STATE SIFTINGS

Ralph Spencer drowned in the river at Cuyahoga Falls.

Mayor of Lorain placed Sunday vaudeville under the ban.

Receiver was appointed for the Baker Shoe company, Findlay.

D. B. Odaffer was elected president of the Crawford county farm bureau.

Movement is under way at Findlay to recruit a national guard company.

Fred Durkin of Syracuse, N. Y., hanged himself in the county jail at Toledo.

Mrs. Albert Corrie committed suicide at Toledo by leaping into the Maumee river.

Springfield bankers report that $1 federal reserve bills are being raised here to $10.

Five section men were injured when a motor car jumped the tracks near McArthur.

Central Rubber company, Defiance, announced its plant will be closed indefinitely within a few days.

John C. Rorick, former state senator, died at his home in Wauseon after an illness of five months.

Mrs. Lincoln Gossett, 35, hanged herself at her home in Lithopolis, Fairfield county. She had been ill.

Fire destroyed the four-story building occupied by the Cleveland Neckwear company, Cleveland. Loss $500,000.

Hancock county farm bureau's executive committee took action opposing reappraisement of real estate in Hancock county next spring.

President Wilson appointed D. C. Wills of Cleveland to be a member of the federal reserve board for a term of 10 years from Sept. 20, 1920.

Erie railroad camp cars near Kenton were looted in the absence of workmen and 49 blankets, clothing and a sum of money were stolen.

When an automobile overturned in a ditch near Sandusky, J. A. Hand of Sandusky was killed and Harkey Hough of Findlay fatally injured.

A big gas well with over 500 pounds rock pressure drilled in south of Athens has been turned into the mains of the Ohio Fuel Supply company.

Rev. Dr. Charles G. Heckert, 57, president emeritus of Wittenberg college, died at his home in Springfield. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Leo Fobert, alias Foley, was found guilty of first degree murder at Youngstown in connection with the killing last winter of Ansel Venucci, a merchant.

Claiming that she was knocked down and injured by a dog owned by Asahel Dillon, Mrs. Minnie Fleming has started action at Youngstown for $10,000 damages.

Fire of unknown origin broke out in Giddinger's general store at Liberty, destroyed the structure with its contents and for a time threatened to involve the entire village.

As a protection against a "Jack the Hugger," whose activities have disturbed Bellaire for several weeks, many women who venture out at night are carrying revolvers.

A burglar entered the home of Jacob Stern at Steubenville, knocked Miss Rosa Young, a servant, down a flight of stairs, and escaped with $2,000 worth of diamonds and silverware.

T. J. Smull, secretary of Ohio Northern university, Ada, was indorsed by the Hardin county Republican executive and central committees for appointment as state highway commissioner.

A gas explosion at the home of Roda Yockley at Steubenville blew Michael Totilis and Samuel Mokowach through the side of the house. They landed in the street, suffering only slight bruises.

Otto Miller, 14, is being held at Canton pending further investigation into the death of Frank Cipris, 19, whose body was found in a swamp near Brewster with the left side of the head shot away.

Four prisoners, all under indictment, escaped from the county jail at Steubenville. The men are: Charles Spurrier and Charles Spears, alleged cracksmen; Joseph Pistol, an alleged highwayman, and Orville Keller, charged with criminal assault.

More than 200 members of the milk dealers' association, Cincinnati, indorsed the movement toward organizing an association for the marketing of milk produced by members of the association, rather than through the agency of the middleman.

Mystery surrounds the shooting of Mrs. Thomas Koehler and the burning to death of her two sons, William, 6, and Warren, 8, at her home near Hubbard, Trumbull county, when an unidentified man entered the house, shot Mrs. Koehler three times and then set fire to the dwelling.

Blame for the collision of two cars of the Northern Ohio Traction company at Ravenna, which resulted in the death of four persons and the injury of a dozen others, has been placed by traction officials on James Maxwell, dead motorman of the baggage car. Others killed were Perry Waters, Charles Pearce and 3-year-old son, all of Cuyahoga Falls.

