OLD-TIME DRUMMER PASSES

Jolly Tourist of Ancient Days Is Now a Remnant of the Past.

"The good old days of the good old-fashioned drummer have gone glimmering," said Mr. Michael A. Furney, of Pittsburg, at the Eutaw house, to a Baltimore News reporter. "I have been traveling out of western territory for 20 years, and as I look back over the years now I can see more jolly hours in the rear end of the Pullman than any millionaire can spend in these days in his private car with his personal staff of pampered associates. It used to be the practice for drummers to assemble in the smoking room and tell stories or swap experiences over a good cigar, or send the time flying with a round game of cards. In those times every commercial man knew every other commercial man, and a sort of freemasonry existed among them as inviolate as the steeliest obligations of the ritual. Every house has its own representative and judged according to personal ability and merit.

"Well, along came the age of consolidation. Some man got it into his head that economy of production and distribution was the secret of business success. The scheme panned out fine—for the economizer. The effect on the traveling was to cut the road forces to pieces. One drummer now represents a dozen or more houses, or in some lines no drummer is employed, the dealer being commanded to send in his order or go without it. The mail-order business, too, has driven a herd of drummers from the field. The smoking end is empty now, so far as the drummers are concerned, and commercial men do not fraternize on the road, unless they are in the same or nearly the same lines, with identical interests.

"Yes, the old-time traveling man is gone, just as in the newspaper business the old-time printer has left his case and vanished. What has become of this army of people who have been displanted by organization, both administrative and mechanical? I dunno; d'you?"

Spread of Wireless.

The leaning tower of Pisa, Italy, is to have as neighbor a wireless telegraph tower. Not so poetical, perhaps, but more modernly useful and withal the largest station for wireless telegraphy in existence. The buildings will be of stone and are to be ready for duty the beginning of next year. Wireless telegraph communication is to be established with Great Britain, Holland, the United States, and Canada, with vessels in the Mediterranean, the Baltic sea, the Red sea, and the Atlantic and the Indian oceans. Lately two Marconi stations have also been completed on the coast of Montenegro and are now in working order.—Chicago Tribune.

The German Pun.

The Germans are given to punning after a ponderous sort, and their language is well adapted to it. The eastern war gives them plenty of opportunities. At Berlin the newest name for the commander of the Russian armies in Manchuria is Gen. "Kuroki-packton," meaning thereby that he has been "collared" (gepacht) by Kuroki. At the time of the Dreyfus "affaire," too, the Berlin wits asked: "Wie tief ist Frankreich gesunken?" ("How far has France sunk?") "Drey-fus," was the answer—"three feet."—N. Y. Tribune.

Sacred Mountains.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the grandest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

Their Dear Friend.

Irene—It's Kit Skimmerhorn's first engagement, isn't it?

Gabriella—Of course it is. Haven't you noticed she's telling everybody about it?—Chicago Tribune.

MYSTERY IN SOME FRUITS.

Example of the Banana Given—Is Seedless and Yet There Is No Explanation.

The banana is seedless, or nearly so, and has been for centuries, though nobody knows why. It is propagated by suckers, and possibly had no seeds when it was first found in its wild state. The banana is a modified berry. Cutting the fruit through the middle you will sometimes see very little brown spots, which are the rudimentary seeds. Occasionally the banana does actually produce a few seeds.

The pineapple is seedless, being propagated likewise from suckers and from slips. The egg plant, which is a fruit, botanically speaking, is occasionally seedless. This plant is able to produce developed fruit whether the blossom is fertilized or not. Horticulturists are endeavoring at the same time to rid fruit plants of thorns. Some oranges and lemons are very thorny—for example, the high-priced King orange, which is the very best of the mandarins. It is rarely seen in this market. The first trees were brought to the United States from Cochin China. In Florida its thorniness has been reduced by selecting buds from the branches with the fewest thorns. Thorns are objectionable because they puncture the oranges and lemons when the oranges are blown about by the wind. Efforts are being made to get rid of the thorns on raspberry and blackberry plants, simply for convenience in picking the fruit. The thorns are meant by nature to protect the plant from animals. Cultivators select those plants which happen to be thornless or nearly so.

