THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.



TURPENTINE, TAR, RESIN AND LUMBER PRODUCTS.

Description of the Process Whereby the Sap of the Pine Is Converted Into Articles of Household Use. Fifty Gallons of Sap Make Eleven Gallons of Turpentine and Nearly Twice as Much Resin-The Attractions of Summerville.

ecial Correspondence of The Tribune

Charleston, S. C., March 17. R ESUMING OUR journey south-ward from Columbia, we have

the choice of three lines; the Seaboard, the Southern, and the Atlantic Coast lines. Choosing the Seaboard Air Line, we leave the city on a trestle two miles long, built of the celebrated Carolina long-leaf pine, so clear and handsome as to cause comment that it could not have been put to better use than for a railroad trestle Just outside of the city limits are large quaries of granite-an important industry here, the Seaboard shipping a hundred cars daily to Fernadina for the government jetties alone. We pass over a sandy and somewhat undulating country for twenty-five miles, when commences a level stretch of over a hundred miles to the sea, Charleston is 133 miles and Savannah 142 miles from Columbia by rail. O either side are pine forests, miles wide, the timber growing larger and taller and more valuable, and dotted with frequent lumber plants and turpentine stills. The latter industry is a source of great revenue to land owners, the pine tree serving a double purpose-turpentine, resin and lumber.

PINE SAP PRODUCTS he air is ever laden, so agreeable to tourists and health seekers. As a health resort its fame extends The manufacture of turpentine, tai and rosin is a feature of interest to us. which I wil briefly describe. Large hroughout the southlands, even across of turpentine and resin may the broad Atlantic, especially for run through a period of eight or ten years befroe the pine trees are felled throat and lung troubles. Nervous-less and insomnia yielded quickly to for lumber. The extracting of the sap the beneficial influence of the pine ladoes not impair the lumber for buildden atmosphere. The congress of phying purposes. Only one-tenth of the sicians at Paris declared to the world that Summerville, S. C., was one of the few places on the face of the trees after being cupped are at all injured. The cupping consists in cutting near the ground on each tree a earth where those suffering from puldeep pot or box, V-shaped, six inches monary disease will find relief in wide by four, five or six inches deep, breathing the pure dry air, fresh from into which runs the sap and is ladled the health giving pines." out weekly. This is done mainly by The population is 5,000, with good negroes, who are preferable to the whites, particularly the "white trash," chools, churches and hotels, and with ultivated people ever hospitable to for the negro is better adapted, and the stranger in their midst. Its proxwhen well managed will do more work imity to Charleston adds greatly to its in both lumber woods and stills; also attractiveness, besides it is the counbetter results, and can comtry residence of many Charlestonians, mand \$1.25 or more per day, A "vir-gin crop" yield of ten barrels of crude who find it a great relief, after the fatigues of city day life, to retreat to sap will make three barrels of resin. the quiet and repose of this sanitari-A crude barrel of sap containing 48 or 50 gallons will yield eleven gallons of Though only twenty-two miles um. from the ocean, the air is three despirits of turpentine. Each year the grees cooler, dry and absolutely pure. sap becomes weaker and the resin in-OBJECTS OF INTEREST. ferior. In distilling, enough water is On every side are objects of historic used to boil and float the spirits o interest. Here are flower gardens, tea sap, which on coming to a boiling point will rise to the top of the soplantations, colonial residences, museims, ancient churches and numerous called copper warm, the water esreminders of Revolutionary days, Here caping through a tube at the bottom, while the residue becomes resin. The is the tomb of Arthur Middleton, on proportion is one-quarter spirits to of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another object of interthree-fourths water. Turpentine is worth here thirty-four cents a gallon est is the famous "Goose Creek" church, and resin from one dollar to one fifty Luilt in 1711, and now in excellent repair. Then, too, we see the old oak tree (remindful of the Old Charter per barrel. The fine railroad ties sent to the northern markets cost here tree Oak of Hartford, Conn.), under who Vir.