Hamilton board of education adopted a rule requiring medical examination of children attending the public schools.

Dr. Henry H. Carter of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., was appointed instructor in English at Miami university.

Members of St. John's Catholic church, Lima, began a drive for a 150,000 fund for the erection of a new church edifice.

Henry Malone of near Hamden was instantly killed by a fall of slate in a mine near Hawks, Vinton county. He had been married three weeks.

Burt Lewellyn, 35, a construction worker, is alleged to have shot and seriously wounded L. S. Salmon, 50, chief of police of Jewett, near Dennison.

Mrs. Henrietta Crist, 40, wife of Alfred F. Crist, was instantly killed by a passenger train at a crossing in Springfield. She was the mother of five children.

A. P. Sandles, former secretary of the state board of agriculture, was re-elected president of the Ohio fair circuit. A. E. Schaefer, Wapakoneta, was re-elected secretary, and R. Y. White, Zanesville, vice president.

Bonds aggregating $122,000 were issued by Seneca county to cover the county's part of the cost of improving sections of the Tiffin-Fostoria road and the Tiffin-Findlay road.

John Herron, 30, was suffocated in the plant of the Ubico Milling company, Cincinnati, when a feed bin in which he was working collapsed and buried him beneath the contents.

Fire, thought to have been caused by an explosion of chemicals in the photograph shop of the E. G. Herrick company, Toledo, caused damage estimated by fire department officials at more than $200,000.

Bucyrus banks distributed $40,000 in Christmas savings.

Plum tree at the home of Lee Sherrof in Defiance is in full bloom.

Garage owned by Charles Hofstette at Marion was destroyed by fire.

Oscar R. Smith, 30, trainman, was found dead in his home at Norwalk.

Automobile ferry to be operated between Put-In-Bay and the mainland is proposed.

George Sweitzer was killed at Cleveland while trying to stop a runaway team of horses.

Gasoline car railway is being planned at Norwalk to run between Sandusky and Mansfield.

Three hundred former service men signed petitions asking for repeal of Defiance's Sunday blue laws.

At Toledo the stationary engineers union adopted a resolution declaring all wage cuts will be resented.

Isaac Losey, 62, farmer near Washington C. H., died of blood poison due to being gored by a steer.

A. A. Moul resigned as adjutant of the Ohio State Soldiers' and Sailors home. He had served there two years.

Frank, Dewey and Sam Mercer brothers, were seriously injured when their auto struck a bridge near Washington C. H.

Members of the First English Lutheran church, Tiffin, contributed $3,342 toward a fund being raised to endow Wittenberg college.

Sandusky officials raided 10 places and assessed fines aggregating $1,500 against persons arrested, charged with violating liquor laws.

Six small boys ran away from the Lorain county children's home at Elyria and were found at Norwalk. They had walked 21 miles.

Farmers throughout the state report to the Ohio bureau of crop statistics that corn husking is held up because of labor conditions.

Grand decoration of chivalry was conferred on E. C. Peet, Cleveland artist and portrait painter, at a mass meeting of Ohio Odd Fellows at Cleveland.

Five persons, two of whom are women, are being held at Akron on charges of suspicion in connection with a series of house robberies in West Akron.

A campaign against reduction of wages and lengthening of working hours was inaugurated by Central Labor union, the labor governing board of Toledo.

John O. Hartford, salesman of Cleveland, was killed and 20 passengers were injured near Lisbon when an interurban car crashed into Hartford's automobile.

John Harris and his wife, of Cleveland Heights, were injured seriously when their automobile overturned in Cuyahoga Falls, while they were on their way to Akron.

Lorain county commissioners have decided to annex four parcels of land to Elyria, increasing the city's area by about 200 acres and the population by approximately 800.

Governor-elect Davis announced the selection of Floyd E. Waite, director of parks and public property in the Cleveland municipal administration as his private secretary.

One hundred coal miners in the East Palestine district have begun a vacation as a protest against the action of the operators eliminating a bonus from the pay of the diggers.

