

NO SOAP NEEDED IN BATHING.

Wonderful Spring in the California Desert—Elastic Bottom.

Down in the California desert, 150 miles from Los Angeles, and six miles from the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, are the remnants of what was once the "Garden of Eden."

Some twenty-five years ago some St. Louis and Evansville capitalists conceived the idea that the desert land could be utilized, and by irrigation could be made a great fruit-producing country.

Accordingly they set out an immense orchard of young trees—apricot, lemon, orange and citron—built substantial buildings for their overseer and workmen, laid artificial walks and beautified the grounds with shrubbery and flowers.

They made a contract with a company, which owned a reservoir on the San Bernardino mountains, and soon the liquid life from the uplands was flowing into the garden, beautifying and transforming every growing thing.

A few miles from this wreck, says the Louisville "Courier-Journal," around the spur of a mountain, is a little valley, owned by a canny Scotchman, Dr. Murray.

He has about ten acres in oranges and alfalfa, and nothing could be more pleasant to the eye, after ranging over a sandy waste, than this charming little valley.

An Indian reservation adjoins the doctor's ranch, and from them he leases for \$100 per annum, a rare spring. The pool formed by this spring is about as large as a good sized room and is covered by a rude shack.

When you first enter this pool your feet strike a soft, sandy bottom and you are apparently in water about 18 inches deep. All at once a ripple goes over the surface, much as if a stone had been thrown in, and near you you notice the sand has opened, disclosing a hole as large as the circumference of your body, but how you are afraid to think.

Presently you feel a soft impact upon the soles of your feet, and slowly but irresistibly you feel your self being forced to the surface. With in the space of three minutes you are again standing in eighteen inches of water, and the hole has disappeared, only to appear a few feet further on.

You hasten to it, plunge in and again reach the surface as before. Only one hole is formed at a time, and between the closing of one and the appearing of another, there is an interval of about five minutes.

In this wonderful bath you do not require any brush or soap, but when you come out your skin is smooth and spotless, here and there appearing upon your body minute scales of silica. After dashing a bucket of cold water over you you feel wonderfully invigorated and refreshed.

People come hundreds of miles to bathe in these healing waters, and if the doctor could only move this spring to Los Angeles he could make his fortune in a few years. The Indians (the Mission tribe) attach great value to the water and use the overflow of the pool for bathing and drinking purposes.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use Scott's Emulsion after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



Few Wear Earrings.

"The habit of wearing earrings is dying out not only in America, but all over the civilized world," said a prominent New York jeweler.

Many queer notions obtain regarding the wearing of earrings, and many legends concerning their advent are told. The Mahometans have it that Sarah, being jealous of Hagar, vowed that she would not rest until she had tinged her hands in the blood of her bondmaid.

From that time, they say, it became customary for women to wear earrings. When Aaron made the golden calf, it will be remembered that he called upon the Israelites to "break off the golden earrings which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons and of your daughters, and bring them unto me."

For a long time men continued to wear earrings, and one portrait of Shakespeare represents him wearing such an adornment. The picture is at Wentworth Park, in Yorkshire, England. Nowadays few men wear earrings. But in southern countries, especially Spain, the wearing of these ornaments still holds.

The Chinaman pierces the ears of his little boy and makes him wear earrings, for, he argues, if an evil spirit should happen to see him, the spirit will mistake the child for a girl and will not take the trouble to carry it off.

Polygamy in Congoland.

It is the general opinion of competent observers that polygamy will survive for many years. Nothing but the spirit of Christianity will overcome the evil. The native mind cannot be induced by ordinary argument as to see any wrong in it. Why a man should not have just as many wives as he can afford to buy and keep is too much for his comprehension.

He regards woman as created solely for his pleasure and profit, and trades in her accordingly. He buys her from her father for one or two goats or a cow, she becomes the mother of his children, and prepares and cooks his food for him. That is her career, and she shares it with as many other wives as her husband's inclination and resources permit him to buy.

For long she had been eager to see the idol in the flesh, and one day, to her great joy, she was introduced. But when she met Mr. Kipling face to face, the young lady's countenance fell somewhat, for she realized that he was not, after all, the exact counterpart of the Apollo she had pictured him.

"Are you Rudyard Kipling?" she cried, staring at the author in dismay.

Mr. Kipling naturally felt somewhat embarrassed, and murmured "Yes," meekly. "But I thought," explained the lady, who could not cover her disappointment, "I thought—I thought you were quite different!"

"I am—oh, I am, madam!" Mr. Kipling hastened to assure her in confidential tones. "I am indeed! Only, you see, this is my day off!"

\$5,000,000 TO KEEP A KING.

Several Fortunes Put into Royal Yacht—An Expensive Luxury.

"Royalty is cheap enough and does not cost as much as it's worth socially," is the frequent argument of Englishmen. Some radicals add: "And the royal family doesn't cost an annual sum that is as large as the taxes that one or two New York millionaires dodge every year."

It is a fact that English royalty doesn't cost, on the face of the returns, as much as some royal families on the continent cost the taxpayers of their countries. In direct grant from the public treasury, the British royal family receives about \$5,000,000 a year.

