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HUMAN BODY LUMINOUS

How Photographs Are Made by Light Emanating From It.

SCIENTISTS AMAZED AT DISCOVERY

Professor A. W. Goodspeed Shows That Rays From His Own Body Acted on Film in One-sixth of the Time by the Roentgen Light—How Experiments Were Conducted.

The scientific world stands amazed at the discovery made by Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed of the Harvard Laboratory of Physics of the University of Pennsylvania that photographs can be made by light emanating from the human body, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York American.

Professor Goodspeed, who has long been recognized for his important researches in the realm of the light ray and who is president of the American X Ray society, has proved the existence of a hitherto unknown ray thrown out by human beings, by means of which pictures can be taken in five minutes, which is one-sixth of the time required for the production of a radiograph by means of the X ray.

The indisputable proof of Professor Goodspeed's remarkable discovery exists in a photograph of a human hand taken by means of the emanations of light from the other hand.

Here is Professor Goodspeed's explanation of the amazing phenomena revealed by his discovery:

"All matter absorbs radio active energy in waves of varying lengths and gives off this same energy in waves of a changed and definite length. The energy that has been thus transferred is characteristic of the matter that it gives forth. The human body gives out the rays or waves of this energy with comparative freedom and force."

"It is to be presumed that the character of the human rays varies in an infinitesimal degree with the person and that each man, woman and child gives forth not merely the characteristic human light, but a light that is absolutely unique and identifying."

"These rays from the human body are not sufficient to be appreciated by the human eye. It may be that they are seen by the eyes of smaller animals. For instance, a mouse probably sees a man in a dark room by the light of the man himself."

Professor Goodspeed conducted his experiments with the aid of a Crooke's tube; but the X rays flowing from the tube were not permitted to proceed toward the photographic plates. The object of using the Crooke's tube was to have Professor Goodspeed's body absorb the X ray waves and transform them into a different kind of ray, and from the latter the photographs were made.

Professor Goodspeed says, however, that this process of absorption, transformation and diffusion of rays from the human body goes on without the presence of a Crooke's tube.

The radiographs he showed, he says, were made by putting a Crooke's tube in operation inside of a light proof black box. This box was placed so that the platinum plate directed the rays upward, and on top of the box he piled up five pieces of lead, which is impervious to the X rays.

On top of the box was also placed a cylinder of brass with a small aperture in its side. Within the cylinder and resting on the lid of the box he placed a cent, a gold ring and a piece of aluminum. The top of the cylinder was sealed with two heavy pieces of zinc.

The only way that rays could reach the objects to be photographed was through the opening in the side of the cylinder. All the time the room was in absolute darkness.

Professor Goodspeed held his hand three inches from the opening of the cylinder for three minutes. Then the plate was taken from its box and developed, and on it were found the radiographs of the ring, the cent and the piece of aluminum.

This picture, Professor Goodspeed declares, was produced by the secondary activity emanating from his hand under the influence of the X rays.

Professor Goodspeed does not profess to be the first to demonstrate the principles upon which the discovery is based. He acknowledges himself indebted to certain developments he found in the original experiments of Roentgen and of the French scientists Sagnac and Guillois.

THE CUP CHALLENGER.

Shamrock III, the Swiftest Yet Built, Says Spears.

A SOOW MODEL, SURE ENOUGH.

Judging From a View of the New Yacht's Top Sides, the Yachting Expert Picks the Reliance to Win Races—He Says Lipton's Boat Is "a Dream of Beauty."

A look at the new cup challenger, Shamrock III, as she recently lay at anchor off Tompkinsville, must convince every experienced observer that the reports of her dimensions and the descriptions of her model printed in the British yachting periodicals and cabled to American newspapers were mere fairy stories designed to amuse the American yachtsmen, says John R. Spears in the New York World.

For instance, the London sporting papers assured the sailor men of the world that Shamrock III was just 22 feet 6 inches wide. As a matter of fact, when the new challenger lay at anchor with the Shamrock I, a short distance to north of her to aid the eye in making estimates, it was plain to see that the new ship is not far from the width of the old one.

Records give the old Shamrock a width of 25 feet 5 inches, and it is a 2 to 1 wager that the new ship is nearer twenty-five feet wide than she is to twenty-four.

Another interesting statement, having source among the Scotchmen, is to the effect that "in her design the boat is distinctly British. The heresy of the scow has been cast aside."

