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AMADOR LEDGER

STATE
JOB-PRINTING, CITY-RATES
You can get your Billheads, Letter
Heads, etc. printed at the Ledger
for less than you can buy blank stock
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Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

Five Cents Per Copy.

LAWYERS!

W. M. G. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
JACKSON, CAL.
Office in Marcella Building, Court street.
Will practice in all the courts of the state.

C. H. CROCKER
Attorney-at-Law
JACKSON, CAL.
Will practice in all courts of the State.

DOCTORS.
D. R. A. PARKER LEWIS
Physician and Surgeon
SUTTER CREEK.
Office—Werner Building.

E. ENDICOTT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
JACKSON, CAL.
Office: Webb building. All calls promptly
attended to at all times.

DR. E. Y. TIFFANY
Physician and Surgeon
PLYMOUTH, CAL.
Office—Forrest House. Hours—8 to 9 a. m.,
and 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Main 41.

D. R. L. E. PHILLIPS
Physician and Surgeon
JACKSON CAL.
X-Ray used in Practice.
Office—Well & Reno Building. Residence,
Lorch Main street, opposite California
Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.

D. M. A. GALL
Physician and Surgeon
JACKSON, CAL.
Office in Marcella building, Main Street.

DENTISTS.
D. R. C. A. HERRICK
DENTIST
JACKSON, CAL.
Office in Kay building. Hours from 9 a. m. to
5 p. m.

D. R. JOHN A. DELUCCHI
DENTIST
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.
OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

RICHARD WEBB
United States Commissioner
JACKSON CAL.
Will attend to Homestead and other filings;
taking of final proofs and all other Land
Business. Price list of assaying on applica-
tion.
Deeds and other legal documents drawn up.

College of Notre Dame
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.
Boarding and Day School conducted by the Sisters
of Notre Dame (Namu). Founded in 1856
The curriculum embraces all the branches of
a solid English education. Preparatory and
advanced courses in art, language and music.

The A. Van der Naillen School
of Civil, Electrical Mining Engineering, etc.
ESTABLISHED 1894.
Saved Apparatus, Instruments, etc. Open in
all Branches.
Great demand for ex-students in all lines.
New students should enroll at once.
Address, 5100 Telegraph Avenue,
OAKLAND, CAL. my 18

ASSAYING.
Gold 50c; Gold and Silver 75c (results guar-
anteed). Samples by mail received promptly at
London. Purest and best of Bullion. Amalgam,
rich ore, etc. (Send by express or registered
mail). Mines and prospects handled on
commission. Price list of assaying on applica-
tion.

Oakland Mines Bureau,
865 18th St. Oakland Cal.

NEUHAUS & CO., Tailors,
WORLD BEATERS in 80 Suits and Over-
coats made to order; \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00,
and workmanship guaranteed. Call and ex-
amine our suits and overcoats, or write for
samples, so that you may see that these suits
and overcoats are sold elsewhere for \$25 and
\$30.
NEUHAUS & CO., TAILORS,
1618 Ellis street, San Francisco.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
OF SACRAMENTO.
Corner Fourth and J Sts.
AT DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT
ON TERM DEPOSITS, THREE PER CENT
ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums
from ONE DOLLAR and
upward.
Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve... 375,000
Assets.....2,350,000

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order
and we will send back.
—Money to Loan on Real Estate—
WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Alfred G. Folger, Cashier.

ANDREW PICCARDO
Freighter and Teamster
Jackson Gate R. C.

Freight hauled from Martell depot
and other points at lowest rates.
All parties wanting freight from
Martell delivered promptly should
have the same addressed in care of
A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading
care Peter Piccardo Water St.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Flight of Meteors.—Proving Blood
Stains.—The Most Successful Air-
ship Model.—Electric Anaesthesia.
—Life Long Retarded.—The First
Concrete Boat.—Electric Earth
Emanation.—Water-Kite Sounding.