gin timber land, heavy set with pine trees, is worth eight dollars an acre as an investment. All through this turpentine country the air is absolutely pure with plenty of ozone No malarial germs can live in these dry pine for-ests, which are thirty or forty mies wide on either side of the train.

ages from infancy to adolescence.

and two large rivers—the Asheboro

Pon

cemented gravel roads and tea farm is FURTHER ON. an education and delight, which may Going further south, we pass cotton constitute another paragraph. I should plantations, rice fields, corn fields, mention the two magnificent hotels, even ploughing and planting, all done by negro help. At Denmark, fifty-one the "Pine Forest Inn" and "Dorchester Inn," standing upon a plateau of sixty niles from Columb'a, we leave the main line of the Seaboord for Charlysacres of tall pines interspersed with live oaks, with perfect drainage and ton, S. C., eighty-two miles. At Pon water supply from an artesian well is a large fertilizer factory, re-960 feet deep which produces many mindful of the largest Scranton coal breaker, this industry becoming more gallons per minute of the purest mineral water. Sixty-five acres are de thriving as we near the immense phosvoted to golf, the course being two and phate beds. The country now on to a half mile long. In a word, here the coast grows swampy and desolate are the latest improvements amusewith both interesting and disgusting ments, conveniences and comforts. exhibitions of the negro element which in population is four to one. As to

J. E. Richmond. habitations, there were a few frame Leading Movements unpainted negro shacks, and peering from every door and window were of Domestic Trade dozen or more pickaninny eyes of all We cross several swollen streams

Special Correspondence of The Tribunc.

vard of ornamental shrubs and ever-

green trees. The drive through the

and Edisto. The latter is sixty-seven Washington, June 14. miles from Charleston and is soon to F EADING MOVEMENTS in the domestic com merce of the United States are now being made the subject of monthly reports by be utilized as the source of Charleston's water supply. These rivers the treasury bureau of statistics. An idea e growth of this feature of the bureau's work abound with gamey fish. We see several strings of pug-nose and rainbow may be gathered from the fact that the April trout, each fish weighing three and Summary of Commerce and Finance contains over a hundred tables showing commercial movefour pounds, and fresh shad said to weigh from five to eight pounds. This ments at interior centers, traffic on the Great Lakes, receipts at the Atlantic seaboard, trade is a fish story, but true, nevertheless. mevements in Southern territory and on the Pacific coast, and shipments of coal, coke, pe-

SUMMERVILLE. Nearing Charleston the saline qualtroleum and other mineral products in various ty of the air and the scent of the sea parts of the country. In many cases compari-sons are made between the four months ending were detected, announcing that we April, 1901, and the corresponding period of last year. Attention is also called to the broadenwere reaching the coast. Twenty-two miles from the coast is the famous ing basis of internal commerce consequent upon the conversion of vacant lands into farms in southern winter resort of Summerville N. C. It is situated on a sandy ridge between the Cooper and Ashley rivers the Northwest and recent mineral developments in the Southwest, which sections are enjoying a large influx of population. that form a juncture at Charleston on their way to the ocean. It is situated

right in the midst of pines, which are In western territory live stock and cereals at. miles in extent, with whose fragrance cading factors of domestic trade movements The live stock receipts at the five principal mar kets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph during P.01 show remarkable gains ever last year, both as regards April and the our months ending with April, the official recipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in the fou nonthy just ended showing an increase of 359,417 head as compared with the corresponding four months of 1900. The rise in the price of corn pointed out as being largely responsible for is increased movement of live stock to market, it having become more profitable to sell corn at per cent, above last year's price than to keep e stock on such high-priced food. The m ceipts of spring and winter wheat at the eight markets of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit and To-ledo for the barvest year to April 20th were

10.840,722 bushels more than a year ago, a gain approximately 6 per cent. The commercial movements at the Atlantic rabeard include grain and flour reduced to brshels. During April, 1901, Boston received 4,002,892 bushels: New York, 9,655,919 bushels; Philadelphia, 4,981,597 bashels, and Baltimore 5,313,254 bushels, making a total of 21,003,002 ishels for those four principal ports. In Southern territory the cotton movement

is the most important, 9,384,947 bales having come into sight by May 1, 1901. Of this amount Texas alone contributed 2,508,490 bales. The growth of New Orleans as a grain port is seen in the fact that there were exported from that city during the four months ending May 1st 18,022,565 bushels of grain as compared with

11,153,127 bushels in the four months of 1980. An event of sufficient importance to be noted in its bearing upon this phase of the internal commerce of the country during April is the shipment of a carload of Valencia oranges from Southern California to Portland, Ore., destined for Vladivistock, Siberia. This is the first fruit abipment of the kind, and illustrates the tendin this branch of production to relieve

historic shade General Marion invited ** * * * * * * * * * * the British officer to share his meal of sweet potatoes. The chief attrac-tion, however, was the famous Pine-SCIENTIFIC SALAD hurst tea farm and floral gardens of Dr. Charles M. Shepard, and boule-

"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing So in all things let us be accurate."

Readers of the Salad would greatly aid me in my task by asking questions (not neces-sarily for publication), which if possible will be answered in foll in an early issue of the Weekly Salad and their receipt acknowledged immediately by mail. All such communica-tions must, however, as a matter of course, bear the writer's correct name and address as otherwise they cannot be taken into con-sideration.

Squab Raising.

THE SQUAB, a young pigeon, years ago was looked upon as a very dainty dish when cooked, and used only for the sick or convaluecing. But times have changed considerably since then, and instead of the sick being the only onsumer all fancy restaurants now have their in their bills of fare. There is hardly any dis-nore toothsome than a nicely prepared squab and when quail is scarce they take their place and only an epicure can detect the difference The demand for squabs has grown so much that now one can see many squab farms, as they are

called, in one day's travel. In the cast there are a large number and even in the west there are some who devote their entire attention to this businese, which is, taking into consideration the small amount of capital needed to start, very paying one, in fact more so than many thers. When it is told that 400 or 500 pairs of birds will bring in a nice living for an ordinary family the profit can be imagined. Five hundred pairs of good breeding pigeons will average \$500 yearly, and one person can attend to them all and then have only a few hours' work a day, and that not very hard. To be successful in raising squabs one must have the old birds confined in buildings, as

pigeons flying at large gather up food unsuitable for fattening their young, and also they lag in breeding, owing to too much exercise. Any building or an unused portion of of the bata can be used as a pigeon house, provided it faces the south. This is absolutely necessary, for in winter they require the greatest amount of sun light possible for warmth. If a convenient place for housing is not at hand. I advise using continuous building, one that can be extended at will, Hemlock boards are good enough, and

are far cheeper than pine. I make buildings seven text high, rear, nine feet high, front, ten feet wide. Each building I divide into com partments eight feet wide, using ceiling lath in making the partition, each lath an inch apart. In each pen have a window or two made to lide back so as to be easily opened in summe Each pair requiring two nests, for when one pair of squabs are about two weeks old the old birds build a new nest on the other side, and laying eggs therein, keep squabs and eggs going continually. Make nexts two feet long, a foor wide and a teot in height, and by adding a partition six inches long in the center, two ests are made. Cue pair will always occup bodily temperature, increases peristalsis, bilary ase and let no others in. Over the secretion and aids digestion. have rows of nests also. There should be a good floor in all these buildings and a good sub stantial roof of boards, over which tack three-ply felt roofing. On the southern side of the build-ing have the cages, using six-foot poultry netting ttism, epilepsy, incanity, hysteria, chloroßis, asthma and gynecologic diseases which is associated with constipation, renal insufficiency and in-

ia it is best. These cages should be fifteen fee de, long as the building, and to correspo with the inner pens, must be divided eight feet apart. A number of perches are needed in the cages for the birds to roost or rest themselves on. At the roof of the buildings have a vent) lator, to be used in summer to let out the heat All windows are left open at that season wher the weather is intensely warm, and are not to be closed at night excepting when sudden changes

cur in the fall. Pigeous are not polygamous, like chickens, but each hen requires a mate. The above de-scribed buildings will accommodate thirty pain of breeders in each pen. The Homer or Antwerp is the pigeon generally used as a squab raiser Their young are nice and plump, have a nice white color, and are fat when dressed@ Thera are other varieties used also, namely. Duchesses, Runts, Runt-Homer crosses, and common pigeons.