Reynolds' Newspaper, a radical weekly, however, has been investigating the indirect cost of royalty and gives some details thereof.

The king's yacht, completed two or three years ago, cost the nation, in one way or another, about \$5,000,000. And now a new yacht is being built at a further cost of several million dollars.

A grant of \$100,000 is to be made this year towards the expense of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. That, of course, is only the first bite. It would be impolitic to alarm the taxpayers too excessively at the start.

A similar grant of \$100,000 was made for the visit of the Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, to the colonies, and it cost much more. This is exclusive of the cost of warships for conveyance and escort. That portion of the outlay will be concealed in the navy estimates.

The funeral of Queen Victoria cost \$165,000, the celebration of her sixtieth anniversary of accession to the throne, \$385,000, the king's coronation \$625,000. There are numerous other extra expenses which appear under different heads in the nation's financial accounts.

Says Reynolds: "But, after all, if people will have royalty they must pay for it. Royalty consists of functions and clothes, ceremonies and paraphernalia, and all these are expensive luxuries. The point is that people ought not to be deceived by crafty attempts to make the cost appear to be less than it is actually."

Kipling's Day Off.

Literary enthusiasts are somewhat likely to forget that authors are not always like their works—at least, in appearance—and in this connection an amusing story is told of a young lady who had for years been an ardent admirer of the "Jungle Books," and "Plain Talk from the Hills."

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AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

Wright Brothers Tell How They Constructed Their Aeroplane.

For the first time since they first attracted attention the Wrights—Orville and Wilbur—have just told some of the secrets of their machine and how they perfected it.

They began their experiments after Lillenthal's death in 1896. Their opinion as to what was needed was an air-ship that would not capsize when the wind was blowing.

The chief trouble is the turmoil of the air. The common impression is that the atmosphere runs in comparatively regular currents which we call winds. The air along the surface of the earth, as a matter of fact, is continually churning. It is thrown upward from every irregularity, like sea breakers on a coast-line; every hill and tree and building sends up a wave of slanting current.

"And it moves not directly back and forth upon its coast line, like the sea, but in whirling rotary masses. Some of these rise up hundreds of yards. In a fairly strong wind the air near the earth is more disturbed than the whirlpool of Niagara.

They tell how they adopted the two-plane machine, how they gave up the tail, used a rudder in front, their idea being to get a machine that could be balanced and steered by reflex action, as a bicycle is. In remarkable experiments they found that certain birds, like the buzzard, were merely animated aeroplanes.

"The buzzards and hawks find the currents blowing upward off the land; the gulls that follow the steamers from New York to Florida are merely sliding down hill a thousand miles on rising currents in the wake of the steamer in the atmosphere and on the hot air arising from her smokestacks."

Acting on this knowledge, they gradually developed a sliding machine until December, 1903, when they sailed with a machine equipped with an engine. Then they found the great problem to be equilibrium in turning corners.

By the most careful experiments they found the way to control the machine around corners.

"The machine was now under practical control. Six flights averaged over 15 miles each; we obtained a flight of twenty-four miles in thirty-eight minutes—that is, at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour.

"We know that we have at last secured a practical working aeroplane."

The Double Eagle.

Bankers say the new \$20 gold piece will both pay and receive. The principal causes of this are the absence of milling and the high relief of the designs on both sides. As the coins are to-day the relief is inconspicuously reduced from what it was in the original design. If the Government decides to continue the coinage of the new piece the relief will be further reduced.

"The new \$20 gold piece lacks artistic finish," said Mr. Henry Chapman, the coin expert. On the obverse side the attempt at foreshortening of the left leg of the figure is largely responsible for this defect. Foreshortening is one of the most difficult things to do in this kind of work, and when it is done incorrectly, it makes a pitiful showing.

"On the whole, the coin is highly impracticable. Furthermore, it has the appearance of gold plate. This and the high relief of the designs, will make it easy to counterfeit.

"The attempting to reproduce a tiny picture of the Capitol building on a space as big as a pin head, down to the left of the figure on the obverse side of the coin, is, I think, belittling the structure. It gives no adequate idea of the size and grandeur of the building.

"It does not look like a coin, and it is not good metal work. It lacks dignity, and, on the whole, is highly impracticable.

"That creature on the reverse side of the coin is a bird, but I'm at sea to decide what kind," said Whitmer Stone, curator of birds at the Academy of Natural Science. "If I were to be real lenient I might concede that it's a bird of prey, which might show it at least to be a distant relative of the eagle. But an eagle, never!"

Philadelphia Press.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.

English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

- 1. Fever, Chills, Inflammation, etc.
2. Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.
3. Colic, Cramping, and Watery Stools, etc.
4. Diarrhea of Children and Adults, etc.
5. Dysentery, Cholera, Bilious Colic, etc.
6. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc.
7. Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia, etc.
8. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.
9. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, etc.
10. Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, etc.
11. Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker, etc.
12. Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed, etc.
13. Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria, etc.
14. Chronic Congestions, Headaches, etc.
15. Gripe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds, etc.
16. Fever and Ague, Malaria, etc.
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal, etc.
18. Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes, etc.
19. Catarrh, Indisposition, Cold in Head, etc.
20. Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, etc.
21. Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing, etc.
22. Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi, etc.
23. Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, etc.
24. Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker, etc.
25. Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed, etc.
26. Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria, etc.
27. Chronic Congestions, Headaches, etc.
28. Gripe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds, etc.