A careful record of meteors or
shooting stars is kept by W. P. S.
Denning, the great English authority
on these bodies, and the reports
furnished have enabled him to give
interesting determinations for ten
large meteors seen in 1906. The
height at commencement of visibility
varied from 50 to 80 miles, while
those at disappearance ranged from 22
to 56 miles. The longest path noted
was 22 miles, the shortest being 21
miles, and the velocities determined
were between 15 and 30 miles per
second. The reality of the hissing or
explosive sound reported by some
observers of bursting meteors seems
to be a matter of doubt. Mr. Denning
has never heard the sound himself,
and some of those reporting it have
been 100 or 150 miles away from the
objects while persons much nearer
have heard nothing. Lieut. Col.
Tupman is the only trained observer
who has reported a gentle hissing
from the direction of a falling star.

A simple blood test has been per-
formed by Piorkowski, a European
chemist. A little diluted serum from
a given animal is placed in a very
small tube, into which is then
introduced one drop of the fresh or
dried sample of blood in a solution of
salt. The tube is then allowed to
stand 45 minutes. If the blood and
serum are from the same species—as
the dog—a faint red precipitate of
coagulated blood appears under clear
liquid, but if blood and serum are
from unlike animals the blood will
be dissolved in the serum, which will
turn red. Old stains placed in fresh
human serum were conclusively
shown to be human blood.

Count Von Zeppelin's airship,
which holds the distance and speed
record of 68.35 miles in 2 hours 17
minutes, is 420 feet long, 38 feet in
diameter, and has a rigid aluminum
frame containing 16 hydrogen bal-
loons. Two 35 horse power gasoline
motors drive four propellers.

Electric sleep, or anaesthesia, is
produced by action on the brain of
intermittent electric currents of low
voltage. It has been a subject of
special study for several years by
Prof. Stephane Ledue of Nantes and
others, and the application has been
perfected until it is practicable to
put dogs and rabbits quickly into a
calm and regular sleep, with general
and complete anaesthesia. In rabbits
at least the sleep can be safely pro-
longed to eight hours or more, al-
though ether and chloroform bring
much risk after two hours. The
method makes possible the painless
electrocuting of animals, an increase
of voltage causing the loss of will and
sensation to be followed by cessation
of respiration and stoppage of the
heart, and animals killed by this
gradual action have been free from
the severe lesions shown in the
criminals executed in New York.
Electric sleep has been induced
several times in human subjects, the
first trial having been on Prof. Ledue
himself in 1902. The experience is
not wholly agreeable, the loss of
speech being followed by loss of
movement, and then by a sensation
of dreamy consciousness and impend-
ing peril with no power to cry out or
raise a hand. There are no after
effects.

The ground is usually free from
germs at a depth of two yards, but
the living bacteria brought to the notice
of the French Academy by Dr. M.
Houdouin were derived from a depth
of more than ten yards in earth that
had been undisturbed for nearly 1800
years. An old Gallic-Roman grave
near Tronssoppe, in Vendee, contained
several charred corpses, and skeletons
of goats, dogs and cows. Cultures of
the enveloping slime, a mixture of
sand and water with remains of skins
and bristles, gave the coli bacillus
and various species of spheero-
bacteria, and these organisms must

