If You Are Tempted to Try It, Resist the Inclination

If you should chance to visit Cuba, officially or otherwise, and should desire to go in sea bathing, remember the advice of the Englishman and-don't.

sea bathing in Cuba, like the of the heathen Chinee, is peculfar. The natives probably go through it as a religious penance, as, considered in the light of a diversion, it is simply ghastly. Say you reside in Havana, and, attracted by the beautiful tints of the tropic sea, you desire its intimate saline refreshment. You will notice, as you drive along the Malecon, immediately below that fine sea wall some curious masonry construction like the curious masonry construction like the ruins of cells, over which the waves dash and disport themselves. These are, in fact, the remains of former baths that before the Gringo came were used by the natives. You will further notice that there prevail along the Malecon drive odors not at all sug-gestive of Araby the Blest, and when you find upon closer investigation that the odors are not wholly removed from the fact that all the sewers of the city seem to empty into the sea just below wall you acknowledge that this on promenade has its draw-

The banos, or baths, are out at Vedado, a suburb of Havana, and you are likely to enjoy the drive along by the coast some six miles. The fringes of Havana, as you leave the city proper, are shabby enough, but there's the sea to gladden the eyes, and you anticipate sporting in those bright blue waters with relish.

The first intimation you have of the baths is the apparition of a frame structure that looks like a grand stand.

"She is giving her legs a good soap bath now. She draws them, you see, through her mandibles, or upper faws, excrete a fluid that is quite like soap-suds, a superb toflet lotion which cleanses the skin and makes the har brilliant and supple.

"Brushes, combs, tollet lotions, soap and sponges—nature has given them all to the little black ant."—New Orleans The banes, or baths, are out at Ve-

baths is the apparition of a frame structure that looks like a grand stand. You enter this and purchase your ticket. Then the misery begins. After the usual preliminary process, similar to that prevalent in a watering place in the United States, you go forth, expecting to come upon a sandy beach. Instead, you tread painfully upon sharp rock, and the sight of the place where you are expected to bathe gives you the horrors. It is a cell cut in the rock, with an opening to the sea, through which the water swishes and regurgitates with the advancing and regurgitates with the advancing and retreating waves. This cell, if you have nerve enough, you descend into by means of steps, taking care not to stip, for the rock is like soap owing to the action of the seaweed. The bottom of the cell is formed of the rough rock, while sharp flints are plentifully strewn about. Your feet are soon lacerated about. Your and bleeding.

Suddenly you feel something nip your leg like a pair of powerful twee-zers. You put your hand to the afflicted part and find that it is a crab that has you up in this fashion? Is it a survival of Spanish crueity?" Then, as your gaze wanders out to sea, you see a long grayish black body shoot swift. Is past. The explanation of the walling in part of the transaction is explained by that long, swiftly moving body, for this coast is infested by man eating sharks, and bathing without the precaution of a wall in front of you, with an opening in it just large enough to fill the cell with water, would be likely to prove more gratifying to some hungry shark than to you. You have paid \$2. Spanish money, for this delightful experience, but then you can enjoy it just as long as you please.—

Washington Post.

Said to Be as Good as the Best Lob-The explanation of the wall-Washington Post.

## THE LEAD PENCIL.

Its Development From the Markers
Used by the Ancients.

It is difficult to determine the exact period in which "black lead" was first utilized as an instrument for writing or drawing, as it has been confused with other mineral bodies to which it bears no relation. The ancients used lead, but the metal was formed into flat plates and the edges of these plates used to make the mark. If an ornamental design was desired, the transcriber drew parallel lines and traced therein filuminated designs, usually with a hard point, but also with soft

with a num point, but also with soft lead. That lead was known to the an-cients is also proved by the fact that it is mentioned in the book of Job. During the year 1615 there was a de-scription of the black lead pencil writ-ten by Conrad Gesner. He says that pieces of plumbago were fastened in a wooden bandle and a mysture of feeril wooden handle and a mixture of fossil substance, sometimes covered About half a century later a very good account of this mineral was giv-en, and it was then used in Italy for drawing and mixed with clay for man-ufacturing crucibles.