an excess of water may be advantageously used to aid in eliminating the toxins more rapidly. The latter are producers of the smallest samples Water may be imbibed until the kidneys act freely, the stools are soft and the skin moist and owing to their turning dark when dressed are not so much used as squab birds. If they But not too much at one time. It is best I are used, select only white or light colored ones, with red feet, and no fear of dark squabs need drink water especially during warm weather a frequent intervals and it should be remembered be entertained. For building nexts, use tobaccothat the ordinary beverages such as coffee, tea. stems. They prevent lice. Throw a bunch in etc. as well as injey fruits all co



1 3

50c For three pairs Cotton Half Hose, with silk the month-Winston Churchill. toe and heel, three colors in a box-black, blue and red. Mr. Dooley's Philosophy. Her Mountain Lovers-Hamlan Garland. Soda Fountain Helmet of Navarre-Bertha Runkle. In connection with Left of main stairway, the Willoughby Claim. Popu-A cooling drink. Any

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SATURDAY AND MONDAY

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS-Large new assortments of low medium and fine waists just received.

\$1.50 P.D. Corsets for \$1.00 \$1.75 C.P. Corsets for \$. 79 1.75 P.D. Corsets for 1.25 2.50 C.P. Corsets for 1.75 2.00 P.D. Corsets for 1.50 1.00 P.N. Corsets for .75 3.50 P.D. Corsets for 2.50 1.50 P.N. Corsets for 1,00 Fine Featherweight Batiste Corsets for50

Ladies' White Muslin Underwear

Gowns, good grade muslin, embroidery trimmed...... 59c Gowns, fine cambric, nicely trimmed, lace and em-

broiderery..... Skirts, fine cambric or muslin, \$1.25 garments..... Corset Covers, good muslin, well made Corset Covers, cambric, hemstitched..... Corset Covers, for stout forms, best cambric..... Corset Covers, soft light long cloth, Val. lace trimming 39c

Infants' Slips, Robes and Swiss and Lawn Caps at pecial prices.

White Hendkerchiefs, all fine 25c goods 18c ndia Linen, 40 inches wide, 19c grade 15c White Grenadine Lawns, 25c kind 15c White Cord Dimities, short lengths

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White Silk Mousseline De Soie, Plain and Figured White French Lawns, 50 inches wide 35c to \$1.25 Mulls, Organdies, Spot Swisses, Persian Lawns, etc.

Imitation White Russian Cotton Crash 4c



one corner of a pen and they will build their nests themselves. To prevent rats, have build-ding set six inches off the ground, and cats domestic and European markets, The tailure of California orange growers to find a sufficient supply of cars to enable them to put will prevent rats from entering the building In each pen have a box of salt, this being a their fruit on the Eastern market and the high ates of ocean freight from the Atlantic seaboard necessity. Have a good supply for them to pick at when they wish. In the outer cages have a o Europe have conspired to force the growereither to work up the product at home or to find new markets in the Far East. Another experieceptacle for their drinking water. It should large enough so as to allow them a mental feature in the distribution of the citrus fruit ercp of California is the shipment eastbath, of which they are exceedingly fond. They require lots of good pure, tresh water. A good water tub is made from a barrel by sawing the ward by way of coastwise steamers from Re-dondo to Seattle, then over the Great Northern top and bottom off above the second hoop. This makes a tub five inches deep and large enough railroad to points as far East as Chicago. Sev. ral train loads have been marketed over this

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

ground line. This is necessary, The food for pigeons should be grain only, excepting salad in summer, a little is appre-ciated. They also like stale bread. Outside of these they need nothing else. They should be Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Harry B. Smith o write the lyrics for John J. McNally's new audeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Wash-

ground fine. This is necessary.

A New Weather Cannon.

fed twice a day, early morning and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Feed indoors in wet Frank McKce has engaged Frank Lane, once a weather. A variety of food is what they need-wheat, eern, buckwheat, Canada peas, millet, prominent member of the Hoyt forces, to play a leading part in support of Peter F. Daily in hulled oats, etc. Many feed nothing but corn Augustus Thomas' new comedy. Mr. Lane has been off the stage for three years-and has been really missed, a very complimentay circumstance, year in and year out, but this is bad policy, Each pair of pigeons, well attended, will averge eight to ten pairs of squabs a year. The es-William Harris, of Rich & Harris, managers of ouis Mann and Clara Lipman, have received f feeding a pair of old ones and young is hu P_2 cents per week, and when one considers the price of squabs, which is \$ per dozen in sum from Paul Potter, who is in London, the manu-script of the new play in which these artists will for to \$5.50 and \$5.00 in winter, the profit of star next season. The title has not yet been definitely selected. Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman will sail for London June 20 to consult with Mr. Potter in reference to scenty, costumes and the details of staging the new piece, which is a comeasily be seen. At four weeks of age a pair squabs are fit for market. Never kill under the

time, and if not fat enough a week longer all greatly to them. All one has to do is to fee the old ones, they in turn feed the young This is just the business for a farmer's boy or 3.50 P.D. Corsets for 2.50 I.50 P.N. Corsets for 1.00 edg with a very interesting story. Mr. Mann 1.00 Flexibone Corsets .75 3.00 Flexibone Corset 1.75 and Miss Lipman will remain abroad but four girl, and with a tex hours' work a day any o weeks and will begin rehearsals immediately on their return. Their vacation this year will be

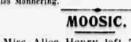
passed on shipboard. Andrew Mack will make his initial appear-ance in "Tom Moore," his new play, at the Herald Square theatre, Aug. 31. He will spend the next four weeks at his summer home at Buznounced success in Styria, upper Italy, Hungary and France, meteorologists have been engaged to

zard's Bay, Massuchusetta. In his coming im-personation of the Irish poet, Mr. Mack will, it a believed, fulfill the promise of more exalted cork than he displayed four years ago when he

work than he displayed four years ago when he played Sir Lucius O'Trigger in a special produc-tion of "The Rivals" made for the henefit of a charity. Rich & Harris will give this play an extraordinarity elaborate production and will surround Mr. Mack with a strong company of well known players. Frank McKee has secured the dramatic rights to George Bar McCutcheon's romantic novel, "Gran-stark," which will be adapted to the stage by stark," which will be adapted to the stage by the surrount Mr. Mack with a strong company of the members were in favor of the building of "weather-shooting" stations. The congress was very devicedly impressed by an account of one of last sammer's halfstorm: in the vicinity of Vicenza. So violent was this particular 95c stark," which will be adapted to the stage by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder. Mr. McKee will pre-25c 25c sent Mary Mannering in the play constructed from this book story. The date of production

95c

has not been determined and it is not antici-pated that she will require it in the near future. The locale of the story is the United States and an imaginary principality in Europe. The char-acter of the princess, one of the central interests of the tale, suggests a very strong part for Miss Monnering.



Miss Alice Henry left Thursday for New York, where she will visit her sisters. A meeting of the joint committee on excursion from Avoca, Yatesville, Tay-lor, Rendham and Moosic M. E. Sunday schools was held last evening to make final arrangements for the ex-cursion to be run over the C. R. R. of

N. J. to Mountain Park, Friday, June 21st. Miss Carrie Hutchings attended the ball given in the new armory last even-

Children's day exercises will be held in the churches of this place Sunday morning. Great efforts have been made to drill the children. The Sons of Temperance lodge will

hold an ice cream social this evening in Hutchings' park. Everybody is cordially invited. Mahon's Shoe Store

is open late Saturday nights, 528 Lack-

cent. of water

Catching Cold.

Health.

There is a large class of chronic troubles

uch as migraine, neuralgia, muscular rheuma-

active skin. On inquiry you will find that a large

percentage of these cases drink water sparingly

liquid a day where they should drink sixty to

eighty. Every organ and tissue in the body struggles for water and retains water loaded

with poisons that should be eliminated. The normal amount of body excetions such as urine,

sweat, expired air and others contains poisor

been eliminated.

sufficient to kill the individual if they had not

I wish to emphasize the importance of the

ubysician inquiring into the patient's habits

as to drinking water and to insist that not less than the physicologic amount be imbibed daily;

while in cases of auto-intoxication (self-poiso

ing by poisons produced within the body itself

when extra and rapid elimination is desired.

They drink twenty to twenty-five ounces

From the Lancaster Examine

The Standardization of X-ray Methods.

S. H. Monell, M. D., chairman on the conittee on standards of the Roentgen Society, ir order to standardize the methods of x-ray work, has invited experts to send to him their suggestions on sometning over a score of points neluding among these are: amination table, adjustable for all parts of the body; standard method of posturing each part of the body for a standard picture; standard for bathing purposes. Also in these pens have a quantity of fresh gravel, and oyster shells, means, of fixing parts immovably during a standard exposure; standard complete definition of what a "standard exposure" should be (of indicolegal value); standard landmarks to victured in the negative as inherent proof that standard exposure was made (a medicolegal necessity); standard technique for picturing cor rect relation of bones and joints; standard tech-nique for picturing contrast for diagnosis of solt parts; standard technique for picturing the dif-ferent calculi, vesical, renal, and gall-stones; standard technique for x-ray eye work; standard technique for x-ray heart and lung diagnosis; a standard leaflet of brief directions which the physician who does not do his own developing an send with his plates to any fair photograph er as a ready guide to proper treatment of an x-ray negative to secure the picture; and, standand technique for therapeutic administration o crays with proper precaution.

Belgian Hares.

For some time past agricultural papers have ended the raising of Belgian haves as a paying one and I give give an extract from the 'Epitomist'' on the subject. To all inquirers we will give a few figures as to the consumption f hare meat in some of the older countries Refer to Paris for example. The weekly con Ever since "weather shooting," as it is called in Germany and Switzerland, met with such proamplion of hare meat is 190,000 pounds. Is that a fad? In France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Great Britain, great canneries are in operation cat-fing this meat. One cannery in England started with a capital of \$10,000. In one year a very wordy battle as to the merits of the scheme. That something has been accomplished they had increased their stock to \$500,000 and cannot be denise. Indeed, so successful have although they controlled the product from great breeding farms they were compelled to buy 360,-000 pounds weekly from Ostend besides the stock they raised. Great Britain and Ireland consume 0.000,000 annually. Then can there be any ques-ion as to the stability of the Belgian have in his country? There are not enough Belgian ares here now to supply the breeders. When that is done more attention will be paid to meat for the market. Twelve years is hardly long enough to supply the demand for breeding alone of Vicenza. So violent was this particular storm, the story runs, that for miles the land ay nothing of enough to supply the demand for meat.

was completely devastated. But in this rayaged section, one spot was spared, because there, it Only a short time ago the manager of one a asserted, a number of stations had been 1 the leading hotels in Indianapelis went to a prominent breeder of Belgian hares and asked how much meat he could furnish him per week. The reply was: "All I can take are sold for rated, which had warded off the danger. The shooting apparatus hitherto used has been very primitive in construction. For a cannon, a mortar with a funnel-like barrel was often breeders and I cannot furnish any meat at the present time." There isn't very much prospect sed. In some places the funnel is fixed verticaly in masonry. This method of mounting the of this industry becoming a fad with that breeder cannon is not only crude, but also dangerous, with a market open for all is can raise eithe for often enough serious accidents have occurred, in order to avoid these dangers as well as to for breeding or for meat. These facts with plenty of others which might be mentioned have certainly established the Belgiar, have as a mean improve the apparatus in general, a Hungarian editor named Kanitz has devised a simple form roducing animal. Their gentle ways, cleanly abits and fine quality of meat commend then af cannon, which is essentially a breech-loading of cannon, which is essentially a breach-basing mortar some thirty feet in length. The mortar is journaled in a rotatable curriage, so that it can be raised and lowered and swang from side to side. The charge is a metallic cartridge as a food product of table delicacy, all of which has created a demand far greater than we are able to supply. Would this indicate any unshort time it becomes a pest like the English sporrow and may devastate large areas of valuable certainty as to the permanency of the Belgian What more could be asked of any any one annual Aside from their meat producing qualities soor from this same have will be made our noss furalions of dollars are spent to keep the rabbin plague within bounds, has proven. This is being done now in the old country, and is to some extent here in the United State Carriage robes, foot rugs, childrens furs, fa

rimmings for ladies' dresses made from the fu-d the Belgian will soon be an established fact All this sounds very tempting and such par-ially true statements have in fact induced farm is in different parts of the United States t reage in hare raising as a business. But a wor, i warning is sorely needed to show the failact of such statements and even darger to the farmer and the country at large of the introduc age a regret .- Coningsby Disraell. A friend way well be reckered the masterplee, of nature,-Emerson.

takes little stock in the efficacy of weather shooting and has issued notice to American farmers not to place much frust in it. tion of this rapidly increasing and equally quic deterioratory animal the European hare. This animal of the rabbit family when bred outside An African Remedy for Dysentery. The Kafins and Zulus make use of the root of Europe degenerates into the so-called Jack and who never reminds us of others.-Repress treates with --Matthew Henry of the genanium, of which there is said to be Rabbit and looses all the gamy flavor of its actualive Men." Emerson.

Hundreds of people during the past week took advantage of our great cut in prices and bought their Summer Suits at our "Green Tag" Reduction Sale.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, \$9.90. Were \$15.00 and \$12.00.

Serge is the ideal suit for Summer wear. Ours are of the Roberts-Wicks Co.'s make, and have hand-padded collar and lapel.

at in the second generation so that it become

unfit for food to any extent as numerous ex

periments have shown. But what is worse i breeds so rapidly and is so voracious that in

land as the experience of Australia, where m

Definitions.

Life is not an abort but that there is always

ime crough for courtesy .- "Social Aims," Em

We do not count a man's years until he has othing else to count. - "Old Age," Emerson.

It is much easier to be critical than to be

Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggie, old

He is great who is what he is from nature

creet .- Disraeli.



Pocono Heights House

Accommodates 50; modern improvements; trout streams on premises; terms moderate; best ref erences. Send for circular.

Samuel Edinger, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Binghamton Privata Training School

for nervous, Backvard and Deaf Mute Chil dren. Manual Training, Physical Culture, Needlework, Music, Kindergarten, Articula-Open year ro ond. Circular. Prices S. A. DOOLITTLE, tion. moderate. 82 Fairview Avenue

It is not at the public trusts shall be lodged in the hands of any tid they are first proved and found fit ise the business they are to be in-

of blasting powder. After the discharge a loud, drill whatling is heard, lasting for about fourteen or fifteen seconds. French and Italian wine-growers insist that by moans of the gan louds are torn asunder, so that rain instead of growers of five departments of the The grape French Alps have formed an alliance for buying annon and powder for next summer. The Italin government has such faith in weather-shoot

ng that it supplies wine-growers with powder at

It is interesting to note that Hon. Willis L

doore, chief of the United States weather bureau,

he rate of three cents a pound.

mil falls.