have lived in isolation since the
grave was made.
One of the first products of rein-
forced concrete is said to be the boat
of L. de Minoval, which was built in
1849 of concrete imbedding steel net-
ting, and is still in existence, in good
condition, and watertight.
Luminous vapor marking the loca-
tion of extensive ore deposits at night
was recorded 160 years ago in Ger-
many, and has been noted since in
North America, but the observations
have been generally attributed to
superstition and error. Recent in-
vestigation has proven the reality of
such an emanation from the earth's
surface. It is especially frequent just
before and during thunderstorms, and
has been repeatedly photographed by
a German physicist, h. Zenger, using
plates coated with fluorescent sub-
stances. The electric radiation
should be most intense over spots
that are good conductors of electric-
ity—such as beds of ore and even of
coal. The photographs seem to show
the variations in intensity very read-
ily, and this may give a very simple
and valuable means of locating ore
deposits.
The automatic signalling lead of
Sjostrand, a Swedish engineer, is a
so-called "water-kite" that is kept at
a depth regulated by the line given to
it and that is uncoiled—thus regis-
tering a signal on the vessel's deck
when its forward end touches bottom.
The roof-like planes—pointing for-
ward and downward cause the kite to
fly directly downward as it is pulled
through the water. On becoming un-
coupled, the apparatus rises, when it
is pulled in, and after a slight adjust-
ment it is ready to be thrown again.
Without slackening speed, dangerous
shoals can be guarded against in foggy
weather or in unfamiliar waters, or
depth observations can be made for
any purpose.
Ventilation through iron columns
is an interesting feature of a mill at
Preston, Eng. Air is drawn in at
ground level, forced by fans through
a water spray heated by coils in the
usual way, and then distributed from
ducts below the basement level to
the different rooms, the iron columns
having registers near their tops.
Pipes in the walls provide for the
escape of air from these rooms.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that
contain Mercury
as mercury will surely destroy the
sense of smell and completely de-
range the whole system when entering
it through the mucous surfaces. Such
articles should never be used except
on prescriptions from reputable
physicians, as the damage they will
do is ten fold to the good you can
possibly derive from them. Hall's
Catarrh Cure, manufactured by P.
J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains
no mercury, and is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and
mucous surfaces of the system. In
buying Hall's catarrh cure be sure
you get the genuine. It is taken in-
ternally and made in Toledo, Ohio,
by P. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials
free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c
per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

Copies of the license ordinance of
the City of Jackson in pamphlet form
may be had at the Ledger office; price
15c. each.

**Lehnhardt's
Candy**
Is so pure, fresh and delicious
that each piece seems to hold
some new delight to lure you
on to
"Just one more."
Mail us a P. O. or express
money order, and we will do
the rest.
One pound box 75c.
Two pound box \$1.35.
Chocolate or French Mixed.
Put up in heat resisting,
moisture proof packages.
Express or postage prepaid.

LEHNHARDT'S
1159 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Rapid changes of temperature are hard
on the toughest constitution.
The conductor passing from the heated
inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature
of the platform—the canvasser spending an
hour or so in a heated building and then
walking against a biting wind—know the
difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the
body so that it can better withstand the
danger of cold from changes of temperature.
It will help you to avoid taking cold.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

Washington Letter.

Washington, March 1, 1907.

The past week has been devoted by
congress to the passage of the appro-
priation bills, which, as usual, got so
jammed into the last days of the
session as to compel senators and
representatives to take off their coats
and hustle day and night to get them
through before adjournment. Very
few of the bills have passed the ordeal
and have gone to the president, but
by working overtime and ignoring
the Sunday-closing law, the legisla-
ture will get all the measures out of
the way before the clock strikes one
on next Monday. In a general way
it may be said that California has
been well taken care of by the dele-
gation in the matter of appropriat-
ions. Details will be given in the
next letter. But two appropriation
bills not referred to here on account
of the state's interest in the subjects
and the remarkable contrast present-
ed by the sums appropriated. One
of these appropriations is for \$500,000
for carrying out the provisions of the
Chinese exclusion act. The other is
for appropriations of \$5,000 to carry
out the provisions of the Japanese
exclusion provision of the immigra-
tion bill. The contrast is so great
that, in view of the efforts of Mayor
Schmitz and the San Francisco school
board to keep the Japanese out of
the city, the appropriations are not a
very serious matter. This \$5,000 is
to enable the president to ascertain
when conditions in the labor market
in California or elsewhere are such
as to render it advisable for him to
prohibit the entrance of Japanese
coolies to this country. The sum
asked for and appropriated is prob-
ably amply sufficient for the purpose
of the Japanese who desire to migrate
to this country, but whether it is
sufficient from the standpoint of the
people of the Pacific coast may be
fairly questioned. It looks like a
fitting wind-up of the farce acted at
the White House a week or so ago
Hon. W. A. Beard, executive officer
of the national irrigation congress
to be held at Sacramento in the fall,
has telegraphed and written to
senators Perkins and Flint suggesting
an appropriation to permit the re-
clamation service and forest service
to make exhibits. Chief engineer
Newell of the forestry bureau was
in favor of making such exhibits, but
the rules of the department prevented
them from making the necessary re-
commendation, and as there was no
official estimate of cost before the
committee it was not in a position
to take action.