As a matter of fact, a stern view of the new challenger shows a better scow model than Columbia can boast, and it is at worst as good as that of Constitution. The breadth of beam on deck has been carried off in graceful lines and the under water lines brought up to it in exact scow fashion. In fact, the most interesting feature of the ship is the stern, because in that view she looks most dangerous. The reports that she leaves the water, even at high speed, with but a tiny ripple are undoubtedly true.

The difference between Shamrock III, and Shamrock II, is remarkable in the lines of the stern, for the stern of Shamrock II was notably narrow. As we all remember, Shamrock II, failed in windward work as compared with Columbia, even in smooth water, although in smooth water she fairly beat Columbia before the wind.

It is therefore safe to say that Mr. Fife took warning and so gave his new design not only a longer overhang, but a much broader one.

The stories about her speed to windward are no doubt true, and her broad scow stern is in a great measure what holds her up to her work.

In any other view of the bow than that directly abeam it is plain to see that it is but a modification of the bow of Shamrock I. The overhang is longer (it stretches twenty-three or twenty-four feet over the water), and the lines have been made as much finer as the extra length permitted, but are otherwise like those of the older ship.

A head-on view of the bow suggests the bow of Columbia even more than a broadside view, but the bow is nevertheless a refinement of that on Shamrock I. Another feature of the model noticeable in the end-on view is a slight flaring in the frames from the water line up. She is broader on deck than at the water line by two or three inches. With these facts in mind a consideration of bow and stern together leads to the conclusion that when heeled to her sailing lines she is from six to eight feet longer on the water than Shamrock II, was. And this shows why she is able to make superior speed in windward work.

Coming now to a general view of the broadside of the new challenger, it must be said that she is a dream of beauty. Nothing that ever went aloft has excelled her in this respect. Columbia has hitherto stood as the American type of grace and beauty, and Shamrock III, must stand as the unsurpassed beauty from over the sea.

There is a gentle sheer in her rail—a just perceptible sweep from stem to stern. The lines of the upper part of the hull sweep into the water in a curve that appeals to the eye. But a closer look at those lines of the overhangs that dip under water shows that in one respect this hull is beyond question "distinctly British." Where they meet the water the angle is certainly wider than that made by similar lines on Reliance, though somewhat sharper than the one made by Columbia's lines. She is deep hulled and has a larger displacement in proportion to her sail area than Reliance.

But to leave details to consider once more the entire model of the hull, one would say from an examination of her—as well as from her brief record of trials with Shamrock I,—that here is the swiftest challenger yet built.

Whether she is swift enough to take the cup can be learned only by the actual races. A view of the top edges of a yacht is only the beginning of an examination of her lines, but this much can be said definitely and with emphasis, that if she is able to carry off the cup the lines of her top sides do not show it.

Though broad of beam and flat of bow the Reliance shows lines that indicate greater speed. Whatever changes of opinion may be wrought by seeing the new challenger in dry dock and with her sails spread to a wholesome gale, it may be said now that by the present outlook the cup is safe.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW GIFTS.

Presents Given to the President Now Adorn White House.

Numerous presents received by the president on his recent trip to the Pacific coast have now been arranged throughout the White House as the tastes of the president and his wife have dictated, says a Washington special to the New York Herald.

The heaviest of all the gifts is a large chair made from an elk's horns which now adorns the private apartments of the White House. The horns are from a single elk's annual shedding in a park in Tacoma, Wash. They had been saved from year to year. The chair was so heavy that several men were required to move it.

Another rather strange present given at Tacoma was a pair of totem poles, the combination gravestone and family tree of the Alaskan and northwestern Indian. These poles, erected over Indian graves, contain curious characters, which furnish a history of the family of the dead.

A splendid set of Indian pottery was presented to the president by Pueblo Indians near Albuquerque, N. M., and the same place also gave him a fine Navajo blanket, one of the best ever made in the west. San Francisco presented a magnificent gold and silver loving cup and Sacramento a silver and glass chafin pitcher and a fine cigar case. Colfax, Cal., gave the president a box of gold and silver ore. Stuffed deer heads, stuffed mountain sheep, pheasants, lizards and nearly all the other products of the west were given to the president at various points on his journey.