Two pay roll bandits held up the paymaster of the Newman Cigar company at Cleveland, robbed him of $3,000 which he was bringing from a down-town bank, and escaped in an automobile.

Louis B. Sisson, 40, assistant manager of a broker's office; Nettie Snyder, 35, daughter of a former policeman, and Mrs. Helen Teale, 30, were killed near Toledo when their automobile struck a bridge abutment.

While Mrs. Kirby Hufford, residing a few miles west of Lancaster, was working in the kitchen, three masked men entered her home through a front window and made away with $145 in church funds in her possession.

Following the judging of corn at the farm bureau headquarters it was announced that Edwin Lohnes, 17, of Clark county, is the champion corn grower of the state. Lohnes grew 115.3 bushels of corn on one acre of land this season.

Kaber murder mystery is to be reopened by the Cuyahoga county grand jury at the request of Coronel Zoul. Dan Kaber was found stabbed to death in his home in Lakewood by his wife, when she returned from an automobile trip, about a year and a half ago.

Mrs. John Allman, 40, Uhrichsville, after throwing her two smaller children to safety from the second floor of their home, which was on fire, received probably fatal injuries when she jumped from a window. Bernice, 17, a daughter, caught the children in her arms.

Number of farms in Ohio, according to the recent census, is 256,659. These farms contain 23,515,888 acres of which 18,542,353 acres are improved land. The value of land and buildings is $22,661,435,949; of implements and machinery, $146,575,269 and of live stock, $287,655,118.

Property owners ask county commissioners to continue present traction franchise fixing a 10-cent fare between New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville.

Ray Williams, 35, jumped into a sewer opening on the river front at Cleveland to escape a powder blast and was swept out into the lake and drowned.

Charles Nicholas and Karl R. Welsh, tellers in the Dollar Savings bank at Niles, have been sentenced to the Mansfield reformatory, following their plea of guilty to the charge of misappropriating the bank's funds.

W. W. Stokes, former member of the legislature and a Democratic leader, died at his home in Dayton. He served in the fourth constitutional convention.

A warrant was issued for Mrs. Paul Lenkey, who is alleged to have disarmed two prohibition enforcement agents during a raid on her husband's soft drink place in Toledo.

Governor-elect Davis announced the appointment of Major Dallas D. Dennis as assistant adjutant general of Ohio. Major Dennis resides in Ashtabula and will succeed Colonel John A. Bingham of Columbus.

While rendering lard in the basement of her home at Youngstown Mrs. Anton Kovac was burned to death.

A guarantee of 1 cent on each bushel of grain threshed was asked at the convention of threshermen at Toledo.

William Egherman, 36, Cincinnati chauffeur, was killed and Arthur Riess and B. W. Smolens, New York salesmen, died of injuries following a collision between a taxicab driven by Egherman and a passenger train, at a grade crossing at Cincinnati.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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SANTA'S DAY.

It was early Christmas morning and Santa Claus was on his way home. He had had a busier Christmas time than ever. He had visited the shops and had taken some of the toys he had lent to them to decorate their windows and counters with. And he had been to every home where there was a child.

The reindeer weren't hurrying so fast now. Santa was talking half to them and half to himself.

"Oh, my beauties," he said, "what a time it was. And never, never have I seen so many and such beautiful children.

The reindeer looked at each other and smiled, for Santa Claus had said that very same thing every single year that they could remember, and they remembered a good many years.

"Yes," Santa continued, "they were beautiful. There were girls with golden hair and girls with brown hair and girls with black hair and girls with red hair. Some of them wore their hair in curls. Some had their hair done up so it would be curly today, and some had their hair in braids, and some of them had their hair cut off short.

"There were such handsome boys, too. Oh, they were so good-looking, such manly little chaps.

"I've never seen so many fine boys," said Santa Claus.

And once more the reindeer smiled at each other, for they remembered that Santa Claus had said this very same thing, too, every single Christmas.

"They were the sort who wouldn't bully and do mean little things. They were the sort who wouldn't attack a creature younger, smaller or more helpless than themselves. They were fine, perfectly fine. It was all I could do to keep from shouting: 'Three cheers; what a splendid lot of boys and girls!' as I went from house to house.

"And so many of them had left sugar for you, my lovely reindeer."

The reindeer nodded their heads. "It was good of them; so good and thoughtful of them," they said.

"I once," said Santa Claus, "remember when I was out testing the chimneys to see if they were all right, bearing a grown person who had come to see a friend who was ill.

Back of Presents.

"She had bought herself a great bunch of flowers to wear, and she brought the person who was ill a few half-faded flowers, which she bought at a very cheap price because they were faded.

"And she had said that bunch she had bought herself had been so beautiful and sweet to look at she couldn't resist it.

"Yet she had been able to resist something nice for her friend.

"She had been a child once, and when she was a child she had tried to look at the back of presents which her friends sent her to see how much they had cost, and she still did that now.

"And she had always wanted the bigger piece herself. Well, I hadn't seen her since she had been a child when I saw this thing happening about the flowers and heard the talk from a chimney where I was. I was seeing if the chimneys were in good condition for Christmas Eve, as I said.

"Well, she was one of the few children I ever knew like that, and I can tell you she was unhappy. No one likes her, for she is so selfish, and she hasn't any fun, for she is so anxious to see what things cost that she can't get any pleasure out of the things themselves.

"I heard her say, too, that she thought Christmas was a great nuisance, when a person was grown-up, for of course Santa Claus only had the time to think of children. Imagine anyone thinking Christmas was a nuisance.

"But while one comes across this sort of thing once in a while," Santa Claus continued, "it does my heart good to see that each year there is more and more happiness and joy over Christmas, and that the children are getting nicer and nicer and that they have such gloriously generous natures.

"And you know, reindeer, old Santa Claus likes natures that are generous."

The reindeer snorted again and said: "We wish you a merry Christmas, Santa. We haven't had a chance before, but we want to do it now, for it is your day, Christmas day, dear Santa! And we are glad that each year your day is more and more full of joy."

No Fool.

Gnaggs—I want you to understand, madam, that I am no fool.

Mrs. Gnaggs—For once I agree with you. A fool and his money are soon parted, and I have never been able to get a dollar out of you.

Done Brown.

Tommy—That paper says if you smoke cigarettes it changes your complexion.

Jimmy—That's right. I am always tanned when I get caught smoking.—Buffalo Times.

A Trial Marriage.

"Are you sure that you like him well enough to want him for a husband?"

"I wouldn't say quite that. But I do feel that I like him well enough to want to give him a trial."—Detroit Free Press.

Interested.

Heiress—That Mr. Hunter was very inquisitive. He asked me the amount of my fortune.

New Suitor—The impertinent fellow! And what did you tell him it was?—Boston Transcript.

Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places Figuring in World Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., for Department of Interior, Bureau of Education.

LINE OF FRIENDSHIP MAY MARK TRADE ROUTE

Hearings in a dozen cities of both countries by the United States and Canadian joint commission to consider connecting the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes by a canal system awakened a new interest in the nearly 4,000 miles of border that separates this country from its neighbor to the north.

The boundary between the two great English-speaking countries of America, giving them joint ownership of some of the greatest lakes in the world, as well as a river of prime importance, holds possibilities for development overlooked by many of the citizen-stockholders on both sides of the line. The single scheme now under discussion for the construction of canals to handle ocean-going ships foreshadows a work that would rival in magnitude and importance even the epoch-making engineering feats at Panama. With huge canals connecting the waters of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, ships capable of negotiating any weather could sail with the ore, coal and grain of the western United States and Canada, directly to any port of the Seven seas.

Discussion by the two countries of the feasibility of engaging jointly in the development of their border waters is in contrast with some of the stormy incidents in which the boundary has figured. Known in recent years as "the border without forts," and come at last to be regarded as a line of amity and friendship, it is perhaps not generally realized now that until the cumulative efforts of years resulted not long ago in the settlement of some long-standing disputes, the United States-Canadian boundary was the source of almost continual misunderstanding. Many times there were unpleasant incidents, twice the countries were on the verge of war, and for well over a hundred years after the close of the Revolutionary war diplomats, commissioners, and even neutral kings and emperors acting as arbitrators were kept busy trying to straighten out the many snarls into which a border line can become tangled.

Much of the trouble in regard to the boundary resulted from ignorance of the geography of the country on the part of the early negotiators. The St. Croix river which the earliest treaty stated should form the eastern line of Maine at the very starting point of the international boundary was not satisfactorily identified at first, and this caused friction for some years.

A second geographical error—the assumption that the Lake of the Woods drained into Lake Superior—is responsible for the rather indefinite boundary of small lakes and brooks between the two large lakes. The belief that the Mississippi river had its source in Canada, and field notes in accordance with that belief, brought about the existence of a tract of land of a hundred square miles, cut off on a peninsula on the northern shore of the Lake of the Woods, practically surrounded by Canadian territory and many miles across the water from other land of the United States.

In connection with still another United States-Canadian boundary—that between southern Alaska and British Columbia—a mistaken impression of early Russian traders has given the United States a boundary running helter-skelter over foothills and ridges when it was believed to follow a mountain watershed, a logical geographical boundary.

KIPLING SETTING NOW NEWS BACKGROUND

The Simla Hills of Kipling fame and the interesting Punjab country again were brought to public attention this year by reports of riots among nations who had been aroused by the rumored destruction of the golden temple of Amritsar, a principal city of this province.

Punjab is a Persian word meaning "five waters," and refers to an area in India, about the size of Oregon, between the Jhelam and the Sutlej, drained by three intermediate streams. These rivers empty into the Indus, which forms the western boundary of the state.

Situated at the northwest gateway of India, the Punjab has for ages been the Belgium of most of the military expeditions from the west and the trail of many migrations. For this reason its peoples — Mohammedans, Sikhs, Hindu Jats, Kashmiris and Rajputs, all belonging to the tall, fair Indo-Aryan stock—are not so sluggish in temperament and ways of living as those in other parts of the country, and many of them manifest a martial spirit upon small provocation. England counted them among her most valued soldiers on the western front.

The vast plain of the Punjab is about one thousand feet above sea level and on the north runs into the "Abode of Snow," the Himalaya mountains. At the southwestern end of the watershed stands Simla, and from it the mountains drop rapidly to the foothills and then to the plain. Jakko, the deodar-clad hill of Kipling's stories, is immediately within view, towering a thousand feet above Simla. Here in this town, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, in early April, when the heat of the great Punjab plain reaches 120 degrees, most of the Europeans in India gather and around the summer home of the viceroy of India the social life revolves. Within a 25-mile radius from Simla is the Chor, upon whose peak, 12,000 feet high, a snow cap is worn until well into May. Farther to the west the higher peaks range from 16,000 to 22,000 feet.

A MAGIC ISLAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Amid the trials of coal scarcity, H. C. of L. and politics, it may be restful to read of a place where breezes blow cool, but seldom too hot or too cold, and the scenery is magic; where people are peaceable and honest, and there are no profiteers; where the women are pretty, charming and easily entertained, and life moves along with a song!

There is such a spot. Ten hours out from continental Spain on a fairly fast and quite comfortable steamer lies a little archipelago—the Balearic islands, whose largest island, called Mallorca, or Majorca, is perhaps the most enchanting corner, one of the most interesting and pleasing, as well as one of the most forgotten islands of the Mediterranean. The following account of its attractions is summarized from the description of an eyewitness, Col. Ernesto de March y de Garcia-Mesa, Spanish army.

A great painter and writer called it the "island of calm," for there everyone moves, rests, talks, walks and conducts his courtships as if the day had 48 hours, the mile about 16,000 feet, and the span of human life 700 years; so little haste do they make in living and enjoying life. One Mallorquin of noble family is said to have waited 45 years in determining to lead his sweetheart to the altar, with no protest from her, and without having been slain in exasperation by his mother-in-law.

Last summer during the latter part of July when the thermometer in Washington and New York stood around 90 degrees in the shade, and in Madrid ran to blood heat, the breezes fanned these island folk to the tune of 76 degrees.

Nor is this wonderful island an impractical place to spend a few months. There are about 120 miles of railroads on the island, and a system of local roads which permit of a traveler's visiting many of the chief points of interest with ease and comfort.

These people who take life so leisurely are not lazy, shiftless or unpleasant in personal appearance or manner. They are intelligent, honest, capable of work, sober and economical. These characteristics preserved throughout centuries of uninterrupted peace and tranquillity have made them peaceable, trusting, and homeloving. The men are of medium height, strong, and agile. They have competed brilliantly in many of the championship sporting events held in Spain, and wherever they have gone on the continent their undertakings have been marked with success. And as for the women, Colonel March, in writing of them, says: "They possess the same lovely skin as the women of North America, features as if sculptured by Phidias or Praxiteles, and they walk like goddesses." But he laments in the next breath that they know nothing of the "joy of living," due partially to ancestral Arabic influences, and to the fact that their island has, for so long, been under strict repression. He calls Mallorca "the loveliest cage on the planet, its wonderful, intelligent and gracious women being extremely bored."

And an all-important feature—the cost of living is low in Mallorca. Who would not be astonished to know that he could become a member of the "Royal Club of Regattas," fully and comfortably equipped, for about 20 cents a month in dues? Though prices rose here as elsewhere during the war, the Spanish colonel says that it is the "spot of all Europe and America, where one could have lived the most reasonably during these past five years."

EGYPT: A DIAMOND MINE OF HISTORY

Egypt annually supplies the world with a precious product, an increasing knowledge of the early life story of the human race. In the wonderful record of exploration which has restored to us the civilization of the great pre-classical nations, there is no more remarkable chapter than that which tells of the resurrection of ancient Egypt. A communication to the National Geographic society by James Baikie, says:

"The science of Egyptology, which is slowly and patiently reconstructing for us the ordered history of the 3,000 years before Christ, enabling us to see the types of men, the manner of life, the forms of government, the religious customs and beliefs of period after period, from the very dawn of Egyptian nationality, is specifically a growth of our own time.

"We owe the framework into which we try to fit the facts of Egyptian history to the ancient historian, Manetho, scattered fragments of whose history of Egypt, dating from the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the third century B. C., have come down to us in the works of various ancient authors. He recognized 30 dynasties of Egyptian monarchs, and he left lists of the names of the kings in each of these dynasties, together with occasional notes upon matters of historical interest in particular reigns.

"The kings of the earliest dynasties reared no pyramids. Their tombs were great structures mainly under ground. These huge homes of the dead were filled with all sorts of objects thought necessary or useful for the deceased king in the underworld.

"Around a monarch were buried his slaves, who were doubtless slain at his grave that they might accompany and serve him in the afterlife. The chambers of his tomb were stored with stacks of great vases of wine and corn

Gateway of Ptolemy Euergetes at Karnak.

with pottery dishes, splendid copper bowls, carved ivory boxes, golden buttons, palettes for grinding face paint, chairs and couches of elaborate design and decoration, ivory and pottery figurines, and plaques bearing records of the king's valor in war or his piety in the founding of temples.

"Here and there in this wreckage of immemorial splendors, a little touch helps us to realize that these dim historic figures were real men, who loved and sorrowed as men do still. Close to Mena's second tomb at Abydos lies that of his daughter Bener-ab—'Sweetheart,' as he called her—to suggest how love and death went side by side then as now.

"The furniture of the tombs reveals an amazing proficiency in the arts and crafts. Ebony chests inlaid with ivory; stools with ivory feet carved in the shape of bull's legs; vessels cut and ground to translucent thinness, not only out of soft alabaster, but out of an iron-hard stone like diorite; finely wrought copper ewers, all tell us that the Egyptian of the earliest dynastic period was no rude barbarian, but a highly civilized craftsman. Perhaps the daintiest and most convincing evidence of his skill is given by the bracelets which were found encircling the skeleton arm of the queen of King Zer, of the first dynasty."

THE EVOLUTION OF FIRE FIGHTING

The passing of the fire horses from Manhattan island and the installation of a high-pressure water system in Boston to eliminate even the fire engine are further steps in the stage of progress from the romantic days of the picturesque old hand tubs. Older folk may remember when citizens tricked themselves out in red shirts and glazed caps and carried torches in the front of a procession, or formed part of the bodyguard of the gallant old tub as it paraded the streets on a gala occasion. Then passion for fire fighting ran to a high pitch and arguments were waged about the merits of particular engines. Today the throbs of a motor-driven engine are taking the place of those heart throbs. The horses that might have clattered from their stalls, glided beneath their harness, and raced gloriously through the drizzly, night-darkened streets before the fire-spitting demon, are drawing farm wagons or plowing the field.

In by-gone days communities were dependent upon volunteers, and men from all social ranks gave valuable time to qualify for the service.

Fire fighting in some sort of organized form is ancient. Machines for throwing water from a distance were known, according to our first clear evidence, in the second century before Christ. Heron of Alexandria, 200 years before the Christian era, in an old manuscript which has escaped destruction, described a hydraulic machine used in Egypt during the time of the Ptolemies. It was composed of two brass cylinders resting on a wooden base with pistons fitted into them—in its principles practically like our present engine. Like most other knowledge, this was lost in the dark ages which followed.

The Romans had squads of men to carry water in "hamae," or leather vases, to the scene of an outbreak where it was projected onto the fire by those in charge of the "siphones" or hand pumps. The precise nature of this instrument has not been determined, but from specimens found in excavations it must have been much like the old-fashioned syringe used by gardeners. These large organizations of men gave the Roman authorities trouble by their turbulence. Trajan, the Roman emperor, and Pliny, at that time one of his governors, had long and serious correspondence over the advisability of organizing fire departments in the cities under Pliny's jurisdiction, leading to the conclusion that such groups would attain sufficient strength to be a menace to the government.

Mention is made of the medieval use of forcing pumps on fire engines at Augsburg in 1518. England and the countries of the continent were using hand squirts and syringes at this time. America took her ideas from the English.

"Dark Day" of 1780

The so-called "dark day" was May 19, 1780. Beginning suddenly at ten o'clock in the morning of that date, which fell on Friday, an extraordinary darkness, for which no scientific explanation ever has been given, enveloped all of the New England states. The sun was blotted out as if by a local eclipse, without even a corona showing. The chickens went to roost, the birds flew to their nests and the cattle went to their stalls. So complete was the darkness that people were unable to make their way about the streets without lighted fagots. This condition continued until midnight, no stars or moon being visible. The belief that the earth was doomed to destruction spread far and wide. Heavy thunders crashed from dense massed banks of clouds, without any accompanying lightning, and a thick, gummy, black rain began to fall.

A senseless game—playing the fool.

Simple Solution.

"Why," said the man who does not care much for poetry, "did the Arab fold up his tent and silently steal away?" "I suppose," replied the person who always makes a bluff at answering any question, "they had their housing problems in those days, the same as now."

A hairbrush and mirror are combined in a two-part metal pocket case, which separates as a button on one side is pressed.

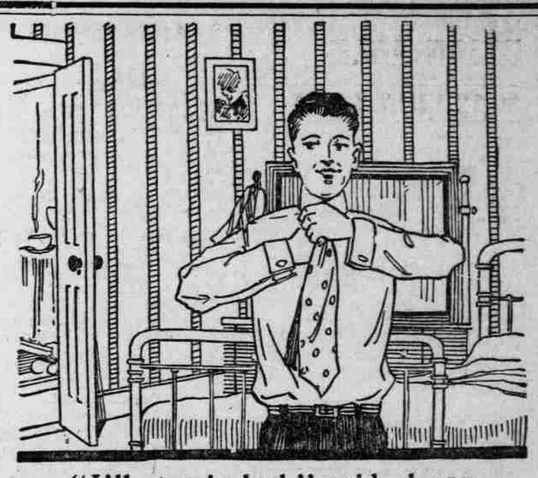
THE NEWLY MARRIED.