The question as to placing ripe
olives imported in brine on the free
list is of great importance to Cal-
ifornia growers, who have manifested
a very active interest in it. The case
is on appeal before the district court
of New York, and if the California
growers make a good showing, which
they are in a position to do, there
will be no difficulty in securing a
reversal of the order of the New York
appraisers. At the time when this
case came before the board of apprais-
ers, Hon. Marion DeVies, of
California, one of the members of
the board, was in California, other-
wise the decision would not have
been made as rendered, as he is fully
aware of the processes through which
olives have to pass before they become
fit for table use. This process in-
cludes all olives under the "prepared"
class, and thus subject to duty. The
other members of the board decided
the case in ignorance of the methods
of olive growers, and its ruling can
be easily reversed when the proper
showing is made. Mr. DeVies will
be in San Francisco about the middle
of March, and will remain there, a
month or more, and he offers to assist
the growers in preparing their case
for presentation to the court. All
growers interested in the matter
should, therefore, address him at the
office of the appraiser, Custom house,
San Francisco, and he will give such
assistance and advice will be found
necessary to their case.

Secretary Hitchcock has informed
the delegation that he has reconsidered
his decision relative to the grand
parlor of the Native Sons of the
Golden West, and will grant a permit
to occupy a camp in the Yosemite
valley for the annual session in 1908.
The grand parlor, at its spring meet-
ing, can therefore make the necessary
arrangements. The acting superin-
tendent in charge of the valley will
designate the place for the camp, and
its construction and maintenance will
be under his supervision so the
natural beauty of the park shall not
be marred. It is probable that the
place for the camp will be in the
vicinity of El Capitan rock, where
small pines can be thinned out with-
out detriment to the valley.

Postmaster Hunt of Santa Barbara
has written to the delegation regard-
ing a bill at the next session for a
federal postoffice building in that
city. The business the office has
more than doubled since 1902. The
delegation will work as a unit for
this building, and there is a good
prospect that an appropriation for it
will be made.
General Edward S. Salomon of San
Francisco has presented a peculiar
case to senator Perkins, who has
taken before the treasury department
and asked for a settlement. It ap-
pears that Valentine J. J. Holmann,
a private in Co. I, 20th New York

Infantry, was paid off at White Oak
Chapel, Virginia, April 1, 1862, re-
ceiving a check in favor of his wife
for \$100. This check was received by
Mrs. Holmann, who lived in Brooklyn,
N. Y., but was sent to different pos-
t-offices for a year before she received
it. A short time after this Mr. Hol-
mann went to California, his wife
following him two years later, and
then he first learned that the check
had never been cashed, and that his
wife had been afraid to tell him that
she had lost or mislaid it. Mr. Hol-
mann thought that the loss of the
check meant the loss of the money,
and took no steps to obtain what was
due him. Mrs. Holmann died in 1868
and a few months ago Mr. Holmann,
in looking over her effects, found in
an old German prayer book the check
that had been missing so long. These
facts have been placed before the
United States treasurer, and in a
probability Mr. Holmann will receive
his money.

Dr. V. Behrend of Germany has
written a very important article on
the potato, which has been published
as a senate document. He calls
attention to the importance, from an
economic point of view, of cultiva-
tion of potatoes. Such can be used to make
bread, cake, etc., and can also be
stamped as to require only to be
baked in the kitchen to serve the
same purpose as fresh potatoes. The
use of fresh potatoes as fodder is of
course universally known, but Dr.
Behrend says that the inconvenience
of using the tubers in that form can
be obviated by drying. Prizes of
5,000 marks, or about \$3,000, for
trying machines were offered, and
two excellent machines were offered
and secured prizes. The methods
are those in which the potatoes are
cut in chips and dried by direct fire-
drying. The cost of drying is 14.4
pennigs, equal to about 3 1/2 cents per
100 pounds of raw potatoes. The dry
fodder thus obtained has proven to
be thoroughly marketable, and last-
ing qualities almost unlimited. It
is estimated that the general intro-
duction of potato drying in Germany
would enable the producer to take the
place of the entire amount of maize
imported. This shows the economic
value of the process which in the
month utilizes all the potatoes
that would otherwise go to waste.
The manufacture of alcohol is another
industry which in Germany consumes
a vast amount of potatoes. From
1896 to 1901, an average of 2 1/2 million
hundred weight of the tubers was
thus used. In many localities the
price of spirits fixes the price of
potatoes. In the eastern regions 50
per cent of the crops is used for alcohol,
and thousands of farms owe their
existence to the distilleries. In the
empire there are about 6,000 distill-
eries, and the value of the product is
about \$20,000,000 per year for alcohol
from potatoes alone, and nearly 81,
000,000 more from by products. One
of the most important and promising
of the uses of alcohol thus made is for
lighting and heating. One hectare of
potato land will light twelve street
lamps an entire year at an average of
three hours daily, or will operate a 5-
horse-power motor ten hours daily
over three months. There are many
motors in use, and the number is in-
creasing daily. The use of alcohol in
heating and cooking is rapidly grow-
ing, and a spirit-iron for ironing is
regarded as a perfect apparatus. The
employment of the potato in the pro-
duction of light, power and heat is to
take with us a very prominent place
through the denatured alcohol bill,
and the amendments which will enable
small farmers or groups of farmers to
thus profitably utilize potato crops.

