

THE BONES OF KING HENRY VI.

Were Recently Dug Up for Inspection.

SKULL'S BATTERED CONDITION

Justifies the Belief That the Unfortunate King Was Murdered.

FIG'S BONES IN KING'S CASKET

The remains of Henry VI. of England who died (probably murdered) in the Tower of London, on May 21, 1471, were recently dug up again, for inspection, from beneath one of the arches in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The bones of this unhappy monarch have been mauled about almost as much as he was himself during his 50 years of life.

As a result of the recurring attacks of insanity and constitutional timidity, he spent a considerable part of his life in the tower, and between times was hustled about England from battlefield to battlefield by his nobles and his wife. After his murder in 1471 the body was embalmed and taken up the Thames to Chertsey Abbey. Richard III. dug up the bones in 1484 and placed them in Windsor Castle. In the intervening 400 years the chapel where they were deposited had been refloored and considerably changed, and some doubt appears to have existed regarding the exact site of the grave. The recent resurrection was for the purpose of setting these doubts at rest.

The things of chief interest in connection with the event were contained in the report of Dr. Macalister, professor of anatomy at Cambridge, the only scientist present. Extracts from his official statement are given:

"The bones were those of a fairly strong man, who was at least 5 feet 9 inches in height. The bones of the head were much broken. They were thin and light and belonged to a skull well formed, but small in proportion to the stature. Clearly, from a portion of a lower jaw found, its teeth were lost some time before death. Some of the bones of the body were missing, lost probably at the time of the transfer from Chertsey. By some strange mischance, the humerus of a small pig was found with the King's bones in the casket. On one of the pieces of the skull a little brown hair clung, and there were blood stains on other pieces."

The smashed condition of the skull seems to justify the belief that Henry VI. was murdered, and probably in a brutal way. The small size of the head in relation to the body may have accounted for his mental deficiencies. These and the fact that the King had brown hair, appear to constitute the entire scientific results of the investigation. A competent moralizer might use some ink to good advantage over the pig's bones, by some strange and grotesque mischance laid carefully away in this royal tomb by the side of an English King. The bones, except those of the pig, were placed in a new casket and buried in the same crypt.—[New York Press.

A Simple Safeguard for Mothers.
Mrs. D. Glikson, 326 Ingles Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, gained wisdom by experience. "My little girl had a severe cold and cough almost continuously. My sister recommended Foley's Honey and Tar. The first dose I gave her relieved the inflammation in her throat and after using only one bottle her throat and lungs were entirely free from inflammation. Since then I always keep a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar in the house as I know it is a sure cure for coughs and colds. Sold by all druggists."

For the Public Good.

One hears a good deal about the power of the press, but the fact is that no newspaper has very much real power over men or events in these days unless it is known to be standing sanely and steadfastly for the welfare of the whole community and nation. The day of party organs is past. Sensational papers appealing to popular passions cannot move thoughtful men—the men who make history. The only kind of newspaper that really has tremendous power in these days is the independent, reliable, disinterested journal of wide circulation, whose columns are known to stand always for the general good—for public honesty and a square deal, whatever happens. An excellent example of this sort of journalism is The Chicago Record-Herald. It has the enormous circulation that deservedly

Mail Order Business



Some papers advertise it.

WE DON'T.

We know it would hurt the home trade. We would rather have the ads. of local merchants.

FETCH THEM IN! LET US DO YOUR PRINTING!

goes with the printing of all the news, but its power lies in its wise, conservative, independent editorial policy, which is shaped with one sole end in view—the public good. Its news and critical columns show the same spirit. It is an ideal paper for the home.

ODD.

That we should speak of wading through a dry book.

That one can make one's maiden proposal to a widow.

That a fellow can be in a girl's presence and yet be "gone."

That the more we think of some people the less we think of them.

That we often speak of folks being at odds when they are really trying to get even.

That the more people we get to help us keep a secret, the sooner it gets away from us.

That saying a man is "capable of anything" is a very different thing from recommending him as thoroughly capable.—[Boston Transcript.

You Must Read This if You Want the Benefit.

