treatment, acting through and purifying the blood, for its radical and permanent cure. The greatest constitutional remedy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1. Nasal and other local forms of catarrh are promptly relieved by Antiseptics or Catarrhlets, 50c., druggists or mail. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Marked Fish in the Sea. Catching fish, measuring and marking them and then returning them to the sea with the chance of retaking them later is part of the work carried on by the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain.

By means of a steam trawler the fish are caught in the usual way. Each haul is carefully re-ordered, the fish are counted and measured and all details of locality, time, number, species, sex and size are put down, together with accurate observations on the water, the depth and bottom of the sea, the kinds and quality of food available, &c. These data are subsequently tabulated and charted. The method has been attended with valuable results. The fish chiefly used during the few years the experiment has been in progress have been plaice, because the proposals which have been made to interfere with the catching of them were based on inadequate knowledge.

The fish are marked on the dorsal surface with a very thin convex metal disk bearing a number. This is attached to a fine silver wire which is passed through the thinner part of the fish near the fin and secured on the under side by a small bone button. The fish do not appear to suffer inconvenience and their growth is not interfered with in any way.

The thoroughness with which the North Sea is swept by the nets of the fishing fleets is demonstrated, says Discovery, by the fact that out of 5,029 marked plaice of all sizes 992 were recaptured within a year. This represents 19.7 per cent., or nearly one-fifth; but for the medium sized fish the figures are far higher, ranging from 28.4 to 39 per cent for the whole of the North Sea and to 43 per cent. in the more northern portions.

The men of the regular fishing fleet cooperate by forwarding to the laboratory of the association at Lowestoft all the marked fish they catch. At the laboratory reference to the records easily establishes how much the fish has gained in size and weight since the previous catching. Moreover, the distance between the spot where it was released and the place where it was again caught gives an idea as to its movements.

Germany's Labor Famine. Germany's labor famine, it is reported, has become so acute that it has been found necessary to impress peasant girls into railway service as plate-layers and repairers.

Oddity in Tombstones. A tombstone to be erected in a Bath (England) cemetery to the memory of an engine-driver who was an ardent geologist, is to be composed of the fossils he collected in his rambles

Carrying Army Drums. A curious custom connected with the Servian army is the manner in which most of the regiments carry the big drum. It is not, as in most countries, slung in front of the man who plays it, but is placed upon a small two-wheel cart drawn by a large dog, which has been so trained that it keeps its place even through the longest and most tedious of marches. The drummer takes up a position behind the cart and performs on the instrument as it moves along.

Honesty in War. A recent fight with brigands in Chalcedis resulted in the death of a soldier. The brigands sent \$2,500 to his widow. Bush-rangers who held up a favorite Australian official, discovered later the identity of their victim. They returned his horse, with his wallet tied about his neck, and his money and watch inside. Even the Chinese pirates have some honor, a consul reports, and will pay for the hire of vessels which they commandeered for their expeditions.

Must Use The Knife

Said the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken and the Knife Avoided. The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how William W. Adams of 127 South Avenue, that city, was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to many people, for it saved my life." Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney, Liver and Blood medicine. Large bottles \$1.00. All druggists.

MICROBES DESTROY PAPER.

Germany Find They Cause Its Discoloration and Decay.

Germany has been looking into the question why paper does not last forever, and has come to the conclusion that its decay is largely due to bacteria. They injure the texture and destroy the color.

The brownish spots which appear in old books and which are known to English bibliophiles as foxing are really due to the bacterium prodigium. This tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy media; and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has long been known that damp produced foxing, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not hitherto been suspected.

Then there is a tiny fungus or mould, Penicillium glaucum. It is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers and in spotting the surface it also helps to break down the fabric and hasten the process of its destruction.

There are many other microscopic enemies of paper and they abound chiefly in those which are glazed with gelatine. Given a little moisture and a little heat and these will multiply in the surface of a picture or a diploma on highly finished paper just as they would in the culture tube of a biologist.

Several methods of fighting these bacteria are proposed. One is to substitute for animal glue in finishing fine paper glazes made from rosin.

These, it is said, give equally good results and totally defy the invasion of microbes. It is also proposed to introduce chemical agents in the manufacture of paper which are known to be fatal to microbes. This, however, involves many complications.

When the paper is to be used for water color painting and printing in colors, almost all chemicals are barred as they are apt to combine with the pigments in the course of time and completely destroy them. But for ordinary writings papers, small quantities either of bichloride of mercury or of antiseptics of the carbolic class may be introduced without impairing the use of paper for ordinary purposes, whether writing or printing, and at the same time rendering it proof against the ordinary processes of decay.

Fate of the Rubber Gatherer.

Very black is the picture of Kongo life drawn by E. D. Morel. He says: "Out there in the forest, the broken man through the long and terrifying watches of the night—what is his vista in life? Unending labor at the muzzle of the Albin or the cap-gun; no pause, no rest. At the utmost, if his fortnightly toll of rubber is sufficient, if leaves and dirt have not mingled in too great proportion with the juice, he may find that he has four or five days a month to spend among his household. If so, he will be lucky, for the vines are ever more difficult to find; the distance to travel from his village greater. Then the rubber must be taken to the white man's fine station, and any number of delays may occur before the rubber worker may leave the station for his home. Four or five days' freedom per month—that is the very maximum he can expect. Five days to look after his own affairs, to be with his family, and always under the shadow of the sentry's rifle. But how often in the year will such good fortune attend him?"

