Of Interest to Women

Search the World and You Will Not Find the Equal of the American Husband-They are Devoted to their Wives in a Sense a Little Different from Foreign Husbands.

Perhaps less would be heard about

the frequency of divorce in America if we took into account the vastness of our territory and the immense publicity that is given by the press to the details of private life. Notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, our people, by millions, are happy in marriage and the family as an institution rests on a firm foundation. One may travel through familiar country places for miles, passing from village to villare without encountering a single homestead that has been darkened by

domestic disruption. That unfortunately there are divorces that might have been prevented by a little forbearance on the part of those most nearly concerned, is perfectly true and much to be lamented. Among those who have abundant means for material comfort, and on whom is hald no terrific burden of ever-increasing poverty, divorce followed by remarriage is far more frequent than in any other class. Where husbands and wives toll together for the raising of their children, where each incurs selfdenial and makes sacrifices for the sake of the other, there is less danger of fatal misunderstanding than where men are absorbed in moneymaking and women weary of social

A recent novelist, writing a greatly criticised book, placed the responsibility for unhappy marriage upon the wife rather than on the husband. In his view, the American wife was a restless, unsatisfied, extravagant or frivolous person. He pictured his men as sometimes reckless, sometimes shallow, and sometimes unscrupulous in business, but, in most cases, they were disposed to be loyal to wife and home. His arguments were not entirely fair to the woman, but, on the whole, they dealt justly with the man.

dissipation.

We may search the world to find a better husband than our own home product. An American husband is devoted to his wife in a sense a little different from the phrase as applied to the foreign husband. Chivalrous by impulse, indulgent in practice, ready to yield almost everything to her slightest wish, the American hushand treats his wife as if she were a reigning sovereign. Women of other countries look with envy on the women of America, who seem to them to le the spoiled darlings of fortune. Whereas, in other lands, the man of the house is the personage most conridered and the one whose will is law. with us the opposite prevails, and it is the wife who is the dictator and autocrat and the husband who carries out her wishes to the utmost extent of his newer. If American womon have more time for reading, more emportunities for diversion, more leisrre to travel and greater room for exrangion in the way of independence than any other women on the globe, it is to their husbands that they owe & debt of gratitude.

Many of our women have gone far affeld to find their companions in mar range. No doubt there are extremely fortunate international marriages, but the girl who marries a man who has been educated in circumstances and secording to traditions different from hers runs a risk of being disillusionized. Not her husband alone, but his female relations, nearer or remoter, will play a part in her happiness or unhappiness. Relations-in-law are to always congenial in America, but the American wife and the American busband are both able to deal with there on equal terms, or, if necessary, they may preserve relations of neu-

The Nerves Problem.

"My nerves are worn to shreds and talters," wails one matron, "and my temper is becoming so unreliable that shall probably soon not have a land left. My only hope, so far as I can see, is to take to writing poetry brushing up on my music, so that I can make people believe my irritatilly is due to an artistic temperament. It's not the fashion in these t eys even to think of giving up one's Lule weaknesses, yet vices or follies; you just give them a finely sounding trace and let them flourish. The enappish declare themselves to be 'highly strung,' the stingy are selflabelled 'prudent and economical,' and the passionate and quarrelsome take to themselves credit for being 'high spirited.' But the artistic temperameat will serve my turn, for I've observed that you can claim unlimited indulgence from the world in general if you have that to back you."

A Recommended Polish.

A good furniture polish, which gives a soft, oily finish to furniture and wood work, is made of one scant cunce of linseed oil, one full ounce of turpentine, and three-fourths of an ounce of cider vinegar. Shake until it is thoroughly mixed; then rub the furniture with the mixture, doing a little space at a time, and rubbing the polish well in; allow it to stand a short time, then polish well with a soft, dry flannel cloth. In polishing furniture or floors, only a very little of the polish should be aplied at one time, and it must be well rubbed in. Here is where so many fail—the much sublied at once, and too much space prigrapted before finishing what is be

Young California Man Crushed to Death Next Day at Spot Indicated.

Salinas, Cal.-Like a harbinger of his fate, a rumor spread through this town early that Percy Morse, a wealthy young seed grower, was killed beneath his overturaed automobile between this place and his home in Watsonville. It caused keen concern among Morse's friends and word was telephoned to his home. There it was

learned that Morse was all right. The moment the rumor reached Morse, he jumped into his car and National Committee Meets at Washstarted for Salinas to set the anxiety of all his friends at rest. He personally visited them all and assured them he was not dead and did not mean to die for a long time. He drove up and down the main thoroughfares meeting chance acquaintances and chatting gayly with them about the rumor.