An appropriation of \$5000 has been
inserted in the sundry civil bill to
provide for the commencement of the
building on land owned by the United
States, of a military prison in San
Francisco harbor. Major-general Aus-
worth, the military secretary, says
that the old prison on Alcatraz island
is fast falling to pieces, and a new and
modern one is necessary. He says
that the war department proposes to
build a new one on Angel island, so
that Alcatraz may be given over to
defense purposes only.

Some time ago a letter was received
by senator Perkins from a business-
firm at Gregory pointing out the un-
necessity caused by the fact that the
railroad station is Baird, so that while
tickets are bought for Baird, letters
must be addressed to Gregory, and if
letters are sent to Baird they go to
another postoffice in another part of
Shasta county. It was suggested that
the name of the postoffice be changed,
but when the postoffice department
took the matter up it found that to
change the name of the postoffice to
the name of the station there would be
two postoffices called Baird in the
state. It, therefore, is unable to make
the change, and suggests that the rail-
road change the name of its station
to Gregory.

The senate on Tuesday passed the
bill awarding \$5,000 to the widow and
minor son of Captain Chas. W. Dakin
and the same sum to the widow and
minor children of Thomas J. Hennessey,
members of the San Francisco
fire department, who lost their lives
while fighting fire on the United States
transport Meade. As the bill has now
passed both houses, it requires only
the president's signature to make it a
law. The bill was introduced in the
house by congressman Kahn, and was
passed there and sent to the senate,
where senator Perkins took hold of it
and secured a favorable report. For
some time it was doubtful whether
the senate would consent to pass the
measure, which is an innovation, and
on that account met with opposition.
But the effort in its behalf was at last

successful, and the bill was passed,
giving relief to the families of the
brave firemen. Brigadier general Per-
son made a striking report to the war
department in behalf of the families
of the two men, praising their gallan-
try and self-sacrifice, and setting
forth the justice of making compensa-
tion to their families. Quartermaster
general Humphrey, fully agreed with
general Person, and although there was
no precedent, he urged that an
appropriation be made. The letters
pay a high tribute to the men who
lost their lives in an effort to save
government property.

The bill creating the Calaveras big
tree national forest, introduced in the
senate by senator Perkins, was passed
by that body yesterday, and was at
once taken to the house by the sena-
tor and placed in the charge of the Cal-
ifornia delegation there. It is hoped
the house will pass the measure be-
fore adjournment, thus giving the
government a chance to secure the
groves and preserve them from des-
truction.

The winds of March have no terror
to the user of DeWitt's Catarrh
Witch Hazel Salve. It quickly heal-
s chapped and cracked skin. Good
too, for boils and tumors, and un-
doubtedly the best relief for piles.
Sold here by F. W. Kuhner.