Shortage on one occasion only will entail the lash, or the chain and detention—worse, perhaps, if the white man has a fever or an enlarged spleen that day. And if he flinches! If, starting from an uneasy sleep there in the forest, when shapes growing out of the darkness proclaim the rising of another day, he wakens to the knowledge that his basket is half full, and that he must begin his homeward two days' march betimes not to miss the roll call, his heart falls him, and he turns his face away, plunging into the forest, fleeing from his tormentors, seeking only one thing—blindly to get away from his life and all that it means—what will happen?"

"Well enough he knows. Has he not seen the process with his own eyes? Father, mother or wife will pay for the backsliding in the hostage house. And whither shall he flee? The forest with its privations by day, its horrors by night. There he must live, seeking such nourishment as roots and berries will afford. Could he gain some other village in the hope that it may be a friendly one? But there the sentry will be also, and his doom as a deserter is sure."

Origin of "Whip Dog Day."

St. Luke's Day is also called Whip Dog Day in the almanacs, which refers us to the quaint offices of dog whipper and sluggard waker, that used to be held generally by one person attached to every church. As late as 1857 there is a record of one of these officials at Dunchurch, who, armed with a wand that had a fork at the end of it, used to go round the church during sermon time and wake the sleepers by crooking it around their necks. Sometimes the wand had a fox's brush at the other end, with which to arouse lady sleepers more courteously. In some places the whip for driving dogs out of church is still preserved; and recently the schoolboys had a custom of whipping the dogs out of the street on St. Luke's Day in a similar way. A curious entry in the Wakefield church accounts runs thus: "1708: For hats, shoes and hoses, for sexton and dog whipper, 18s 6d."

SECRET OF GOOD HAIR

TOO MUCH CARE AS INJURIOUS AS NOT ENOUGH.

Continued Irritation of the Scalp Will Kill the Hair Follicles—Shampoo Once in Three Weeks Sufficient.

"Men get bald earlier than women for the simple reason that they take too much care of the hair," says a hair culturist.

But the truth is that the modern woman—especially the society woman—is beginning to get bald. Her temples are bare. And in affright she has fled to the hair specialist to find out the cause. The hair specialist, if conscientious, will tell her the truth.

"You are taking too much care of your hair," she will say. And when she has said that she has told everything.

Hair is a hard thing to kill. Nothing will do it except continual irritation of the roots. "Moderation, madam," advised a hair-dresser, "and just care enough!"

The woman who is careful of her hair will be sure to observe certain rules regarding it. She will keep it clean. She will make it shine, and she will also, if very dainty, want to perfume her locks.

She will want to dress her hair becomingly. She will make it frame her face, for such is the rule of fashion. The fastidious woman will want to make her hair a becoming tint. Of course she will not want to color or bleach it, but she will tone it up by natural methods. She will make it bloom. If right in color she will perceive that it must be waved. Light hair looks better curly, and it will stand a good deal in the matter of curls, waves, undulations and kinkiness generally. Dark hair, on the contrary, should be worn straight, in all but exceptional cases.

The woman who is trying to make her hair becoming to her will soon realize that she must study her head and her face. If her nose is long and fat she must not do her hair up in a short, fat bunch at the back of the neck. She must suit her coiffure to her face. But this brings one to a question of hair-dressing, which comes after that of the care of the head.

Hair that is properly cared for has a very clean look, and it is always glossy. A woman should shampoo her hair once in three weeks, and she should do it in such a manner that the dust is removed from the hair without taking out the natural oils. If hair flies after it has been washed, it is a sure sign that the work has been done too thoroughly. Too much of the natural oil of the scalp was washed out.

It is important to find a good shampoo mixture.

There are many good ones to be purchased, but if a woman wants to make her own shampoo she can do so, but she must use a good soap.

It is a very economical plan to save the bits of soap that are left from the soap dish, and when enough of these have accumulated they can be dried and powdered.

This is placed in hot water, in the proportion of half a cup of the soap to a pint of water. Add a tablespoonful of borax powder. When the soap has melted, add three grains of quinine.

To shampoo wet the head with warm water. The shampoo mixture is rubbed into the hair and is allowed to remain there for five minutes. Rinsing should be done with a bath spray, and it should be very thorough. The hair should be washed until the water runs perfectly clear. If it is impossible to spray it, there should be nine rinsings of warm water, with a little borax powder added to the last rinsing.

Those who like an egg shampoo can take the yolks of two eggs and beat them up with half a cupful of soap jelly. Into this is put a little borax, and the whole is ready to be rubbed into the scalp. It makes a very soapy lather, and one which thoroughly removes any superfluous oil that may be in the hair. There should then be a thorough rinsing.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, Decedent. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, Pa., have been granted to A. N. Yost, 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. A. N. YOST, Executor. 11-21-07.

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