There would have been a car load of live animals had the president accepted all the presents of this kind offered him. He brought back a small badger given to him by a little girl at Sharon Springs, Kan. She asked the president to name it after her brother, whose name is Josiah. Josiah is a particular pet of the Roosevelt children and has been taken to Oyster Bay, where he will spend the summer with the youngsters.

TASTES OF SERBIA'S KING.

Karageorgewitch Likes to Hunt and Play Chess.

Peter Karageorgewitch, the new king of Serbia, is devoted to his children, especially to his son George, says the New York Herald. When the boys were in Geneva for their summer vacation their father took them regularly to the Greek church and carefully watched over their studies. He frequently talked to their professors, insisting that they should make the boys study hard, especially George, because he might be one day king of Serbia, but he never discussed the situation with George.

The children are reared very simply and have no idea of political affairs. The son George said one day: "I don't want to be king. Serbia is no fun."

King Peter's greatest pleasure is shooting, and he has many trophies in his home. He belongs to the Geneva Shooting club and has won many prizes at the target. He formerly rode a great deal, but has rheumatism and never rides now. He never kept a carriage in Geneva, and was often seen out walking.

He is a skillful chess player and played the game every night with his sons when they were in Paris. He kept open house for all Serbians passing through Geneva and generally had some guest at his home.

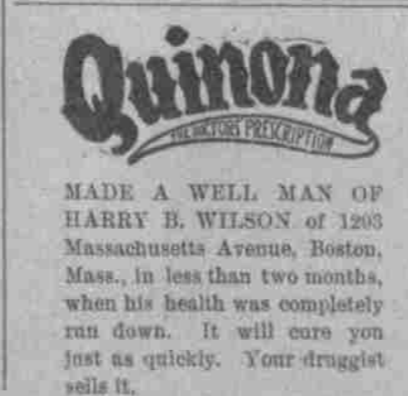
As a young man, Prince Peter was a skillful fencer. He was not friendly with his father-in-law, the Prince of Montenegro, but his mother-in-law was very friendly to him and has visited him in Geneva. The queen of Italy is his best friend in his wife's family.

She is always sending the children presents, and sent bicycles to the boys last Easter. The king is said to be a man of ordinary intelligence, but very honorable and highly educated in languages and history, but not in other things. His favorite authors are Henri Martin, Michelet and Thiers. He has studied deeply the lives of Bismarck and Catherine the Great.

Election Judges Sentenced.
Chicago, June 17.—Three judges of election who officiated in the eighteenth ward during the recent judicial election were today found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced by Judge Carter to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. The guilty men are John J. Kelley, Harry O'Donovan and Hiram B. Sherman. They were charged with having permitted men registered from lodging houses to vote repeatedly and to impersonate deceased persons whose names appeared on the registration lists.

Sugar Cane.
In Cuba sixteen tons of cane yield one ton of sugar. In Peru it requires only twelve and a half.

Finger Nails.
A man of seventy has renewed his finger nails no fewer than 186 times. Taking the length of each nail as half an inch the total length grown on each finger has been 7 feet 9 inches.



Quinona
MADE A WELL MAN OF HARRY B. WILSON OF 1293 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., in less than two months, when his health was completely run down. It will cure you just as quickly. Your druggist sells it.

MAP OF GROWING GRAIN

Novel Feature of the St. Louis World's Fair.

SEVERAL ACRES TO BE PLANTED.

Monster Exhibit Showing Crops Grown in Every Part of the United States and Method of Raising Them—Boundary Lines Between States Marked by Cinder Paths Which Will Be Used as Promenades.

Growing on six acres of a gentle southern slope of Tesson hill, at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, St. Louis, is the largest geographically correct map ever constructed, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

This map is 480 feet long from east to west and extends from north to south 240 feet. The map is the main feature of the large open air exhibit by the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture and is personally superintended by D. A. Brodie, late superintendent of the western Washington experiment station, under the direction of Professor W. J. Spillmann, agronomist of the United States department of agriculture.

The several acres were fenced off early in April, and the entire tract was richly fertilized. The ground was plowed and harrowed, the soil pulverized and the entire tract sowed to cowpeas. This crop not only enriches the soil, but prevents the growth of weeds and will render subsequent plowing unnecessary. As the crops to be grown will be required to be planted at intervals up to a short time before the opening of the exposition further plowing would prove impracticable. When an exhibit is ready to be installed the gardeners simply pull up the cowpeas covering the space required. The ground is found to be in receptive condition and requires but little work upon it.

