

PSYCHOLOGICALLY EXPLAINED

In No Other Way Could She Account For Her Strange Actions.

Mrs. Flaherty, who earns her living and maintains two clean little rooms in an uptown tenement by going out to do washing and "day's work," has been a widow for many years, and entertains a strong prejudice against marriage for any but the young. "Tis all right at that time o' life," she maintains, "but not for old people with gray hairs. Then 'tis unsuitable and the height o' foolishness." Holding these opinions as she does, if was a severe shock to Mrs. Flaherty to learn that one of her best customers, a widow of three score and ten, was about to be married for the second time. Almost tearfully she recorded her sentiments to another patron.

"To think of it! Her a-fixin' all them fine clothes and takin' as much pride in 't as if she was to be a bride of 20, instead of an old woman that'll never see 70 again! Why," and her voice dropped to an awed whisper, "at her time o' life I be leve 'tis the ravin' o' death is on the woman."

Turned the Tables.



She—"So your wife refused to marry you when you first proposed to her. Did you keep on pursuing her till she consented?"

He—"Not much! I went out and made a fortune. When I came back it was she who did the pursuing."

Stilling Her Fears.

A crash sounded, followed by a woman's wailing. What had happened? The answer came quickly.

"Mary, Mary!" cried Mrs. Supers Tyssias to her maid. "What shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident, and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new pair of glasses, and you know how unlucky it is to break a looking glass. It means seven years' unappiness!" Mary was her mistress's favorite servant, for she was never at a loss for a comforting word.

"Lor, mum!" was her calm and soothing reply. "Don't you set no heed on that. Look at me; I'm not fretting, and I've just broken the pair glass in the drawing room!" And then she wondered why it was that her mistress, whom she generally had so little sympathy in cheering, did not on this occasion brighten conspicuously—answers.

Cause for Indignation.

A little girl came home flushed with indignation because she had been "kept in" to correct her sums. "Mamma, I'll never speak to Jennie Smith again as long as I live," she exclaimed.

"Why, what has Jennie Smith done to deserve that?" "Because—well, because I copied all her arithmetic, and every sum of hers was wrong."—Judge.

Not Popular.



Miss Skreecer—What sort of songs do you like best, Mr. Sapher?
Mr. Sapher—The songs of the seventeenth century!
Miss Skreecer—Hod odd! Why do you prefer them?
Mr. Sapher—Because nobody ever sings 'em nowadays.—Punch.

Careless.
Lady Visitor—I am sorry to see you here, my young friend. You appear to have had a good education.
Careless—Well, madam, I have been through Trinity college.
Lady Visitor—Is it possible?
Careless—Yes, that's the reason I'm here. They caught me as I was going through.—Penny Pictorial.

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TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Sequoia There Grows 400 Feet High and 26 in Diameter.

The sequoia near Humboldt is the tallest tree in the United States. But the tourist from the East or West knows it not. What would he say to the information that in the northwest of California grows a mighty continuous forest of these great trees and that it takes days to travel merely from end to end of that forest, which is longer than the distance from Boston to New York or from St. Louis to Chicago. Yet such is the case.

On the ridges and flats of Humboldt is the forest, and of that forest the trees grow to 26 feet in diameter and tower 400 feet in the sky. Do you know what those figures mean. Measure the room in which you are now sitting. If it is a very large room the longest dimensions would just contain one of these trees. Look out of your window and see the people more than a city block away. That is the distance from which one sees the topmost bough of these stupendous giants.

The redwood of California is the great tree of the Pacific coast. Two thousand acres of it exist in Oregon along the Chetco River. South of the Chetco a continuous redwood belt begins and increases in width from ten miles at Del Norte county to eighteen or twenty miles and keeps on unbroken to southern Humboldt county. Here is a gap, but in Mendocino the belt becomes dense again and widens out to thirty-five miles. South of that county the tree grows in isolated patches.

The climate and topography of northern California have brought about this limited distribution. North and south along the coast in nearly parallel ridges lie the mountains of the Coast Range, steep and rising to altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 feet. A few large rivers, the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Russian and many smaller streams cut through them to enter the sea, and along their courses in places are broad bottom lands and gentle slopes.

West of the Coast Range the climate is even and moderate, with a temperature running from just below freezing to eighty degrees. Snow lies on the tops of only the highest ridges. Thirty to sixty inches of rain falls in the autumn and winter, and during the summer sea fog bathes the coast.

But east of the mountains, less than fifty miles from the sea, lie hot interior valleys never visited by fog, parched and rainless in summer and wet only occasionally by the winter rains—conditions too unfavorable to permit the growth of redwood. It requires very little from the soil except that it be moist. It is so dependent on moisture of the air that this factor mainly or wholly determines its distribution and the eastern limits of the forests are determined by the distance inland to which sea fog may drift.

There are two types of the tree—that which grows on the hillsides, and the second, which grows on the flats along the rivers and streams. The usual type is that of the slope, that is the growth found on the steep sides of the coast ranges, and side by side with the redwood grow other trees, such as red fir, tanbark oak, white fir and

madrone. As the slopes become moderate, the altitude lower, the soil deeper, the forest becomes denser until on the rich flats and in the gulches the second type is developed. On the best redwood flats no other tree grows.

On the slopes 225 feet is about the maximum length and 10 feet its greatest diameter, while on the flats, under better conditions, the tree grows to be 350 feet high with a diameter of thirty feet, and occasionally giants exceed this. Most of the redwoods are from 400 to 800 years old. The oldest tree scientifically measured was 1,400 years. After the tree has passed 500 years it usually begins to die down from the top. It has a straight, slightly tapered trunk without limbs for more than one hundred feet and a crown of horizontal branches that may occupy a third to a half of its length. The roots strike downward at a sharp angle and are so large and so numerous that they form a compact mass. The bark is of a reddish gray color, fibrous in texture, gives to the full grown tree a fluted appearance and offers such a remarkable resistance to fire that except under great heat it is not combustible. Insects do it little harm, the wind can hardly uproot it and fungi seldom affect it.—Humboldt Standard.

Seventy Miles of Pies.

A woman of Boston has been celebrating her "golden anniversary" as a cook. During forty years out of the fifty she has been employed at one restaurant for which she has baked no fewer than 394,000 pies. A local statistician has estimated that these pies, if laid out in a row, would cover seventy miles. She confesses also to the manufacture of 788,000 puddings and 2,000,000 doughnuts.

One good thing about bad habits is how you wouldn't enjoy life if you broke yourself of them.

Dressy Draped Blouse.

The problem of an evening toilette is being solved to a great extent by the use of the separate blouse of dressy design. An attractive model is shown here carried out in palest blue chiffon, having the front and back draped across the figure in fashion.



DRESSY DRAPED BLOUSE.

Its effect and filled in with an under-blouse of fine all-over lace. In addition to the lace, the model is trimmed with smart little ribbon velvet bows.

The armholes are large and formed by an artistic draping of the chiffon. As a matter of fact the sleeves are long and close-fitting, being made of lace.

The Picture.

Choose it carefully as you would friend or book. Subject and mounting suit the destined niche.

The framing makes or mars the picture. Pictures should never be crowded. Frames in a room should conform to one type.

This type must harmonize with other furnishings. Large pictures should not be hung in small rooms.

Color of picture molding matches woodwork. If not, it contrasts with it. Dull or finished woods are used for etchings.

They also look well on prints or water colors. Gold frames are now used sparingly.

Dull brown, gray or green are for library frames. French prints are favorites pictures for bedrooms.

Photographs now hang only in bedroom or boudoir. Hunting scenes or quaint prints look well in halls.

Dainty scenes must be picked for the dining room.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloomsburg for Esby, Almedia, Limeridge, 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 7:00 a. m.

Leave Bloomsburg for Catawissa A. M. 5:20, 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00.

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 a. m.
First car from Berwick for Bloomsburg leaves at 8:00 a. m.
First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. K. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD. 21

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bloomsburg D. L. & W.	7:30	8:37	8:15	8:00
Bloomsburg P. & R.	9:02	8:29	8:17	8:00
Paper Mill	9:14	8:52	8:29	8:30
Light Street	9:18	8:56	8:34	8:34
Orangeville	9:26	9:03	8:43	8:50
Forks	9:36	9:13	8:53	9:00
Zanesville	9:40	9:17	8:57	9:05
Stillwater	9:48	9:25	9:05	9:15
Benton	9:56	9:33	9:13	9:18
Edson	10:00	9:37	9:17	9:30
Coles Creek	10:03	9:40	9:20	9:30
Laubachs	10:08	9:45	9:25	9:40
Grass Mere Park	10:10	9:47	9:28	9:45
Central	10:15	9:52	9:33	9:50
Jamison City	10:18	9:55	9:35	9:55

SOUTHWARD. 20

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Jamison City	5:50	10:48	4:35	7:00	11:30
Central	5:55	10:51	4:38	7:03	11:45
Grass Mere Park	6:01	11:00	4:47	7:12	11:52
Laubachs	6:03	11:02	4:48	7:13	11:52
Coles Creek	6:12	11:06	4:56	7:20	12:00
Edson	6:14	11:09	4:56	7:24	12:10
Benton	6:18	11:13	5:00	7:28	12:25
Stillwater	6:25	11:20	5:08	7:38	12:45
Zanesville	6:25	11:20	5:17	7:45	12:52
Forks	6:29	11:23	5:21	7:49	1:00
Orangeville	6:30	11:24	5:21	8:00	1:30
Paper Mill	7:00	11:50	5:39	8:18	1:45
Light Street	7:03	11:53	5:42	8:23	1:50
Bloom. P. & R.	7:10	11:58	5:48	8:25	1:55
Bloom. D. L. & W.	7:30	12:10	6:00	8:30	2:15

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