J.W. Greer, Greenwood, La., suffered with a severe case of lumbago. "At times the pains were so intense I was forced to hypodermic injections for relief," he says: "These attacks started with a slight pain in the small of my back which gradually became fairly paralyzing in effect. My attention was attracted to Foley's Kidney Remedy and I am glad to say after using this wonderful medicine I am no longer bothered in any way by my old enemy lumbago." Sold by all dealers.

Notice to Creditors.

Ohio Circuit Court.
All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Berry, of color, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me at my office in Hartford, Kentucky, properly proven, on or before the 15th day of January, 1911.

F. L. FELIX,
5014 Master Commissioner.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SALE.

The Herald has a scholarship for sale in each of the following well known business colleges, viz: Bryant & Stratton Business College, Louisville, Ky.

Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Ky.

Paducah Central Business College, Paducah, Ky.

If you are contemplating taking a business course, The Herald can save you money.

Saved From Awful Death.

How an appalling calamity in his family was prevented is told by A. D. McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 8. "My sister had consumption," he writes: "She was very thin and pale, had no appetite and seemed to grow weaker every day, as all remedies failed, till Dr. King's New Discovery was tried, and so completely cured her that she has not been troubled with a cough since. It's the best medicine I ever saw or heard of." For coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhage, all bronchial troubles, it has no equal—50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by James H. Williams.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FIRE EATING IS AN ANCIENT ART

Tricks Practiced as Early As 130 B. C.

USED TO AWE THE CREDULOUS

Feats Performed by Ancients Yet Enveloped in Air of Mystery.

SPECIMENS OF THE QUEER ART

Fire tricks were practiced in very ancient times. The first known fire-breather was a Syrian slave named Eunus, a leader in the Servile War in Sicily, 130 B. C. He pretended to have immediate communication with the gods. When desirous of inspiring his followers with courage, he breathed flames and sparks from his mouth.

In order to accomplish this feat Eunus pierced a nutshell at both ends, and, having filled it with some burning substance, he put it in his mouth and breathed through it. The same trick is performed to-day in a more approved manner. The performer rolls some flax or hemp into a ball about the size of a walnut, which he lets burn until it is nearly consumed. Then he rolls round it more flax while it is still burning. By this means the fire is retained in the ball for a long time. He slips this ball into his mouth unperceived, and breathes through it. His breath revives the fire, and he sustains no injury so long as he inhales only through his nostrils.

Various theories have been advanced to account for other feats of this sort performed by the ancients. An old ordeal was the holding of a red-hot iron by the accused, who was not burned if he were innocent. Probably some protective paste was used on the hands. The peculiar property of mineral salts, such as alum, in protecting articles of dress from fire, has long been known. An old Milanese devised a costume consisting of a cloth covering for the body which had been steeped in alum. A metallic dress of wire gauze was added to this, and, thus protected, a man might walk on hot iron.

Fire-walking is an ancient Oriental custom, the origin of which is apparently unknown. It still survives in India, Japan and some of the South Sea Islands. The performance, sometimes preceded by incantations conducted by priests and followed by a feast, consists in walking barefoot over a bed of stones which have been made red or white by fire. A tribe on one of the Fiji Islands was once persuaded to give an exhibition, and several Europeans went to witness it. One of them, a Government meteorologist, carried a thermometer that would register up to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

When the guests arrived they found hundreds of natives assembled. The oven was 25 or 30 feet long and 8 feet broad, and was shaped like a saucer. The deepest part of the depression was 15 feet in length. The preparations had been undertaken long enough in advance to avert any delay and the visitors saw the stones still covered with embers.

Walking beside the pit before this was done, the man with the thermometer recorded a temperature of 114 degrees. After the stones were uncovered he hung the instrument out over the center of the oven, six feet above the stones, whereupon the mercury rose to 282 degrees. It is said the stones were "white-hot" and that low flames could be seen leaping up around them.

Two of the men who were to walk across the oven were examined by the Europeans before their daring act. They wore garlands about the neck and waist. Their feet and legs were entirely bare. The soles of their feet were soft and flexible, showing that they had not been rendered permanently callous in any way.