How it started is a mystery. Morse was curlous and sought to trace it to its source. He failed and finally started for his home. He went alone. After he left the town his friends were mystified concerning the rumor and could not drive an evil presenti-

ment from their minds. Within a few hours Morse was found in his wrecked machine at exactly the spot described in the early rumor. He was dying and lived only a few hours after he was taken to his home in Watsonville. The tragic death of Morse, coupled with the strange rumor, has caused much excitement here. No one can explain how the rumor happened.

THE CONEY ISLAND GIRL OF 1909.



HEN PREFERS PIGS TO CHICKS

Orphaned Shouts Answer to Biddy's Cluck, Cluck and Follow Her.

Spokane, Wash.-If the S. P. C. A. is mindful of its duties, it will send an officer after "Biddy," an ordinary brown hen owned by Joseph Thorn, a rancher in Columbia County, Wash., living ten miles east of Dayton, south of Spokane, which abandoned her brood of chicks to care for a litter of Poland China pigs, whose mother died soon after their birth.

The hen calls the pigs around her with the same "cluck, cluck" with which she formerly summoned her chicks, and they are fed from a bottle by Thorn's daughter. The little animals follow the fowl about the barnyard in the most contented way imaginable.

While unable to cover them a night, the hen squats among them and croons her good-night lullaby as if the four-legged creatures were her own.

Thorn believes that "Biddy" will continue to be a foster mother to the litter, but just now he is experiencing some difficulty in finding a hen to care for the chicks cast aside by the hen.

HEN LAYS TRIPLET EGG.

Farmer Finds Two Inside First Product of Plymouth Rock.

Greenwich, Conn.-Frank B. Sands of Mount Kisco, who sells farm products in Greenwich, came to town the other morning with an egg story that beats anything ever heard hereabouts. He is the owner of some of the finest Plymouth Rock hens in the coun-

One of his younger brood passed out of the non-producing stage a few days ago and began her life work. The first egg was a wonder. Not only was it larger than any Mr. Sands had ever seen, but the ends were about equally rounded. Mr. Sands decided

the egg was too large to market at the usual price, and that he would keep it for table use. The next morning he had the young Plymouth Rock's egg for breakfast. Breaking the shell carefully Mr. Sends found another perfectly formed egg. This second egg was broken and a third egg of the usual size was re-

RUMOR FORETOLD HIS DEATH WOULD HANDSPIKE **ALL CLOCK HANDS**

Movement on Foot to Change Standard of Time Throughout the Country

MORE DAYLIGHT HOURS

ington to Push the New Project Along-The Plan in a Nutshell-Many Advantages Urged.

Washington, D. C.-Extravagant Americans wasteful of health, strength and dollars, have started a systematic pursuit of time. They feel that for years the old gentleman with the scythe has been taking a mean advantage of them, and have set about curtailing his crop for this season by capturing two more hours of daylight out of every twenty four, and give him in exchange the same period in darkness.

This crusade for light has been definitely set on foot by a committee of men representing the larger interests of the country in business, trade, manufacturing, professions such vocations as have need of all the light of heaven to contribute to the best results. The committee is headed by E. H. Murdock of Cincinnati and members from East, West, North and South, convened at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, to discuss ways and means of handspiking the hands of the clock, and, by the arousing of public sentiment, push the light along. The proposition is thus stated by these gentlemen:

"If on May 1 of each year the standard of time throughout the United States is advanced two hours, so that what is now five o'clock becomes seven o'clock, etc., and changed back to our present standard on October 1. It will add greatly to the health, comfort and pleasure of all through the summer, without necessitating any change as to daily habits, or create any more confusion than if a Western man went to some point East, having a time one or two hours faster than that to which he was accustomed, but would give two hours additional light for recreation and health-giving exercise, and the use of two of the coolest and best hours of the day for labor."

"Americans, in this manner, would obtain what those in England greatly enjoy to-day, namely, two additional hours of light."

The arguments by which the promoters support their plea for added light are almost as interesting as the central idea itself. It is contended that this would leave the same number of hours for business and sleep as now, and would give two better hours of day's work, and two additional hours of daylight to the evening hours, which to-day are too short to be of much benefit to those living any considerable distance from their place of business.