The monster map is, of course, the main feature of this comprehensive exhibit, and the crop grown on this small farm will cost the government considerably more than \$1,000 per acre.

A belt of blue grass lawn twenty feet wide establishes the boundary and coast lines of this gigantic map. The boundary lines between states are marked by cinder paths three feet wide. The territory comprising the fourteen states and territories of the Louisiana purchase is marked by a white gravel walk. The states themselves are to be planted in growing crops of the principal agricultural products of the state.

The cinder and gravel walks serve as promenades and are of sufficient width to permit the free passage of visitors. Thus a labyrinth of passageways is created, and the visitor may wind his way through the maze and see by actual demonstration just what crops are grown in every part of the United States and how they are raised. The cereals will be the features of the great northwest, while down in Florida will be seen growing the pineapple and orange and other subtropical fruits and crops. Tobacco will be a prominent feature of Kentucky's allotment, while sugar cane and cotton will be found growing in the plots of ground representing other southern states.

Not only will the products of each state be shown on this map by growing crops, but the section of the state on which each commodity is most grown will be shown. In the great northwestern state of Washington the map at St. Louis shows that wheat, corn, potatoes, hay and the wild grasses that thrive in the semiarid districts are more largely grown in the eastern portion, while in the west hay, clover, vetches, timothy, orchard hay and grasses, hops, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are more grown.

Thus on the small plot of ground that represents one great state will be found a score of different crops growing. There will be no actual dividing line between the growing crops, though in the cases of the various grasses, wheat, barley and buckwheat the line is as distinctly drawn by a wave of color as is the line that divides the muddy waters of the Mississippi from those of the comparatively clear Ohio at the junction of the two rivers at Cairo, Ill.

To Reform the English Gypsy.
Gypsy Reuben Smith, a prominent member of his race in England, has set for himself the task of reforming the gypsies of that country. He has purchased a tract of land and has made the attempt to colonize thereon the members of several tribes. He believes that with proper training and education the gypsy can be weaned from his roving habits and be made a useful member of a community.

Time For the Summer Girl.
Pack away in camphor bags
Or within the cedar chest
All the gladsummer winter rags;
Give the furs their summer rest.
Get the airy shirt waist out
And the parasol unfurled;
June is here, and it's about
Time for you, sweet summer girl.

Skirts of linen and plume
Daintily again you'll swing;
Towels and veils put away;
Seric is now the proper thing.
You anticipate no doubt
Something of a glossy whirl;
June is here, and it's about
Time for you, sweet summer girl.

Don the perforated hose
And the little low cut shoes;
Lay in powder for your nose;
Some cucumber lotion choose.
Practice smile and pretty pout;
Rearrange the coming curl.
June is here, and it's about
Time for you, sweet summer girl.
—Chicago News



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ALEXANDER'S BOYHOOD

Servian King's Likable Traits Described by Stephen Bonsal.

BRIGHT AND DETERMINED YOUTH

Correspondent Who Acted as His Swimming Instructor Says He Gave Promise of More Than He Accomplished—Lacked Some of the Brilliant Qualities of His Parents, but Possessed Some Much More Enduring Characteristics.

Reading the shocking details of King Alexander's assassination and that of his wife, Queen Draga, who was unfortunate in many senses of the word, takes me back to that sultry summer, only a few years ago, when the boy king, for he is dead on the threshold of manhood, wanted very much to learn how to swim and Captain Douglas Dawson, the British military attaché, and I were entrusted with this branch of his education, says Stephen Bonsal in the New York Herald.

With this end in view and in full enjoyment of a lull in the political world of the Balkans, we spent many pleasant afternoons outside of Belgrade in the cool vale of Topsheda, "the place of the cannon," where Servian royalty maintains not a summer residence, but a summer house, to which the boy king gladly went every afternoon to escape from the presence of his father and mother, who were then living in distinct wings of the little Belgrade palace with a want of harmony even on public occasions and a sense of what was due to the conventions of life that suggested, in royal abandon, the legend of the Killenny cats.

The little boy whose life is ended in such shipwreck was an apt learner. "I will sink or swim," he would shout as he jumped into the water, splashing his way from Dawson to where I stood, and he generally sank. But we would pull him out, and with the good courage that he certainly possessed it was not surprising to find him swimming—well, if not like a duck, at least well enough to paddle along—within ten days of the time after the date that the task had been entrusted to us by the regents.