In order to detect the presence of chemicals that might have been applied for the occasion, various tests were made.

Finally, at a signal, the seven or eight natives who took part in the exhibition came down in single file to the oven and walked across the stones from one end of the pit to the other. They spent less than half a minute there.

Immediately after they emerged, the Europeans again inspected their feet, but could find no sign of burning or blistering.

Several Englishmen have tried this experiment, one of them a British resident on one of the Society Islands. He stated that he felt something resembling slight electrical shocks and that the tingling sensa-

BOY LOST



Perhaps you haven't lost a boy, but if you've lost SOMETHING ELSE put an ad. in this paper and WE'LL HELP YOU TO FIND IT.

tion continued for hours afterward, but that was all. The tender skin of his feet was not even hardened by fire. Yet the stones were so hot that an hour afterward green branches thrown on them caught fire and blazed up.—[Harper's Weekly.

FORGET.

1. Forget the faults of others.
2. Forget the trivial offenses, pin pricks and slights incidental to all life.
3. Forget to get angry at accusations that you know to be untrue and unjust. If you are in the right, you can afford to keep your temper.
4. Forget the crimes and unhappiness told of in the daily press, and remember the bright things; remember the millions of people who are honestly trying to do their duty. The bad things are often displayed in big type, while the millions of good deeds of men and women every day are not played up very much by the papers.
5. Forget to speak ill of people. It is better to keep silent than to claw at and tear down the reputations of others.
6. Forget past mistakes. Make the present and future wipe out past errors. The past is only valuable as the regulator of our present and future conduct.
7. Forget the rebuffs and setbacks that everyone who is doing anything in the world is bound to receive.

For That Dull Feeling After Eating.

"I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for some time, and can testify that they have done me more good than any tablets I have ever used. My trouble was a heavy dull feeling after eating"—David Freeman, Kempt, Nova Scotia. These tablets strengthen the stomach and improve the digestion. They also regulate the liver and bowels. They are far superior to pills but cost no more. Get a free sample at all dealers and see what a splendid medicine it is.

STRANGE PROCEEDING—CHARTER FOR A FAMILY

Brooklyn is to have an incorporated family. Under the name "The Jacobson Family" sixty-five relatives have applied for papers of incorporation "for the purpose of obtaining co-operation in social, family and business affairs." The heads of the organization are Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Jacobson, who are each seventy-seven years old.

The corporation will hold monthly entertainments, and may eventually undertake some business venture.—[Kansas City Star.

No Good

For everything. Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve is good for nothing but the eyes. If you use it and are not satisfied, come back and get your 25c. You be the judge.

Great Mystery Solved.

"Papa, what does Santa Claus do between Christmas?" "Hides from his creditors."

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

HOPE DIAMOND—GEM OF MYSTERY

Is Back in This Country Again.

HAS A REMARKABLE HISTORY

Worn by Lords and Potentates Its Vicissitudes Have Been Many.

\$250,000 WAS OFFERED FOR IT

That marvelous bit of carbon, best known as the hope diamond—so beautifully blue that it might have been compounded from an Italian sky—which was dug out of the earth in India centuries ago, is now in New York intact, contrary to reports printed recently that it had been cut up abroad, and that the customs authorities in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere were on the watch for parts of it which, it was declared, were about to be brought into this country. Yesterday afternoon it was brought from a safe deposit vault in the rooms of Cartier, the Fifth avenue jeweler, and laid on its bed of white silk, surrounded by many small white diamonds cut pear shape or square, which seemed like satellites to the gleaming gem which has adorned the persons of kings and potentates and many of the world's greatest beauties.

How the famous gem got into this country without even a line of publicity, the jeweler who has it did not explain, but it is considered probable it was brought in quietly, so that thieves might not be tempted by it, for it has been stolen several times while in transit. Once it was reported as being at the bottom of the China Sea with the body of a Persian who had been sent to Paris to buy it for an Indian potentate, and was supposed to have been lost in the wreck of the vessel on which he was journeying homeward. Some time later the Persian again appeared in Paris with the great stone, which after several cuttings still weighed 44 1/2 carats, and again it changed hands.