Nothing is to me more distasteful than that entire complacency and satisfaction which beam in the countenances of a newly married couple—in that of the lady particularly; it tells you that her lot is disposed of in this world; that you can have no hopes of her. It is true I have none, nor wishes either, perhaps, but this is one of those truths which ought, as I said before, to be taken for granted, not expressed.—Charles Lamb.

Metal Heavier Than Gold

Anybody who has been allowed to handle a gold brick, perhaps on the occasion of a visit to the mint, must have been astonished to find how heavy it was. Gold is, in fact, twice as heavy as lead. Yet it is not the heaviest of metals. That rank is held by osmium, which is one-sixth heavier than gold. At the other end of the scale of weights we have lithium, which is so light that it will float on water. It is queer stuff. Put a small chunk of it on your desk and you will soon observe that it is growing smaller. Before long it will disappear entirely, vaporized. Magnesium is nearly three times as heavy as lithium; yet it is considerably lighter than aluminum, which we are accustomed to regard as so remarkable for its lightness of weight.

One type of English motorcycle side car carries two persons in comfort and considerable camping equipment.



"I'll stay in bed," said sleepy head,
But promptly changed his notion,
He heard some one say, "Golden Sun,"
And dressed in great commotion.

Golden Sun Coffee

The pleasant fragrance of Golden Sun floating through the air promises good taste in coffee. Under expert hands who *know* flavor, Golden Sun is blended, toasted and packed for flavor and freshness. Get it sealed crispy-fresh in pound packages from your grocer.

The Woolson Spice Co.
Toledo, Ohio

Buy Coffee of Your Grocer Only

It's Nature.

"One industry in Australia is raising kangaroos."

"I should think that would keep those engaged in it on the jump."

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient.—Adv.

BALL PLAYED BY PRISONERS

Eastern Penitentiaries Have Teams That Put Up Good Exhibitions of the National Game.

Many prisons and penitentiaries have baseball teams composed of inmates, and the national sport has done much to revive the health and spirits of prisoners. These baseball teams are uniformed and play a regular schedule of games, but of necessity these games are always played on the prison home grounds.

One of the best known prison teams is that of Sing Sing. It is known as the Mutual Welfare league team, and last season it won more than 95 per cent of games played with visiting nines. The prison baseball field has a splendidly graded surface, and there are bleachers for spectators. The team plays Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Visiting teams come from New Jersey and Connecticut. The prison team has won from some of the best semi-professional nines in these states. The Eastern penitentiary in Philadelphia has long maintained a baseball team, and has developed many good players.

Under Fire.

"What sort of a speaker is he?"

"I don't know. He seems to be all right for plain talking, but I don't know how he'd be if they started to heckle him."

Great men are usually kind.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

ALASKA APPEALS TO YOUTH

Newspaper in Great Northern Territory Promises Fortune to the Young and Adventurous.

The sage advice of Greeley was never more applicable than it is today in Alaska, observes the Alaska Capital. What the country needs is the optimism of youth, coupled with an adherence to the advice of Doctor Kilgor of Trinity college, North Carolina, when he said: "Young men, the sages will tell you to be prudent; prudence belongs to the daring of youth—the spirit of adventure that will develop individuality."

Reduce this philosophy to Alaskan terms, and we find that the territory just now needs youth to finish the structure upon the foundation laid by those wonderful pioneers whom we reverence and admire. The raw materials are here, materially and ethically all that is needed is for the next generation succeeding the pioneers to step into the trails blazed for them and finish the job.

Drawing the Line.

"Dancing," remarked Mr. Lightfoot, "is the poetry of motion."

"Possibly," answered Miss Cayenne; "but it is not the kind of poetry that can properly be associated with hymns."

Finicky Digestions
disturbed by ordinary food, find comfort in
Grape-Nuts
Twenty hours of baking make this blend of wheat and malted barley quickly and easily convertible into health and strength
Try a package from the grocer. Test tells
"There's a Reason"