I found him then, as I did more recently in Biarritz, a bright, a merry and a very determined little fellow—surprisingly so, for no one was more unfortunate in the burden of heredity and the unfavorable environment of his young life than he. He gave promise of more than he accomplished, but any one acquainted with the conditions of political and court life in Belgrade can well understand the reasons why he fell short of the hopes and the aspirations which those who liked him had for the unfortunate youth. M. Hitrov, the Russian minister, than whom there never was a more sagacious diplomat placed on guard in the Balkan European powder mine by Russia, told me repeatedly, and with no apparent political object, that the Servians, in the years of the regency—the regency of the "furnished" general, as they were called—had expired, would find in Alexander a king who would rule them, and not a second Milan.

The little boy loved the simple country house in the "vale of the cannon," and those who had his welfare at heart liked to keep him there as much as possible away from the atmosphere, unhealthy in every respect, of the palace. I can see very clearly today the bright, boyish face and the glad expression with which he would start out in the morning on his outing and the kindly thought of those who went with him, which would load down his adjutant and his tutor with boxes of chouch, grapes and glubek cigarettes, together with basket after basket of the sickening sweets with which your Servian demonstrates his hospitality and which you must, alas, eat to show your appreciation of it.

The little Alexander inherited neither the beauty of his mother, Queen Draga, nor the charm and personal magnetism, if I may call them so, of his vagabond father, King Milan. But he had solid qualities which he inherited neither from his father nor his mother, and these, under favorable fostering circumstances, would have carried him far in the world. No boy ever grew up, however, under more unfavorable circumstances or in a more unfortunate household. His mother, the former queen, in the days of her widowhood did not merge her life in that of her son. Indeed, there were times when it seemed as if she cherished political aspirations that were fatal to his popularity and perhaps to his reign.

His father, King Milan, after having put the best face he could upon an abdication that was forced upon him, went to Paris, to Spa and to Aix, where it was hoped by every one in Servia that he would remain. However, it costs money to live as a king in exile is expected to live in these places, and when his money gave out and all he could beg or borrow was exhausted King Milan returned to the little palace on the cliff above the Danube, where there was hardly room for him physically as well as politically speaking. Here he remained month after month every now and then raising money by threatening to raise a row and then returning to his accustomed haunts in the gay world of sport, where he shone with unequalled radiance as long as his money lasted, which, unfortunately for him, was not long.

It was in this atmosphere, having to withhold and having every reason to withhold his confidence and his trust from both father and mother, that the solitary little boy grew up and was educated for his difficult role.

TOLSTOI ON THE MASSACRE

Expresses Horror at Perpetrators of Kishineff Outrage.

Count Tolstoy's attitude on the Jewish question is contained in the following declaration, taken from his letter on the Kishineff outrages in Russia: "As regards my views on the Jews and on the horrible doings at Kishineff, they ought to be clear to all who interest themselves in my conception of life. My attitude toward the Jews cannot be other than as toward brothers whom I love not because they are Jews, but because, like ourselves and everybody else, they are sons of one God, the Father.

"Such love needs no effort on my part, for I have met and known excellent people among the Jews. What I felt most deeply was the horror at the criminals who are really responsible for all that occurred in Kishineff and horror at our government, with the clergy, which keeps the people in a state of ignorance and fanaticism with its handful of officials.

"The outrages at Kishineff are but the direct result of that propaganda of falsehood and violence which our government conducts with such tireless persistence.

"The attitude of our government toward these events is only one more proof of its brutal egotism, which does not flinch at any measures, however cruel, when it is a question of suppressing a movement deemed dangerous to itself, and its complete indifference is similar to the indifference of the Turkish government toward the Armenian atrocities and toward the most terrible outrages which do not effect its interests."

Pittsburg Bakers Strike.

Pittsburg, June 15.—The members of the Bakers' union of this city to the extent of 150 have gone on strike, and it is claimed that by Saturday their entire number will be out. Several of the small bakeries are closed, but so far it has not affected the large concerns. The strike is to compel the owners of all baking establishments to place the union label on all bread and biscuits, and the wage question takes no part in the demand of the strikers.

Bees Like Night Work.

Bees prefer to work in the dark because the action of sunlight upon the honey is to cause the sugar to granulate out and so to solidify the whole mass, in which condition it is of no use either to themselves or their young.



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