We are informed in Beckman's "His-

tory of Inventions" that the pencils first used in Italy for drawing were composed of a mixture of lead and tin, nothing more than pewter. This pencil was called a stile. Michael Angelo mentions this stile, and, in fact, it seems that such pencils were long used common over the whole continent in common over the whole continent of Europe. At this period the name plumbage or graphite was not in use, but instead the name molybdena or molybdoids, which is now applied to an entirely different mineral

Graphite or black lead is formed in the primary rocks. In the United States it occurs in feldspar and quartz, in Great Britain in greenstone rock and gnets and in Norway in quartz. and gnelss and in Norway in quartz. The mine at Borrowdale, England, has supplied some of the finest binds lead in the world, but the quantity varies owing to the irregularity with which the mineral occurs.

the mineral occurs.

The Jews were for awhile the only The Jews were for awhile the only manufacturers of pencils. It required great skill to perfect the manufacture, according to the degree of hardness or softness required. Of recent years the manufacture of pencils has increased to such an extent that the price of these articles has decreased proportionately. Graphite and pure clay are combined and used in the manufacture of artificial black lead pencils, and one combined and used in the manufacture of artificial black lead pencils, and, on the other hand, the greatest perfection is attained in the making of the higher class pencils. Graphite is exposed to heat to acquire firmness and brilliancy of color. Sulphur is also used to secure a more perfect color.—Scientific American.

#### TOILETS OF ANTS.

Brushes, Sponges and Used In Making Them. "Ants have fine and coarse combs, sponges, hairbrushes and soap. They

are remarkably clean."
The speaker was a nature student.
He bent over the artificial ants' nest,
or formicary, that stood on his table

or formicary, that stood on his table ander glass.

"Watch this lady making her toilet," he said. "She won't mind."

The little black ant seemed to be carefully tying and untying knots in herself. The small black body twisted and turned. The tough little black limbs darted through the air.

"That is her fine tooth comb she is using now," explained the student. "It is affixed to the tible of the foreles. It

is affixed to the tibia of the foreleg. It has a short handle, a stiff back and sixty-five fine teeth. Nothing can escape it.
"Now she is sponging her back. Yes,

the tongue is her sponge, the flat surface of the tongue. The tongue's edges are her brush. They are equipped with hemispherical bosses—short, stiff, blunt bristles. See her brushing her left fore "Now she is combing the hairy underpart of her body with her coarse comb. It is attached to the tarsus and

has forty-five coarse teeth, an excel-lent instrument for rough work.

Times-Democrat.

#### FLEET HIAWATHA.

A Cynical Critic's Cold Analysis of Longfellow's Description. Determine how fast, asks Professor Greenhill, Hiawatha can run from the

following data:

Strong of arm was Hlawatha.
He could shoot ten arrows upward,
And the tenth had loft the bowstring
Ere the first to earth had failen.
Swift of foot was Hlawatha.
He could shoot an arrow from him
And run forward with such swiftness
That the arrow fell behind him.

Neglecting the resistance of the air and granting that Hiawatha could shoot one arrow a second, the solution is as follows:

The time of flight of the arrows shot upward must have been nine seconds. Therefore the velocity with which they were shot, being equal to the time mul-tiplied into half the value of the con-stant of gravity, was 144 feet a second. Now, in shooting an arrow from him, laid hold of you. You glance about in hopeless desperation and see that other crabs are coming forth, with laudable degrees, and by a simple trigonometric service. hopeless desperance that the hopeless desperance the crabs are coming forth, with laudable politeness, to welcome you to this aquatic bower of bliss, "What in thunder," you think, "is the idea in walling the arrow would be rather less than 144 feet a second and would in fact be 102 feet a second, or seventy miles a hour. would let fly at an angle of forty-five degrees, and by a simple trigonomet-rical calculation we therefore arrive at Hiawatha would therefore have to run faster than this. Could be do it on a

Said to Be as Good as the Best Lob-

Dogfish ought to be good to eat, as it is well known that they feed on soles, plaice and flounders. The naturalist hailing from the north Kent marshes with whom I collaborated in various books said that in his boyhoo? they were much used by the fishing folk and that they were excellent eating, a mid-dle cutlet being considered by many to be as good as the best lobster ever to be as good as the best lobster ever caten. As a boy he never tired of hearing the fishermen's yarms about how the great savage creatures snapped and fought when they were captured. Lying in the bottom of the boats, they lashed about and bit at the men and at each other. The larger ones would fix on the men's sea boots as they moved about or hang on to their oilskin fishing coats like bulldogs. A bite from one was no joke.

Dogfish abounded at certain seasons in some parts of the fishing grounds:

in some parts of the fishing grounds; other parts they avoided. Sometimes the men would go out only to catch dogsish just to reduce their numbers a little. They caught great numbers of them and sold them somewhere farther down the coast, keeping back just a few for themselves and their neigh-You could get a monster for a couple of shillings.

Couch, the naturalist, says he has known 20,000 of the picked dogfish to be taken at one cast of the seine. Rob-ert Chalmers quoted as follows from the "journal" of Spalding, the town clerk of Aberdeen: "1642. From the beginning of this year up to June there was a scarcity of whitefish along the east coast to the hurt and hunger of the poor and beggaring of the fisher-It was reported that when the fishers had laid their lines and taken fishes abundantly there came one beast called the seadog to the lines and ate and destroyed the hall bodies and are and destroyed the haill bodies and left nothing on the lines but the heads. The like scarcity of fishes to continue so long has scarcely been seen in Scotland, while all other meats were also very dear."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Real Use of the Bee's Sting.

Real Use of the Bee's Sting.

"The bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapier," said a nature student. "It is an exquisitely delicate little trowel with which the bee finishes off the honey cell, injects a little preservative inside and seals it up. With its trowel-like sting the bee puts the final touches on the dainty and wonderful work. With the sting it pats and shapes the boney cell, as a mason pats and shapes a row of brick. Before sealing up the cell it drops a wee bit of poison into the honey. This is formic acid. Without it honey would spoil. Most of us think the bee's sting, with its poison, is a weapon only. It is a weapon secondarily, but primarily it is a magic ondarily, but primarily it is a magic trowel, a trowel from whose end, as the honey cells are built up, a wonder-ful preserving fluid drips.

#### THE STAGE KISS.

What It Really Means Rather Tha What It Seems to Be.

Stage kisses! No one but an acto or an actress can fully appreciate what they mean. The picture as presented to the audience is very pretty, but the vision which looms up before the eyes of the poor player is something like

A face covered with a coating of cold cream, which has been powdered over with a thick layer of pearl white or with a thick layer of pearl white or brunette powder, as the case may be. On the cheeks are daubs of rouge, which at that close range in no pos-sible manner suggest, as they do to the audience, the rosy cheeks of a country lassile. Over the eyes is rubbed a little dark blue powder to make them poetical. The underlids are heavily penciled, and a mark extends a quar-ter of an inch from the eye at the

#### A UNIQUE CRITICISM.

The Shout That Made Remington's In

dian Open His Mouth. Frederic Remington's studio was quiet. A stillness that betokens work pervaded the atmosphere, and the art-ist, working away at his canvas, "The Spirit of War," stiently laid on his colors of the scorching sun, and an Indian chief, raised in his stirrups, shouting to his braves, inspiring them with courage for the fight. Remington had not heard a knock

at the studio door or the entrance of an unannounced guest. Nor did he realize that two sharp eyes were scan-ning his work with that critical examination characteristic of the man who

Suddenly there burst from the visitor such a shout as any Indian chief would have been proud of.

Another and another shout echoed through the studio. Remington, start-ing back, dropped his brushes and palette and turned in the direction of the

thundering voice.

"Ah, bah! My boy, open his mouth.
Make him shout. Make him look it.
Open his mouth. So—so." And the
stranger gave vent to two more shouts
fit for the plains.
It was Gerome, and this was big.

It was Gerome, and this was his It was Gerome, and this was his method of expression in this special case. Remington, in accordance with his advice, "opened his month," and as a result, instead of the slightly parted lips, there is a face so full of enthusiasm, so expressive of a great heartfelt throb giving vent to a cheer, that when one sees the picture he is promitted to the action of Gerome. prompted to the action of Gerome, who made probably the most unique criticism ever given on one of Rem-ington's best pictures.—Scrap Book,

#### SPEED OF FISHES.

Tarpon, Shark and Mackerel Are the Swiftest of Swimmers.

When scientists desire to find out how fast a certain bird flies, it is necessary only to set up poles and note by stop watches the time the bird requires to cross the interval. The speed of fishes is more difficult to ascertain. Nevertheless, as the Saturday Even-ing Post explains, estimates have been made showing that the mackerel, considering its handicap in size, comes

close to being the champion racer.
Unquestionably the mackerel travels sometimes as fast as an express train at high speed-say, at the rate of sixty or possibly seventy miles an hour. Other things being equal, the larger the fish the faster it swims, just as the huge steamboat is able to travel at a speed much greater than the little har

or tug. Undoubtedly the energy employed Undoubtedly the energy employed sup-by a fish of great size, such as a thirty foot shark, when traveling at its best gait is something tremendous. An or-dinary tug, which represents a maxi-the use of 500 horsepower when it propels its huge bulk through the water at a rate of thirty miles an hour.

A whale, which is a mammal and not

a fish, might be compared to a freight train if the shark is a cannon ball ex-press, but it can beat the fastest "ocean greyhound" in a speed contest.

The tarpon is probably faster than the shark. It is believed that a tarpon in a hurry can travel at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

An Interrogation. While dining with friends in Camridge, Bishop Phillips Brooks decribed with much enthusiasm a college service he had recently attended.
"It was an inspiration to see all those young men singing so heartily. Especially they seemed to throw their whole souls into the hymn:

"Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb? Even Dr. X., the president of the college, sang as if he felt the contagion of inspiration." "Dr. X. sang that?" broke in an incredulous listener. "Does Dr. X. believe that?" "Oh, no," replied Bishop Brooks quickly. "He was merely asking for information."

A Comparison.

Thomas Sheridan, the father of Lady Dufferin, once displeased his father, who, remonstrating with him, exclaimed, "Why, Tom, my father would never have permitted me to do such a thing;" "Sir," said his son in a tone of the greatest indignation, "do you presume to compare your father to my father?"

## Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

#### REAL ESTATE!

Estate of David Clark, Late of the Borough of Danville, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Montour County to her granted for such purpose, the undersigned, as acting executrix of the last will and testament of the said David Clark deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, Nos. 104 to 106 Mill Street, Danville, Pa., on

Thursday, Aug. 8, 07

which at that close range in no possible manner suggest, as they do to the audience, the rosy cheeks of a country thask. Over the eyes is rubbed a little dark blue powder to make them poetical. The underlids are heavily penciled, and a mark extends a quarter of an inch from the eye at the end. This makes them larger. Upon each separate lash is a bead of black cosmetic, which has the effect of making them heavy and long. The cherry lips, which to the audience the hero is eager to press to his own, are to his distorted vision at such close range only a gash of carmine painted into a Cupid's bow.

The actress sees before her a picture even less attractive, for ten chances to one the hero, in addition to his greass paint, wears a false mustache and is also "smelly" with tobacco. The glars of the footlights tones down this conglomeration of paint, and at a distance the faces are actually pretty, but upon close inspection they resemble nothing more than a very bad oil painting out of focus.

Taken from this viewpoint, some of the very impassioned kisses featured in plays require no little self sacrifice on the part of the players.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

A UNIQUE CRITICISM.

ThurSday, Aug. 8, '07

at ten o'clock in the forenon of the said day the following described real ten o'clock in the forenon of the said day the following described real ten o'clock in the forenon of the said day the following described real little day the following described real little and that the o'clock in the forenon of the said day the following described real ten o'clock in the forenon of the said day the following described real little bandle by the following described real ten o'clock in the following described real ten o'clock in the following described real ten o'the said decedent, to wit: All that of certain message or tenement and town lot of he Borough of Danville, in the County of the Borough of the Borough of Danville, in the County of the Borough of the Said dot of the Borough of Elizabeth Gosh on the eastern side of

#### A TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING solely occupied by offices.

solely occupied by offices.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the striking down of the property and the balance therest shall be paid on the absolute confirmation of the sale.

Deed to be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on such absolute confirmation of such sale and upon payment of the entire purchase money, and the cost of writing such deed shall be paid for by such purchaser or purchasers.

er or purchasers.

CORDELIA E. GEARHART,
Acting Executrix of the last will and
testament of David Clark deceased.
Danville, Pa., July 3rd, 1907.
Edward Sayre Dearhart, Counsel.

## SPORTS AT SEA

the Long Trip From Madeira to

Cape Town is Enlivened.

The voyage to Cape Town from Southampton or Madeira is a long one, fixteen to twenty days, says the fravel Magazine. And so we find pas-times organized on board far transcending the ordinary concerts, ama-teur theatricals, deck games and the fike familiar to all of us on the ordi-tary ocean going liner.

The programme is an ambitious one the programme is an ambitious one, tomprising boxing, gymnastic drill, obstacle racing, cockinghting, cricket, baseball and football, egg and spoon races for men and girls and children, ordinary deck games and evening amusement, such as concerts and dances. dances.

The sack race for grown men is the

delight of all the children, who love to tee their fathers tied up in sacks and progressing by kangaroo-like bounds, whose uncertainty is made still more precarious by the pitch and roll of the great vessel. Nor must I forget the bolster and pillow fights, with competitors perched on horizontal bars, competitors perched on horizontal bars, with their legs tied beneath. Some fighters display rare gameness and staying power, so that the onlookers feel quite grieved when they "go under" in a very literal sense.

Now and then an unfair wag will coat his trousers with resin and thus contrive to keep his belance in a way.

contrive to keep his balance in a way enabling him to withstand all comers. Of course the prizes are made up of the entrance fees paid by competitors, which may amount to 60 or 80 cents per head.

#### THE LIGHTNING ROD.

Franklin's Theory Was Known Away
Back In Talmudic Times.

In an article on "Current Topics In Ancient Literature" J. D. Eisenstein says in the Sydney (Australia) Stand-

"The lightning rod was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1752 to arrest the electricity of the thunder. When mum of energy in a minimum of bulk, the information of the discovery reachutilizes about 200 horsepower. Of course it is only a guess, but it would not seem to be over the mark to suppose that a seventy foot whale makes

Talmudic times, and he showed a passage in the Tosefta (third century) where it says that 'on Sabbath it is permitted to place an iron near the bennery to safeguard the fowls from thunder and lightning strikes.'

Talmud vouches that 'there is nothing superstitious about this bellef.' (Tosef. Shabb, chapter 6, end.)
"The system of telegraphy, in a crude manner, is curiously described by Judah 5. Jacob Chayat in his com-mentary to The System of Theology chapter, 'The Gate of the Charlot' (see page 218b. ed., Ferrara, 1558). Chayat is perhaps the first Hebrew author who transliterates the term 'magnet,' and he explains the physical phenomena as follows: 'If you break the magnet into two parts and separate them at any distance, even a thousand miles apart, any movement caused by a joining wire to one part will be repeated by the other p (quoted also in Shelah, page 30a.

"I think," said young Trotter, "Till draw that money Uncle John left to me. I'm thinking of a trip abroad."
"But," protested his mother, "you were to save it for a rainy day."

"Well, I'm going to London. I'll be sure to find a rainy day there."—Wash-ington Herald.

With a quivering hand we clip from an Irish paper the following transcript of an official notice in a Dublin govern-ment office: "Under no circumstances must government messengers be used for luncheon."—London News.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE

## REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a certain Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Montour County Court house in the Borough of Danville, in the County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, Aug. 10, '07

saturday, Aug. 10, 07
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of
the said day, the following described
real estate, viz:
All that certain messuage, tenement
and lot of ground situate on the east
side of Mill Street, in the Third
Ward of the Borough of Danville, in
the County of Montour and State of
Pennsylvania aforesaid, bounded and
described as follows, viz: On the
south by lot of Henry L. Gross, on
the east by ground reserved for a public alley, on the north by lot formerly
of Margaret Keiner, now of David R.
Bokman, and on the west by the line of
Mill Street aforesaid. Said lot being
twenty-four feet wide on Mill Street,
and one hundred and forty-two feet
more or less in length to line of the
said alley, and whereupon is erected
a certain

TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING and other buildings and

seized, taken in execution and to be led as the property of Joseph H. John Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph H. John son and Elizabeth C. Johnson, his wife, Mortgagors, and the said Eliza-beth C. Johnson real owner. TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent, of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the striking down of the property and the balance therest shall be paid on or before the return day of the writ (September 23rd, 1907).

D. C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Danville, Pa., July 9th, 1907. Edward Sayre Gearhart, Counsel.

#### MONOPOLIES AND RINGS.

Olden Time Schemes For Obtaining

Wealth and Power.
The evil of monopolies and rings was known to ancients, Aristotle referring known to ancients, Aristotle referring to them in his "Polities," and then, as now, it was found necessary to hold them in check by legislation. The monopolist was in Roman law called a dardanarius and punished under the Lex Julia de Annona. Monopolies of clothing, fish and all articles of food were prohibited by the Emperor Zeno under pain of conjection and exite. under pain of confiscation and exile, so

were prohibited by the Emperor Zeno under pain of confiscation and exile, so that it is certain that the rings of the ancient days were as mischlevous as they are now. At Athens a law limited the amount of corn a man might buy. The earliest recorded instance we have was a corn ring.

There is an ancient tradition that the king who made Joseph his prime minister and committed into his hands the entire administration of Egypt was Apepl. Apepl was one of the shepherd kings and ruled over the whole of Egypt as Joseph's pharaoh seems to have done. The prime minister during seven years of remarkable plenty bought up every bushel of corn beyond the absolute needs of the Egyptians and stored if During the torrible famine that followed he was able to get his own price and bartered corn successively for the Egyptian money, cattle and land and, taking one-fifth for pharaoh, made him supremely wealthy. It was not merely a provident act, but It was not merely a provident act, but a very politic one, his policy being to centralize 'power in the monarch's hands.—London Answers.

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of Danville.

#### Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County, Penna, the undersigned Trustees of Washingtonville Presbyterian Church, of Washingtonville, Montour County, Penna., will expose at public sale upon the premises, near Washingtonville.

Saturday, August 17, 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon co said day, the following idescribed Real Estate to wit :---

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Derry Township, Mon-tour County, Pa, bounded and de-scribed as follows: On the North by lands of Daniel Billmeyer; on the south by lands of Peter Deitrick; on the East by lands of George N. Oyster and on the west by a private road, containing Five acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE :- Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money upon the striking down of the property, and the balance upon the confirmation absolute of said sale. Deed to be delivered to the purchaser, or purchasers, upon the confirmation absolute and the purchaser, or purchasers, to pay the cost of writing the same

J. Wallace Deen, C. W. Shultz,

F. L. Courson. Wm. D. Seidel,

A. A. Sweitzer, . I. Mincemoyer, Trustees Washingtonville Presbyterian

Ralph Kisner, Attorney.

"Bridget," Mrs. Housekeep called down to her servant, "I see Mrs. Gad-dis coming across the street. Run out and turn that door mat upside down." "Which one, ma'am?" asked Bridget, "The one that has 'Welcome' on it." "Philadelphia Ledger.

-Philadelphia Ledger.

A Contradiction.

Tommy—Does it make any difference if baby takes all his medicine at once? Baby's mother (in horror)—Good heavens! Of course it does! Tommy—But it hasn't made any difference.—Punch.

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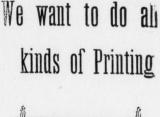
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