Thousands of families would under these circumstances move into the country or suburbs, who are now held back by the fact that the men at the present time could not reach their homes until too late to get much bene-

As elderly persons and children are given to early rising, the breakfast hour will become more regular, and during the heated term it should prove of special benefit to the school children.

This could be made to benefit all citizens of each and every State in exactly the same proportion, and not call for the expenditure of money by the Government, State or people. Railroads would not be compelled to change their timetables, as all trains would leave in future at the same hour as to-day. Local travel would be greatly increased, additional money put in circulation by the purchase of such things as are used for pleasure and recreation, and additional value would be given to what already ex-

It is distinctly stated that the present movement is in no sense connected with the endeavor of the English to secure a standard time more in conformity with the sun-a project which has arrayed against it all the strength of the gas and electric light companies.

PREHISTORIC FOREST FOUND.

Engineers Bore Through It on Dunes of Sandy Hook.

Sandy Hook, N. J.-Engineers, while boring for an additional water supply on the Fort Hancock Military Reservation, on Sandy Hook, discovered what appears to be the remains of a prehistoric forest, and in the interest of archaeology a thorough investigation is being made.

When the test pipes had gone down to a depth of 400 feet, a broad and deep strata of wood was encountered. At one time the pipes were driven through twenty feet of timber. It is believed a great forest flourfshed where the sand dunes now are, and that the action of the ocean for ages buried it.

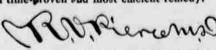
Her "Rat" Saves a Woman's Life. Cincinnati, Ohio,-While wearing a "rat" in her hair Mrs. Jesse N. Stallman, of Walnut Hills, fell to the bottom of two flights of stairs. Her head struck the floor, but the big coil of hair broke the fall. Dr. Poole said the fall sustained by the woman would have fractured her skull under ordinary circumstances, and that the "rat" alone prevented but diets.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have be-come weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-

ery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Hearthurn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature



You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine or known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may

thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pl-asant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

PAPUAN TREE HOUSES.

Cool and Clean, but not Built for Somnambulists.

The famous tree houses of Papua are rapidly disappearing before the march of civilization and settlement in the colony.

The tree house-a near and well built habitation, placed at an enormous height among the branches of a forest tree and reached only by a swinging ladder-was primarily intended as a refuge from enemies. Now, however, that the Government has brought the wild tribes under control the native prefers to live in a house that demands less skill in con-

There are still many tree houses to be seen, though few or none are being built. In the northeastern district of Papua (where much valuable sugar. rubber and cocoanut land lies ready for taking up) the Government officials on their regular tours of inspection often sleep at night in the house of some hospitable village constable, who draws his ladder up at sundown to a doorstep eighty feet high in the

These tree houses are exceedingly cool, clean and picturesque with the roofs of native made thatch and walls and floors of wattled boughs.

The Florida Guava.

Plorida produces a great variety of the choicest fruits, but it never was famous for apples or peaches. However, there is the guava, concerning which little is known outside of that state, but which is an excellent substitute for either of the above-mentioned fruits, and actually seems to possess qualities of each.

The cultivated guava shrub or tree grows to a height of about twenty feet, and the size of the fruit varies between that of a small hen's egg and a large lemon. The skin is smooth, and the inside resembles the pulp of a tomato, except for the seeds, which are generally very hard. Several crops may be raised every year, the winter fruit being more tart than that which ripens in the summer months; but the between-seasons fruit is especially fine for jelly-making.

It is most unfortunate that the guava is a fruit of such a perishable nature that it appears an impossibility to ship it any great distance-the deliclous red variety often crushing into a much when carried for two or three miles in a farm wagon. For that reason it is very doubtful whether this tropical product, which should occupy a prominent place on the house wife's list, will ever gain the wide popularity that it justly deserves.

Cur Great American Astronomer.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the celebrated astronomer, who has just been decorated by the Kalser, is the first American official to receive a foreign decoration of any kind in eight years. This order is but one of many that the distinguished American scientist has had conferred upon him by foreign rulers. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and he is the first native American to be made an associate of the Institute of France since Franklin. He has received exalted degrees from ten European universities, is a member of about thirty foreign societies. and has received five medals from abroad. Recently the Czar ordered his portrait painted for the Imperial University of Russia, and both the Imperial University of Japan and the Imperial Observatory of Russia have presented him with handsome vases in recognition of his position in the world of discovery, of his scientific achievements, and of his contributions to science as a result of his wonderful experiments in the motions and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

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English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

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10.55	small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the	GC293-391
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Medical Book sent free

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

An opinion has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Maine that may possibly render unnecessary the purchase of the Appalachian forest reserve by the national government.

The Senate of the State of Maine requested the Supreme Court to pass upon the question whether, under the constitution of the state, the legislature has power to enect general laws to prohibit, restrict or regulate the wanton, wasteful or unnecessary cutting of trees on privately owned land without giving compensation to the owners; and whether such regulation would be a "taking" of private property, within the meaning of the constitution.

The court decides unanimously that the state has power thus to regunite, restrict or prohibit the cutting of trees where their removal would e nkely to work he to the reople a whole, and that compensation is unnecessary.

There are many interesting grounds for this important opinion.

The value of forests in preventing droughts and freshets, and preserving a fertile top-soil, is well established. All land, no matter how privately owned, is regarded as being derived originally from the state, and to be held and used only for such private purposes as do not conflict with the welfare of the rest of the community. Land is not the product of industry or invention, nor can it be increased in quantity, as can other kinds of property. Anything which reduces its value is therefore a loss to the people as a whole, and to posterity, and so may be prevented by state law.

The great importance of this opinion lies in the fact that the power of the state to act without compensating private owners is affirmed. The chief obstacle to state regulation of forestry has been the fear of expense. That removed, the path is clear for uniimited progress.

A WARNING WORTH HEEDING.

Lord Rayleigh, in addressing the Royal Society on the subject of airships, drew an important distinction when he said that, while the recent achievements with aeroplanes proved the capacity of man to fly, as a feat, they had done almost nothing in the way of indicating the feasibility of aerial transportation in the future.

The difficulty long ago pointed out Prof. Newcomb-that a flying machine, to carry twice as much as another, would have to be not twice, but four times, as large and strong Lord Rayleigh pronounced an insuperable obstacle to more than very limited progress along this line. it is well that this warning against undue expectations should have ome from an authority so high.

The Wrights and their fellowworkers have accomplished wonders, but theirs is as yet a very incomdete conquest of the air, and there is hardly a bint in their best performances that the day of ships and rallway trains is almost over.

A CITY'S PROUD DISTINCTION.

Toledo, Ohio, is said to have fewer bad boys than any other city in America. A writer in the World's Work gives the reason in his account of the juvenile organization established there by a wise philanthropist. He organized the boys into drum corps and athletic teams, provided the uniforms and equipment, and then made it a condition of remaining in the organization that the members refrain from bad talk, alcohol, tobacco and gambling. Almost any boy will give up a harmful habit for a harmless one if the harmless one is made attractive.

MOST PRIMITIVE OF INDUSTRIES.

Of all the industries in the world the manufacture of Cantu laces by the peasants following this pursuit in Milan, Italy, is the most primitive, considering the great demand for these rare fabrics and the nun-

ber of peasants employed in their

NEW TRIBES DISCOVERED.

manufacture.

Recently Mai: Lambolz and Diguet have discovered two tribes not far from Tepic, a city of 20,000 inhabitants in Mexico. They are known as the Coras and the Hutchols, and appear hitherto to have been unknown to the outer world.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Columbia & Montour & El. Ry

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until d'arther tice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lim

Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points a

A. M. \$5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:2 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, 9:0 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00) Leaving depart from Berwick one he from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m;

Leave Bloom for Catawisea A. N. 513 6:15, 77:00, 78:00, 9:00, 710:00, 7111-4

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 17:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Cotawissa minrtesfrom timeas givenabove.

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 Bloom Sundays

leaves at \$100 a. m. First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at

Trom Power House. *Saturday night only. †P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGES, Superintendent

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 112:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD,

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Paper Mill			A 00	- 27
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Orangeville	9.96	9 69	6 49	- 2
Forks	0 26	9 10	6 58	- 0
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Stillwater	10.20	2 00	6 57	- 13
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Benton		8 88	7 13	- 8
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Central	10 15	8 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

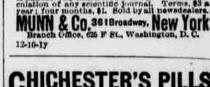
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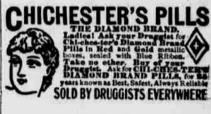
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Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class, † Daily except Sunday. † Daily † Sunday only. † Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.



Scientific American.













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