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vast pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOME MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

Lee's Mother Buried Before His Birth.

The one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, recalls the little known fact that he was born more than a year after his mother had been buried, furnishing to the world one of the most astonishing cases of reviviscence on record.

General Lee's mother was by no means an entirely healthy woman. She suffered from cataplexy, and during a prolonged trance, she was pronounced dead. The body was prepared for interment and the morning of the third day after her supposed death the remains were laid to rest in the family vault in the graveyard of Stratford, Va.

While the sexton was cleaning up and arranging some fresh flowers to be placed on the casket, he heard a faint voice as though of some one calling for assistance. He listened closely and the voice was distinctly heard again.

Deciding satisfied that the voice came from within the casket he at once opened it, discovering that Mrs. Lee was alive. Within a short time she was safe in bed at her own home. Mrs. Lee's recovery was slow, but she did regain good health and a little more than a year after she was buried alive her youngest son, Robert E., was born, and thus came into the world one of her bravest men and greatest generals.

Shortage of Horses.

Dealers and breeders who are predicting a shortage of horses almost amounting to a famine in the next few years will find much to confirm their opinion in the records of the trade at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago in 1907.

There was a falling off of 24,224 head in the arrivals of the year; and all classes of horses averaged higher than in 1906, notwithstanding the financial disturbances and the fact that users of horses all over the country were economizing in their purchases.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of market experts that the shrinkage in arrivals during the year was due to the fact that the number of marketable, or, rather, serviceable horses had declined. Farmers and breeders seem to have discovered too fully the expected results of the use of the automobile and to have bred fewer horses of late years. Certainly if they had been in the country the high prices of the year must have brought them out!

Records of the Union Stock Yards show that 2,000,000 horses have arrived there in the last twenty years. This is an average of 100,000 horses a year. The banner year was 1905, when 127,250 head arrived. The largest receipts for one month were 18,448, in March, 1905, and for one day, 2,177 head, on March 6, 1905. The total value of the horses arriving in 1907 was \$16,797,000, and there was an advance of from \$20 to \$30 a head in the prices for all classes, as compared with the figures for 1902, fancy draughts and matched carriage pairs, making the greatest gains. One consignment of twenty-one head, all big Percherons, made the record average of \$422.15 each at auction.

Rope Machines.

H. L. Shaw of Glen Rock, York County, Pa., has some rope machines over one hundred years old. He got them quite recently from Joel and Eli Craumer. Eli said he used to help his father, John Craumer, to twist bedords and washlines with those quaint old wooden machines.

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 follows:

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

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, (9:40) 10:20 (11:00).

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:30, 11:10, 11:50.

P. M. 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 p. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

*P. K. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1903, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.

Bloomsburg D. & W. 1:00 2:37 4:15 6:00

Bloomsburg P. & R. 9:02 9:29 9:57 10:24

Paper Mill 9:14 9:52 10:29 10:56

Light Street 9:18 9:55 10:32 11:09

Orangeville 9:26 10:03 10:40 11:17

Porter 9:36 10:13 10:50 11:27

Zanesville 9:40 10:17 10:54 11:31

Stillwater 9:46 10:23 11:00 11:37

Benton 9:56 10:33 11:10 11:47

Edson 10:00 10:37 11:14 11:51

Coles Creek 10:03 10:40 11:17 11:54

Leibach 10:06 10:43 11:20 11:57

Grass Mere Park 10:10 10:47 11:24 12:01

Central 10:15 10:52 11:29 12:06

Jamison City 10:18 10:55 11:32 12:09

SOUTHWARD.

A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.

Jamison City 5:50 7:48 9:33 11:18

Central 5:58 7:56 9:41 11:26

Grass Mere Park 6:01 7:59 9:44 11:29

Leibach 6:05 8:03 9:48 11:33

Coles Creek 6:12 8:10 9:55 11:40

Edson 6:14 8:12 9:57 11:42

Benton 6:18 8:16 10:00 11:46

Stillwater 6:26 8:24 10:06 11:54

Zanesville 6:30 8:28 10:10 11:58

Porter 6:34 8:32 10:14 12:02

Light Street 6:38 8:36 10:18 12:06

Paper Mill 6:40 8:38 10:20 12:08

Orangeville 6:42 8:40 10:22 12:10

Light Street 6:46 8:44 10:26 12:14

Paper Mill 6:50 8:48 10:30 12:18

Rio M. & W. 7:00 8:58 10:40 12:28

Bloom. D. & W. 7:00 8:58 10:40 12:28

Trains No. 1 and 2 mixed, second class.

* Daily except Sunday. * Daily 11:00 only. * Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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PATENTS

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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have