Smoking contests.
"Smoking contests are as old as the
hills," said an antiquary. "Go to Brit-
tany, take in a Breton 'pardon,' and
you'll see a smoking contest sandwiched
in between the dancing matches
and the wrestling bouts."
The old man took out his notebook.
"The first smoking contest of which
we have any authentic record," he said,
"came off at Oxford, the English seat
of learning, in 1723. The conditions
were that you should smoke three
ounces of tobacco without drinking or
leaving the stage, the person first
finished to get a prize of 12 shillings."
"Heaven says—I copied it down here."
"Many tried, and 'twas thought
that a journeyman tailor of St. Peter-
burg in the East would have been the
victor, he smoking faster than and be-
ing many pipes before the rest, but at
last he was so sick that 'twas thought
he would have died, and an old man
that had been a builder and smoked
gently came off the conqueror, smok-
ing the three ounces quite out, and he
told me that after it he smoked four
or five pipes the same evening."

A German Duel.
A young officer quarreled with a
friend who was a solicitor. Hot words
were exchanged, and the officer struck
his friend. Here the matter might
have ended—there was something to
forgive and regret on both sides. But
the officer's regiment held of the ar-
rival, and a court of honor decided that
he must challenge the civilian. So a
duel by command took place, and the
young lawyer fell mortally wounded
by his friend. When the officer re-
turned home he was arrested on the
information of the president of the
court of honor which had forced him
to fight. He was tried by an ordinary
tribunal and sentenced to three
months' imprisonment. The president
of the court of honor knew he was
urging the officer to an illegal deed
when he insisted on the duel, but he
was, as he understood it, must be sat-
isfied at all cost.—Berlin Letter.

The Cigar Mouthpiece.
A rich Russian banker had been dis-
covered murdered in his house in St.
Petersburg, says a writer in the Green
Bag. There was no clew, but in the
room there was found a cigar mouth-
piece containing part of a cigar of such
an expensive kind that it was sup-
posed the banker himself had been
smoking it just before the crime had
been committed. On close examina-
tion the mouthpiece was found to be
worn away by the teeth of its owner,
but the dead man's teeth did not fit
the indentation. The servants were
one by one examined, and it was then
found that the hollows of the mouth-
piece compared exactly to the forma-
tion of the front teeth of the cook, to
whom no suspicion had been attached.
He afterward confessed to the murder.

England's "Fiery Dragons."
In the year 1532 various parts of
Great Britain were visited by a re-
markable meteorological phenomenon,
which the old authors refer to as "the
visitation of the fire drakes or drag-
ons." The author of "Contemplation
of Mysteries" says: "In ye fier part
of ye year (1532) ye fier dragons
appeared flying by docks or companies
in ye ayre, having swines' snoutes,
and sometimes they were seen four-
hundred flying together." In speaking
of the fiery dragons in another portion
of his work he says, "Common people
thinke fire drakes to be spirits, which
watch over hidde treasure, but the
philosophers affirm them to be ye re-
sult of poisonous vapors which are
spontaneously lighted in ye ayre."

Ireland's Coast Cliffs.
The finest cliff scenery in the United
Kingdom is on the coast of the county
of Donegal, at the northwest of Ire-
land, facing the Atlantic, where the
variety and grandeur of the cliffs are
most thrilling and impressive. Slieve
League, south of Glen Columbkille, is
a superb introduction to Donegal's
coast splendors. In less than half a
mile from the sea the mountain rears
its height of nearly 2,000 feet. In the
island of Achill, off the west coast of
Ireland, the cliffs of Croghan, at
Achill Head, rise sheer from the wa-
ter's edge to the dizzy height of 3,000
feet.—London Standard.

Smoked Glass.
Murphy-Well, this bates the mis-
chief. Dooley told me that if I smok-
ed a piece of glass I'd be able to see
the spots on the sun. Sure, ain't I
fairly kilt wid trying to make me
fairy draw? 'Tis the way, I'm think-
ing, that either I haven't the right kind
of glass or else Dooley's been fooling me.
—London Tit-Bits.

