

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

THINKS WE LIVE TOO HIGH.

Boston Woman Says Luxury is the Evil of the Age.

It is wages versus large ideas and not the increased cost of provisions that make the average householder find it difficult to make both ends meet today, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of Boston recently said in a lecture upon the "Cost of Living and How to Control It" at the Teachers' College in New York.

"When we had wages," she said, "there was no difficulty in living within them, but with a salary we spent everything."

"People spend more money than they used to," said Mrs. Richards, "and one reason is that we have more useful things, like the bathroom, and it is well to be sanitary. They say the cost of living within the past thirty years has increased 40 or 50 per cent, but I contend that it is not so. It is our idea of living that has increased."

"There has been a great change in what we women think we need, in the price of hats and gloves and gowns. Our grandmothers—women of comfortable means—felt that they were doing well when they had three gowns, and a little farther back the men might have had one fine suit of clothes, but they did not think it was necessary to have one for the morning, one for the afternoon and one for the evening."

"If you divide your income so that food will cost one-fourth, rent another and operating expenses one-fourth more, there will be left one-fourth for the 'region of choice.' There is nothing that makes one feel so poverty stricken as not to be able to do something that we really wish. With money for the region of choice, we get what we most wish—it may be books, travel or even handsome gowns—but something that we really desire. If a family lives up to its entire income, there is nothing to draw upon in case of need, though I class physicians, medicines, dentists and travel for health as fines that we have to pay for neglect of nature's laws."

"The average family having an income of \$2,000 or \$3,000, unless there is an arrangement to save something for the future or something very much wanted, spends it all. The woman's largest expenses are usually sundries. Men have temptations to spend, but not as the women do, with the market, the bargain counter and the house for which to provide, though most houses have three times too much in them. Women are not always wise spenders."

To Resume on Millin Bridge.

Work on the ill-fated Millinville bridge will be resumed on April 1 providing, of course, that the weather does not remain intensely cold. This was the statement made by Guy Webster, president of the York Bridge company, the contractor.

Nearly fifty carloads of material have been received from the York Bridge company's factory at York, and has been unloaded and stored alongside the river bank. This is in part new work, and the broken and twisted parts which were sent back to the factory for repairs.

There remains about fifteen more carloads of material, which includes the rebuilt "traveler," and dynamos, which are yet to come. As soon as this arrives, the work of putting it together will be commenced.

PATIENCE and HOPE



It is not reasonable to assume that any chronic malady—even though attended by no dangerous symptoms—can be cured at once. And any preparation said to do this may well be distrusted. But it is the experience of intelligent people all over the land for over 30 years, that a persevering use of

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But you cannot be well if you neglect taking Hood's Sarsaparilla when you know you should take it. Impure blood, poor appetite, headache, nervousness, that tired feeling—by these and other signs your system demands Hood's. Get a bottle today.

Glow of Health. My blood was very poor. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more color in my face, sleep and eat well, and work is a pleasure. Mrs. A. A. HOWARD, Taunton, Mass.

In Worst Form. I had catarrh in the worst form and was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took seven bottles and am now in good health. I hope everyone who has catarrh will give Hood's a fair trial. Mrs. WILLIAM METCALF, Parkersford, Pa.

Always Praise. "I first took Hood's Sarsaparilla 14 years ago, and always speak in favor of it." H. COWDELL, 237 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.

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Russia and Sweden May Fight.

Relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained because Russia insists upon being released from an agreement made when Sweden surrendered Finland that no naval stations or fortifications should be established on the Finnish shores adjacent to Sweden. The part taken by Russia in the Norwegian integrity treaty and its attitude on the Baltic "closed-sea" question also have irritated Sweden greatly.

War is feared in Sweden because Russia for some time has been preparing to establish a naval station on the western shores of Aland Island, 25 miles from the Swedish coast, where for more than a year a large contingent of troops and several torpedo boats have had headquarters and Russian officers have been making surveys and soundings.

It is believed in some quarters that Germany will adopt drastic measures against Denmark if the latter refuses to join Germany and Russia against Sweden in the efforts to make the Baltic a closed sea.

A Tragedy of Niagara.

The story of Niagara is full of strange tragedies. One of the most dramatic of them, says the Boston Transcript, is as follows: A hundred yards above the brink of the American falls a rock ten feet square projects for a foot above the water in midstream. One morning the inhabitants awoke and saw a man sitting on it. The noise of the rapids prevented verbal communication. They did not, do not and never will know how he got there. He stayed there thirty-six hours. The people telegraphed to Buffalo, and the railway company sent one excursion train after another for thirty-six hours to see the man on the rock. They painted signs and stuck them up for the man to read, saying, "We will save you." Two hundred yards above there is a bridge. From this by ropes they floated rafts with provisions to him. At the end of his stay a big raft came for him to get on. What they were going to do with him if they got him in this seething rapid is not known. He tried and failed and went over the fall.

The March Woman's Home Companion

The March number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION again captures public notice with its charming cover picture of a Japanese girl—one of the daintiest magazine covers that has appeared in years. This issue is the Spring Fashion Number, and for it Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, has prepared many delightful pages, illustrating in detail the advance spring styles.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes a charming talk on "Home Reading." Kellogg Durland, the author of "The Red Reign," has an article of absorbing interest, entitled "Women of the Revolt," containing some heart-rending anecdotes of the part that certain brave women have played in the Russian Revolution.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson writes on "The Mental Growth of Babies," a refreshingly bright article, and Irving Bacheller, Francis Lynde, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and many others contribute fiction. The usual departments, presided over by Margaret E. Sangster, Fannie Merritt Farmer, Anna Steese Richardson and others, are helpful and attractive. The whole number is beautifully illustrated.