GRAFT PIG'S EYELID ON MAN

New Treatment Recalls Operation in Which Novel Remedy Was Tried with Success.

Dr. Stephen Smith's new treatment, by which astigmatism and other defects of the eye are said to be curable, recalls an amazing operation which was performed in Dublin few years ago with the object of saving an ex-soldier's eyesight. The left eyelid of Ryan, as the man was named, had been partly cut away, owing to disease, but the remaining portion curled in on the eyeball, and irritated it to such an extent that the man was speedily becoming blind. The oculists decided to try to attach a pig's eyelid to that of the soldier, and in order that the eyelid might be taken from a pig just killed the delicate operation was performed in a bacon factory. As the blood was pouring from the throat of a dying porker its eyelid was cut off by a neat-handed surgeon, washed in antiseptic solution, and rapidly attached by six stitches to the remaining portion of Ryan's eyelid, which had ben "cut to fit."

No chloroform was administered to the patient, but cocaine was poured into the eye while the operation lasted.

Foxy Chinese.

An English writer, commenting on the rumor that Gen. Kuropatkin allowed horses and mules to graze among the graves of honored Chinese dead, declares that Chinese are not likely to be much shocked at such a circumstance. He says that the religions of the orient, of course excepting Mohammedanism, are mere rituals without meaning—the dead husks of forgotten faiths. He tells of a Chinaman whom he found burning counterfeit bank bills as a sacrifice to his joss. It was pointed out to him that the sacrifice was useless, as the notes were worthless. To this the Chinaman replied, with a knowing leer: "Joss no savvy."

Want National Anthem.

It is symptomatic of the age we live in that a people unprovided, as the Italians seem to be, with a national anthem, should seek to supply the need by way of familiar newspaper competition. The contest is open to all Italians, and the manuscripts are to be submitted not later than December 31, next. It is stipulated that the "national hymn" shall be "short, but full of animation and thrill, popular in expression, but artistic in spirit." First prize is a gold medal, and to every competitor adjudged worthy of such a distinction will be awarded a diploma of honor.—London Globe.

WELCOME AMERICAN TARS.

Nothing Half-Hearted About Reception of United States Marines at Cape Town.

There was nothing half-hearted about the entertainment given the officers of the United States navy when the South Atlantic squadron recently touched at Cape Town. Lieut. E. B. Manwaring, of the Atlanta, has written some interesting letters telling of their experiences. When the squadron arrived at Cape Town "every boat for miles around was chartered for the occasion to give us a hearty welcome, all flying American colors. The town is all draped with our flags and the newspapers devote a page a day to us. Cabs have been assigned each ship and the name of the ship painted on the outside. We are lying alongside dock and drills are suspended. Monday evening 'Arizona' was played by Frawley at the Good Hope theater, in honor of the squadron. Tuesday evening boxes were placed at our disposal for 'The New Barmaid.' Wednesday afternoon a garden party was given for us by the American residents at Mount Nelson. Thursday there was a reception on the flagship by the squadron."

Started on the two weeks' trip to the diamond mines Lieut. Manwaring writes another letter from Kimberley. He says: "Having the time of our lives. The admiral and 17 officers as guests of the De Beers company left Cape Town Saturday evening by special train and arrived here Monday noon. Since then we have spent every minute at balls, garden parties, banquets and looking over the diamond mines. This entire hotel is reserved for us, each having a suite of rooms. Automobiles are at our disposal every minute, as well as the train, each officer having a state room. We go to Johannesburg as the guests of Lord Milner. This trip will cost the De Beers company alone at least $50,000."

In still another letter he says that the train consists of two locomotives, a baggage car, wine car and three coaches, and that from all he can find out the whole of South Africa has been purchased for the benefit of the American officers. He says: "This trip surpasses anything of the sort ever enjoyed by human beings. The chief caterer on the train has been begging us all day to help him by drinking more champagne. He says that unless he can induce us to use more he will lose his position at the end of the run." In the concluding letter he says that the party had reached Johannesburg and 30,000 people were out to see the Americans.

HOLDS SIMPLICITY TO VIEW

Memorial to Sir George Stokes Brings Forth Remarks Concerning His Apparatus.

When the memorial to Sir George Stokes was unveiled the other day in London Lord Rayleigh held up as an example still to be followed the simplicity of Stokes' experimental methods and the limitations of his apparatus to the bare essentials of the demonstrations he had in view. Prof. George Darwin has well said that people nowadays are too apt to think that science can only be carried forward with elaborate appliances, and yet many of the finest experiments have been made with cardboard, cork and sealing wax. Modern science has rendered necessary for many investigations highly expensive instruments, and great laboratories are required for college purposes, but, observes Prof. Darwin, "the number of great investigators has been but little increased by laboratories, and those who are interested in science and have not access to laboratories should not give up their study in despair." There are gentlemen living to-day who have spent almost as many thousands as Newton and Stokes spent pounds over their apparatus, and yet up to the present have not far eclipsed the two Lucasian professors.

Weight of a Star.

A star has been weighed in the balance by a Viennese scientist, M. Adalbert Prey, and far from being found wanting has been found superlatively not wanting to the amount of 3,092,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 kilograms or pounds.

CRUEL TO AFRICAN NATIVES

Edmund Morel Still Wages War on Barbarities Practiced on Inhabitants.

For years Edmund D. Morel has been waging war on the barbarities that are inflicted by the representatives of European civilization on the natives of west and central Africa. The territory in question is under Belgian rule. He writes: "In four years the natives of the Kongo territories have been robbed in the name of philanthropy and civilization of produce collected by them to the tune of nearly $30,000,000. And that is the least count in the indictment. The number of human lives that have been sacrificed, directly and indirectly, in the process is appalling to contemplate. One of the trusts, Mr. Casement, British consul at Boma, tells us, expended in three years 72,000 cartridges 'in the production of india rubber,' and he quotes a diary shown him testifying to the use by the government of 6,000 cartridges in six months on the Mambozo river, 'which means that 6,000 are killed or mutilated, because for every cartridge used the soldiers must bring back a right hand.' The diary adds: 'It means more than 6,000, for the people told me repeatedly that the soldiers kill the children with the butt of their guns.'"

Quoting from Consul Casement again, he gives the story of a little native child who tells of sufferings at the hands of the soldiers: "Then the soldiers came again to fight us. We ran into the bush. After that they saw a little of my mother's head and the soldiers ran quickly toward the place where we were and caught my grandmother, my mother, my sister and another little one younger than I. Several of the soldiers argued about my mother because each wanted her for a wife, so they finally decided to kill her. They killed her with a gun. They shot her through the stomach and she fell and when I saw that I cried very much." This, Morel says, is merely an incident in the rubber war.

All the old trade of exchange and barter is destroyed. The trusts hold the monopoly of native production and native labor. With an army of about 30,000 men they force the natives to bring in rubber and ivory. If enough is not produced, it is said, they hold the women as hostages, they flog and torture them, they chain up the men on stakes, they cut off the hands even of little children, and, finally, if the rubber supply is still insufficient to please the shareholders in Belgium, they massacre the villagers wholesale and leave the place desolate as a warning to the idle.

SEAWEED VALUE IN TRADE.

It Is Little Supposed That Tangled Masses Are Really a Commercial Factor.

It would hardly enter the head of a person looking at the tangled masses of seaweed which are washed up on the beach at the seashore that it could have any commercial value. On the British coast alone, however, 400,000 tons of this weed are collected each year. It is burned into kelp, from which chemists manufacture iodine and bromine, besides valuable chlorides and silicates. A great deal of it is carted inland and used for manure, hundreds of acres of cauliflower in Cornwall being grown yearly with no other fertilizer. Thousands of Japanese and Chinese live on seaweed. France collects 8,000,000 pounds of the alva yearly and uses it for stiffening mattresses. On the Irish coast the carrageen moss affords a rich harvest to the poor peasants yearly, and is made by them into a valuable jelly. Bandoline and other preparations for the hair are also made from the same material, and a size essential to hat manufacturers in the making of straw hats is made from carrageen. Two million pounds weight is the yearly crop. Another valuable product of the seashore is shell. Wherever chalk is not naturally abundant the shells are collected and burned into lime for making mortar and cement, and also used as valuable fertilizers for heavy clay soils. Certain shells are also burned into enamel and used for enameling clock faces.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

Philip K. Lillard and Ann E. Lillard, his wife, Richmond Lillard and M. E. Lillard, his wife, Adelaide L. Woodul and J. H. Woodul, her husband, Fannie A. Davis and G. R. Davis, her husband, Isabel Davis, Eliza Davis and John Davis, her husband, Eugenia Davis and Leonard Davis, her husband, Mary Westrope and J. T. Westrope, her husband, Florence Leaton and Robert Leaton, her husband, Marion Jackson, Eugenia H. Jackson, Paul Stanly Jackson (minor) and Marion Jackson, guardian and curator of Paul Stanley Jackson, Plaintiffs. } Partition.

vs.

Edgar W. Lillard and Bettie Lillard, Defendants.

In the Circuit court of Lafayette County, Missouri.

By virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, rendered at Lexington, in the above entitled cause, at the adjourned August term, 1904, of said circuit court, issued from the office of the clerk of the said circuit court, to me directed and returnable at the December term, 1904, at Lexington, of said court, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Lafayette county, Missouri, will on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1904,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in front of the court house door, in the city of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, during the session of the circuit court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, situate and lying in said Lafayette county, Missouri, to-wit: Ten acres off of the east end of the north half of the southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section thirteen, township forty-nine of range twenty-four in Lafayette county, Missouri. Said land to be sold clear of taxes, including year 1904.

Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1904.

10-22td OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, Collector of the Revenue of Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, Plaintiff, } Partition.

vs.

B. F. Feagan and Mary Feagan, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, at Lexington.

By virtue of a special execution issued from the office of the circuit clerk of Lafayette county, Missouri, in the above entitled cause, wherein the state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of J. J. Fulkerson, collector of the revenue of Lafayette county, Missouri, is plaintiff and against B. F. Feagan and Mary Feagan, defendants, to me directed and returnable to the December term, 1904, of said court at Lexington, Missouri, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Lafayette county, Missouri, will on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1904,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court house door, in the City of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, during the session of said court of said county, offer for sale and sell, publicly, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of said B. F. Feagan and Mary Feagan, defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette and state of Missouri, to-wit: One hundred and sixty acres being the east half of the west half section twenty-six (26), township fifty-one (51), range twenty (20), in Lafayette county Missouri, levied upon as property of said defendants, and sold to satisfy said execution, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

Given under my hand this 20th day of November 1904.

10-22td OSCAR THOMAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

Maud Thomas, Ellen Fisher and Pauline Pitts, Plaintiffs, } Partition.

vs.

Eddie Narrels, Viney Johnson, Martha Waters and Willie Miller, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, Adjourned August term, 1904

By virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, rendered at Lexington, in the above entitled cause, at the adjourned August term, 1904, of said circuit court, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court, to me directed and returnable to the December term, 1904, at Lexington, of said court, I the undersigned sheriff of Lafayette county, Missouri, will on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1904,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in front of the court house door, in the city of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, during the session of the circuit court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, situate and lying in said Lafayette county, Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three (81, 82 and 83), in the original town of Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri.

Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1904.

10-22td OSCAR THOMAS Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Charles W. Hill, a single man, by his deed of trust, dated June 26th, 1893, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Lafayette County, Missouri, in Book 96 at page 214, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described real estate situate in said Lafayette County, to-wit: Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block "C" in the town of Aullville, in trust to secure the payment of the notes in said deed described, and whereas, default having been made in the payment of one of said notes, I will, at the request of the legal holder of said note, sell publicly, at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lexington, in said Lafayette county, on Saturday, the 3rd day of December, 1904, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the property above described for the purpose of satisfying said debt and the expenses of executing said trust.

J. O. LESUEUR, Trustee.

Lexington, Mo., November 12, 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John F. E. Winkler, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of November, 1904, by the probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

This 25th day of November, 1904.

ALBERT WINKLER, Administrator.

11-26t5

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