Little Globules of Sunshine.
Little globules of sunshine run
drive the clouds away. DeWitt's
Little Early Risers will scatter
gloom of sick-headache and bilious-
ness. They do not gripe or sicken.
Gloom remedied and sold here by F. W.
Kuhner.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the finest, light-
est, best-flavored biscuit,
hot-breads, cake and
pastry. Renders the
food more digestible
and wholesome.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dandy's Wardrobe, 1714.
The burglary of a dandy's wardrobe
meant a serious loss when it compris-
ed, as in John Cheval's case in 1714, "a
scarlet cloth suit lined with broad
gold lace, lined and faced with blue;
a fine cinnamon cloth suit, with plate
buttons, the waistcoat fringed with a
silk fringe of the same color, and a
rich yellow flowered stuff morning
gown lined with a cherry colored satin,
with a pocket on the right side."
There is something a little more manly
perhaps in the dress of the gallant of
1000, pictured in one of Rowland's
epigrams:
Behold a most accomplished cavalier,
That the world's eye of fashions doth
appear,
Walking the streets his humors doth
disclose
In the French doublet and the German
hose,
The muffs, cloack, Spanish hat, Toledo
blade,
Italian ruffe, a shoe right Flemish made.

There seems to have been no foolish
prejudice against foreign made goods
in 1000.—London Chronicle.

The Betel Nut.
Chewing the betel nut in Siam, be-
ing a common habit, at every little dis-
tance as you go through the bazaar of
Bangkok may be seen petty merchants
busy making and selling the prepara-
tion so universally masticated. The
leaves in which the prepared mixture
is wrapped are from a vine known as
the chavica betel. The nut is from
the arica betel palm, which reaches a
height of about sixty feet, whose
branches bear several large bunches of
nuts which harden and redden as they
ripen and which resemble somewhat
the bunches of fruit on the date bear-
ing palm. The dealers cut up their
green leaves into the proper triangu-
lar form, crack the nuts and with
wooden spatulas work the tamaric
stained juice into a paste. It is amus-
ing to see how skillfully they form the
pieces of green leaf into pointed, cone
shaped cups, into each one of which
they place a portion of the ingredients.

Postage Stamps.
The largest postage stamp ever is-
sued was a five cent stamp of the
United States intended for newspaper
postage. It was 4 by 2 inches in size.
The smallest postage stamp, on the
other hand, was a twenty-five pfennig
stamp of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is-
sued in 1856. It was one-fourth the
size of an ordinary postage stamp. In-
cidentally it has been calculated that
about 13,000 different postage
stamps have been issued by the vari-
ous countries of the earth.

Fate.
A strange comedy and tragedy was
woven into the lives of Ibsen and
Bjornson. As young men they were
great friends; then politics flung them
apart; they quarreled and never met
for years and years. Strange fate
brought the children of these two
great writers together, and Bjornson's
daughter married Ibsen's only child.
The fathers met after a quarter of a
century of separation at the wedding
of their children.

Age and Years.
The man of forty must not think
himself old. He is only beginning real-
ly to live. A man's usefulness is gone
only when he ceases to grow. Age is
not a matter of increasing years so
much as of waning enthusiasm.—Mil-
waukee Journal.

Measures.
Teacher—Now, you have all studied
about liquid measure, and I think you
know it. Johnny, you may now tell me
what measure treats of heves, feet and
yards. Johnny—Tape measure, teacher.

The Lobsters.
"Well," said the first lobster in a
bored tone, "what are you going to do
now?"
"Get dressed for dinner," the second
lobster answered, yawning.

To remove a cough you must get at
the cold which causes the cough.
There is nothing so good for this as
Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup.
The liquid cold relief that is most
quickly effective, that stills the
quiets the cough and drives out the
cold. Sold by F. W. Kuhner.

Turks and Meerschaum.
According to the best authorities
upon the subject, the idea of using
white talc in the manufacture of pipes
is of comparatively recent date com-
pared with the age of the habit of
smoking, and what is still more curious
is the fact that in the oriental coun-
tries which produce white talc, or
meerschaum, as it is called, and where
the use of tobacco forms part of the
education of the faithful the people
never dream of making this substance
into pipes. They make bowls and
goblets of it, but no pipes. It may be
that the bag pipers which allow the
smoke to cool and lose its acidity
before reaching the mouth leave the
oriental smoker quite indifferent in re-
gard to the quality of the bowl. At
all events, one never sees a Turk with
a meerschaum pipe.

Enormous Lifting Power.
The shellless limpet weighs