CASPIA. Secure the Signature of *Chas. H. Richards* The Kind You Have Always Bought

If You Have a Boy—Ponder.

In American secondary schools in the year 1906 there were 925,000 pupils—742,000 at the public high schools and only 183,000 at private schools of all kinds. Many thousands of these latter were in the preparatory department of the numerous small colleges all over the land, but largely in the South and West. The majority were in the private schools in the large cities. The Roman Catholic Church is more energetic than any other denomination in the private education of the children of its membership.

In superior education (colleges and universities nominally for academic study, but largely given over to technical instruction) there were 51,000 in State institutions and 97,000 at other than State institutions. In professional schools (law, medicine, theology, engineering, and the like, usually in connection with an academic institution) there were 11,000 students at State and 21,000 at other than State institutions. There were also 69,000 pupils of normal schools (all but 10,000 at them in State-supported institutions), and there were about 400,000 attending art, music, business, industrial, and trade schools, including those at Indian schools and those for the deaf, blind, and other unfortunates.

It appears from these official figures that about nine per cent. of the primary scholars, under twenty per cent. of the secondary scholars, and over seventy per cent. of university and professional students are educated at private cost. Private education of children in primary schools is generally secured through preference, while superior education at private expense is a necessity except in those States where public universities are established; and at the latter only tuition is free, and other expenses about the same as at endowed institutions. At many non-State colleges and universities scholarships and other student aid are provided, so that for many the expense is no greater than at the State institutions.

Secondary education is in a different category from either of the other branches. In most rural districts it must be at private cost, and while in cities it is usually optional, instruction at private cost is often desirable if the expense can be afforded. This sort of education comes at the crucial time in a boy's life—a time when pregnant idealism is his chief mental characteristic, and when he needs the most patient, tender, and intelligent care. Yet for some unknown reason this is the period when boys are likely to receive the least attention from their parents.—JOSEPH M. ROGERS in March Lippincott's.

Vegetation on Mars.

Some Things That Modern Astronomers Think They Have Discovered.

Once in seventeen years Mars makes a close approach to our earth, and scientists have an opportunity to guess again. Professor Lowell in an article on "The Planet Mars" in McClure's gives an account of the observations made last July, at Flagstaff, Ari. He says:

"It used to be thought that the dark blue-green patches on Mars were seas and oceans after the manner of our own. Generations of astronomers were brought up on these Martian seas. But as the planet came to be more closely examined phenomena were observed which contradicted this idea. W. H. Pickering took the first step in revolutionizing the old theories, but even he stopped short of the truth, for, while abolishing many of the Martia, he yet concluded that there were two seas in the planet. In 1894 and subsequently it was determined by observations at Flagstaff that there were no bodies of water there at all, that what had been taken for seas were in fact great tracts of vegetation, whose hue and character changed with varying seasons on the planet's year.

"But the recent great advance in our knowledge of Mars is not entirely due, as the general reader might suppose, to the discovery of these canals and the wonderful system they constitute. It is only through what we have lately learned in regard to the general constitution."

More Widows for Pensions.

Not satisfied with the liberal provisions of the widows' pension bill, recently passed by the House and providing for an annual addition of \$12,000,000 to the nation's pension charges, the Senate committee has still further broadened the provisions of the measure, so that if passed as reported to the Senate the annual increase in the pension appropriations will be about \$15,000,000.

Practically all restrictions which were contained in the bill as passed by the House have been removed by the Senate committee. Widows of old soldiers who remarried are admitted to the pension rolls, and every other limitation of a similar character is eliminated. There is very little doubt the bill as changed will be passed by the Senate, as Congress is in a most liberal mood toward the old soldiers and their widows and other dependents or ex-dependents ever known, even in a Presidential year. The President has expressed his intention of signing the bill when it comes to him.

Stay On the Farm.

Contrasting the certainties of obtaining a livelihood on the farm with the uncertainties in this respect existing in city life, as at present is most clearly demonstrated, the Washington Observer urges young men and young women to stay on the farm, as farm life is no longer the isolated life it once was with its present mail, telephone, trolley road and railroad facilities, and it concludes by saying: "It is rather remarkable that so many fathers and mothers are willing to see their sons and daughters go to the towns to make their livings when the chances for the future welfare of their offspring is so much better on the farm. If these hills and valleys of Washington county ever fail to bring forth their annual crops and contain a well-to-do and home-loving people, it will not be through the impoverishment of the soil, but it will be because the towns and cities have robbed the fields of their best products—the strongest and fairest of the country's sons and daughters."

Wreck of the Maine.

The Diarie Espanol, the organ of the ultra Spanish element, of Havana, in a leading editorial in a recent issue, referring to the special celebration of Americans of the tenth anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, says:

"They commemorate the blacklist blot on American history, the world including honest Americans, believing that the ship was blown up by direct orders from the War department for the purpose of justification in the plan to despoil Spain of Cuba."

The paper adduces as "convincing proof," that the officers of the Maine attended the funeral of the victims in full dress uniform, which showed that they must have sent their uniforms ashore "in anticipation of an explosion," and alleges that the reason the wreck has not been raised is that it would conclusively demonstrate that the explosion was in a magazine.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Kate J. Pope, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds, in the hands of W. C. Johnston, Executor of said deceased, as shown by his first and final account, filed in said Orphan's Court, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the Moyer Building, on Main Street, in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1908, at 9 A. M. of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment, and when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and present their claims or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund. CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

JERSEYS

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