Since the diamond came into possession of the Fifth-avenue jeweler, about three months ago, it has been placed in a new setting, to be worn as the pendant of a necklace. The latter, like the setting of the Hope stone, is formed of diamonds set in platinum, and the entire ornament is most dazzling.

When the diamond was last offered for sale publicly it was displayed for a few days in the window of a Paris shop, the headquarters of the Fifth-avenue concern which now holds it. Arrangements for its purchase were made very quietly by the American house, and it was brought in under the duty imposed by the new tariff law, which is 10 per cent. of its valuation. What it had been appraised at could not be learned yesterday from the customs authorities or from its present owner.

According to the jeweler, several offers have been made for the stone since it arrived here, the highest being \$250,000 from a Western capitalist, who wished to present it to his wife. But this offer was declined. The jeweler expressed some hesitation about setting a price on the gem, declaring its intrinsic value is enhanced greatly by its centuries of association.

In the United States and England the stone is best known as the Hope diamond, because of its more recent ownership by the Hope family of England, although it has been known in years past by various other names. It was inherited from his father by Lord Francis Hope, who married May Yohé, once prominent on the American stage, and gave her the diamond in trust. Lady Hope and her titled husband parted company, but she brought the gem to this country and wore it several times while appearing on the stage.

The stone finally was returned to Lord Hope, who sold it to a dealer, and afterward it fell into the hands of an American syndicate, which held it for speculative purposes. For some time it reposed in the vault of a Maiden Lane firm. When the financial crisis came in 1907 the syndicate found it expedient to convert the gem into cash, and once more it went to France, being purchased by a syndicate in Paris. It has changed hands twice since then.—[New York Herald.

MR. AND MRS. BRIDEGROOM HAD TROUBLE MARRYING

Miss Lillian M. Sturm became a bridegroom to-day at Duquoin, when she decided to change her name to that of a St. Louis fireman. Roy E. Bridgroom, of No. 1310 Park avenue, St. Louis, was the bridegroom

YOU CAN FOLD YOUR ARMS AND SMILE



When the ladies crowd your store. When they come in double file. Thronging through your open door. Seeking bargains worth their while. Which they read about before.

Don't you then Feel awful glad You put in That little ad.?

who made it possible for the young woman to lay claim to such a distinction.

Bridegroom's ambition for some time had been that she should not only become a bride, but a Bridegroom as well.

The County Clerk, Mr. Taffee, looked from the bridegroom-elect to the Bridegroom-to-be when they walked into his office and asked for a license.

"Name, please?" he requested. "Bridegroom," said Bridegroom. "Name, please?" repeated Mr. Taffee, impatiently.

"Bridegroom," insisted Bridegroom, also with a little impatience. Mr. Taffee looked stern. "I'm in a hurry," said he. "Give me your name, quick."

"We're in a hurry, too," said Bridegroom. "Give us the license." Then Mr. Taffee saw a great light.

Eczema

Is considered hard to cure. Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve and Cream change your mind. You will find improvement from the first application.

Master Commissioner's Sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. J. H. Likens, Plaintiff, vs.

George Coy, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the March term, 1901, in the above cause for the sum of \$125.00, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of June, 1895, until paid, subject to the following credits: \$25.00 paid March 1st, 1897; \$7.87 paid March 1st, 1898; \$40 paid August 1st, 1899, and \$10 paid September 22, 1899, and \$34.00 costs herein, I will offer for sale by public auction at the court house door in Hartford, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1911, about one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land conveyed by C. Y. Allen and wife to J. H. Likens, April 23d, 1886, as per deed of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, in deed book No. 35, page 304, to which deed reference is made and had, or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The above sale is for the use and benefit of R. J. Stratton, assignee of J. H. Likens.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 13th day of December, 1910, F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner.

Heavrin & Woodward, Attorneys.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

Quite Unscrupulous.

"Papa, do lawyers tell the truth?" "Certainly my boy; they tell the truth anything to win their case."

For Eczema, Tetter and Salt Rheum. The intense itching character of these ailments is almost instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Salve. Many severe cases have been cured by it. For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA