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KISSING AND BLUE LAWS.

A Flagrant Breach of the Peace Committed In 1660.

In the judicial records of the colony of New Haven, now the state of Connecticut, the following entry, made in the court of the governor of the colony, appears regarding a flagrant breach of the peace committed May 1, 1660: "Sarah Tuttle went to Mistress Murline's house for some thread and Mistress Murline bid her go to her daughters in the other room. Whereupon her son, Jacob Murline, came in and took up or took away Sarah's gloves. She desired him to give her the said gloves, which he answered he would do if she would give him a kysse. Upon which they sat down together, his arms being around her waiste and her arm upon his shoulder or about his necke, and he kyssed her and she kyssed him or they kyssed one another for about the space of half an hour, which Marian Murline now in court affirmed to be so.

"Jack was asked what he had to say to these things, to which he answered that he thought that Sarah had with intent left fall her gloves when he came into the room and that he took them up and told her he would give her them if so be that she would kysse him. But Sarah hereupon testified that she did not let her gloves fall with intent. Further said Jacob that he took her by the hand and they both set down upon a chest, but whether he kyssed her or she kyssed him he knows not, for he never thought of it since until Mr. Raymond spoke to him at Mannatos and told that he had not layde it to heart as he ought. But hereupon testified Sarah that she did not kysse him, but being questioned would say not as to whether he had kyssed her or no.

"Mr. Tuttle testified that Jacob had endeavored to steel away his daughter's affections. But hereupon Sarah testified that he had not so stolen her said affections. The governor told Sarah that her misdeed is the greatest; that a virgin should be so bold in the presence of others to carry it as she had done; for though that part of the kyssing is denied yet much is proved. Sarah professed that she was sorry that she had carried it so sinfully and foolishly, which she saw to be hateful. She hoped that God would help her to carry it better for time to come. The governor also told Jacob that his carriage hath been very evil and sinful and to make such a light matter of it as not to think of it doth greatly aggravate.

"Whereupon the court declared that we have heard in the publique ministry that it is a thing to be lamented that young people should so misconduct themselves. As for Sarah, her misdeeds are very great that she should carry it in such an uncivil, immodest manner as hath been proven. And for Jacob, his carriage hath been very corrupt and sinful, such as brings reproach upon his family and place. The sentence therefore concerning them is that they shall pay either of them as a fine 20 shillings to the colony."—Chicago News.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Vanity is egotism wrong side out.

Women often worry themselves old trying to look young.

The high-salaried office is kept busy trying to dodge the man.

Lots of men who pay as they go are in no hurry about making a start.

Nothing makes a girl so weary as to have a young man ask her for a kiss.

Women seldom go on a strike because they can't hit the nail on the head.

Unless a woman is capable of earning at least $1 a day she has no business marrying a man to reform him.—Chicago News.

Financial Folly.

Bifkins—Why do you consider old Gotrox vulgar?

Mifkins—Because he insists on telling you how much he paid for everything.

Bifkins—Did he ever tell you how much his young wife cost him?

The Production of Manganese Ores.

The most significant fact noted to the report made by Mr. John Birkinbine to the United States Geological Survey on the production of manganese ores in 1903 is the dependence of the United States on foreign sources for manganese ores. The domestic production during 1903 was only 2825 long tons, valued at $25,335, or $8.97 a ton. As spiegelisen and ferromanganese, both of which are manufactured from manganese ores and manganiferous ores, are used in the production of steel, the limited supply of native ore must be largely augmented by that imported from foreign countries. The quantity of manganese ore brought in during the year 1903 was 146,056 long tons, valued at $1,278,108, or $8.75 a ton.

The home production of 2825 long tons is an apparent but not an actual decline of 83 per cent. from the quantity reported in 1902, which was 16,477 tons. Included in this were 9000 tons from the State of Montana, reported through the United States Census local agent as mined but not shipped. Subsequent investigation has shown that the ore reported was not even mined, although exploratory work had been prosecuted and a liberal amount of ore exposed. The locations of these reported deposits are not such as to encourage the expectation of immediate development and shipment on a large scale.

In 1903 five States contributed to the production of manganese ores. They were California, Georgia, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Of the 1903 total of 2825 tons, Virginia furnished 1801 tons, or 64 per cent. Georgia 500 tons, and Utah 483 tons. With these exceptions the quantities mined were small. The manganese resources of the various States that contributed in 1903 or in previous years to the total production are discussed in detail by Mr. Birkinbine. The records show that the Crimora mine, in Augusta county, Va., has been the principal producer of manganese ore in the United States. The maximum output of Virginia was 20,567 long tons in 1886.

In addition to the manganese ores the United States produced manganiferous iron ores in the Lake Superior region, in Colorado, and in Virginia to the amount of 584,493 long tons, valued at $1,571,750; manganiferous silver ores in Lake County, Colorado, to the amount of 179,205 long tons, vaued at $649,727; and manganiferous zinc residuum, obtained as a by-product in the treatment of zinc ores mined in northern New Jersey, to the amount of 73,264 long tons, with a nominal value of $73,264. The total quantity of manganese and manganiferous ores mined in the United States during 1903 amounted, therefore, to 839,787 long tons, which had a value of $2,320,076.

As most of the manganese ores used in the United States are imported from foreign countries, a large part of Mr. Birkinbine's report consists of notes on these foreign sources of supply. Over one-half the amount of manganese ore imported into the United States came from Brazil. The other important sources of manganese are India, Cuba, Russia, Chile, Germany, and Spain, ranking in the order named. Russia has been our main reliance in past years, but during 1903 Russia's contribution to the important, although there are undoubtedly large reserves of manganese in the Sharopan district.

Mr. Birkinbin's report is an extract from the forthcoming volume entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903," and may be obtained on application to the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Woman is often referred to by man as "doubling his joys and halving his sorrows." That may be complimentary but it would seem to be rather hard on the woman. For in plain terms it means that where things are going well with the man his wife makes them go better. But when things are going ill with him, he expects the wife to share half his burden. And there's more truth than poetry in this presentation of masculine selfishness. Men don't appreciate the fact that the strain of motherhood alone is a burden bigger than all the loads that rest upon male shoulders. They see the wife grow thin, pale, and nervous and worn without a thought that she is over-burdened. Among the pleasant letters received by Dr. Pierce are those from husbands who have waked up before it was too late to the crushing burdens laid upon the wife, and in the search for help have found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Presciption a restorative which has given back to the mother the health of the maiden and the maiden's happiness. "Favorite Presciption" always helps, and almost always cures. It has perfectly cured ninety-eight out of every hundred women who have used it when afflicted with diseases peculiar to women.

Solid Legislatures.

There is not a Democrat in the Michigan Legislature, while those of Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina are composed entirely of Democrats.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

Items That Will Interest Our Readers.

The Montecello Land Co., Inc., of Charlottesville, has been incoporated, with a capital stock of $5,000; Daniel Harman, president; L. I. Holliday, vice president; R. A. Watson, Sec.

The Commercial Association of Danville, Va., is advocating the establishment there of a joint stock tobacco factory capitalized at $150,000, with a majority of stock to be held by tobacco growers.

The South & Western Railway Co. of Bristol, Tenn., is reported to be taking up options for right of way between Gate City, in Wise county, Virginia, and Clinchport, Va., 14 miles, for its proposed line along the Clinch valley to the Tom's Creek coal fields.

It is reported that J. C. McKinley, Samuel Kinsey and associates of Pennsylvania have purchased and will develop extensively during the coming year an extensive tract of coal land in Ohio county, W. Va. Letters addressed care of Nelson C. Hubbard, of Wheeling, will probably be forwarded.

It is reported that Mr. C. E. Dickinson will have charge of the construction of a macadamized road in Charlotte county, Va., from Drake's Branch to the courthouse, a distance of five miles, at a cost of $3000 a mile, and that should this road prove satisfactory Charlotte county will expend next year $125,000 on macadamized roads.

The Southern Development & Construction Co., which will construct furnaces at Lynchburg and on Anthony's creek, will expend $40,000 within the next four months in rebuilding and putting in blast the Reusen's Furnace; daily output 100 tons of iron; temporary general offices with the president, J. H. C. Barr, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Hub, Spoke & Lumber Co., of Chase City, Va., has been incorporated, with $25,000 capital stock, and privilege of increasing to $50,000, for the manufacture of hubs, spokes and lumber. E. S. Emory is president; R. S. Barbour, vice-president; Geo. R. Land, Secretary, and Lucius Gregory, treasurer. The company has secured site on which to erect building.

The coal lands of the Southern States embrace 80,860 square miles, or, say, 40 per cent. of the coal area of the country. Twenty years ago there was nothing that might be called a coal trade in that portion of the United States, and 15 years ago the total output was perhaps 18,000,000 tons, against 70,000,000 tons today. It was the development of the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio and latterly by the Southern Railway, that has given this part of the Union the growth in its coal tonnage here referred to.

The Virginia & Kentucky Railway, says a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, made a proposition to the citizens of Clintwood, Va., a few weeks ago that the company would extend its road there if the business men of the town would subscribe for $25,000 of the capital stock. Roland E. Chase, president of the Clintwood Bank, together with several other business men, took the matter in hand, secured subscriptions to the required amount of stock, and it is now believed that the road will be extended. The agreement between the company and the citizens is that the line shall be finished to Clintwood within a year.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—The officers of the Southern Railway Company held here to day a special meeting at which the use of motor cars, was discussed with a view to adopting them at several points on the system, especially on the branch lines, where the passenger traffic is small and the revenue correspondingly light. The use of such motor cars, it was pointed out, would be especially advantageous between Charleston and Summerville, S. C., Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga; Brunswick and Jesup, Ga.; Winston-Salem and Greensboro, N. C.; University Station and Chapel Hill, N. C.; and Richmond and West Point, Va. It was not announced at what point this service will begin, but it is probable the plans will be matured at an early date.

LIME ON LAND; HOW TO USE IT

An Explanation Important to Every Man Who Hopes for Results from the Ground.

Lime has a great affinity for water. A bushel of unslaked lime increase by one-half when thoroughly slaked. Lime should therefore be purchased in the caustic from for there is no use paying freight on water. Air-slaked lime is not active and of little use except on soils deficient in this element. Caustic or biting lime is very active, binding the fine particles of clay soils together and making them porous and breaking down vegetable matter. Caustic lime tends to form a hard pan in sandy soils and so prevents leaching, and it sets free potash and other elements in the soil which are held in unavailable forms, and therefore not useful as plant food. Lime corrects acidity and renders possible the growth of certain crops and enables many useful forms of bacteria to perform their functions.

Lime is not a fertilizer, as many suppose, but rather a corrective of certain undesirable conditions in the soil and a plant stimulant. Applied in moderate amounts, at the rate of from fifty to sixty bushels per acre once in three to five years, it will prove useful on most of our farms. Place the lime in heaps of four or five bushels at convenient distances in the field. Cover with earth and allow to thoroughly slake and then distribute uniformly over the land. If used indiscriminately and in too large quantities, it will exhaust the soil and in the end by abuse. Lime to be applied profitably should not cost more than five to ten cents per bushel. The so called agricultural lime offered for sale at $10 00 to $12 00 per ton is the fresh burned lime, ground and put up in bags to prevent slaking. It is too costly for a former to use at that price.

The need of lime in the soil can be determined by testing it with a sheet of blue litmus paper which can be obtained from any drug store at a cost of five cents. Put a handful of the soil in a tin cup, moisten with rain water and insert the paper. If it quickly changes to a red color the soil is acid and will be greatly benefited by an application of lime.

ANDREW M. SOULE, Director.

As You Like It.

HER DECREASING AGE.

He—Tomorrow is my birthday.

She—I suppose you will take a day off.

"I shall."

"And how do you thing I celebrate when I have a birthday?"

"Oh, I presume you take a year off."

The lesser lights of society havs limited opportuntities for going out.

Poverty is a man's safest amulet against a woman's charms.

Fly.

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned. Now what could they do?
Said the fly. "Let us flee!"
"Let us fly," said the flea—
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Almost The Same.

"Did you ever try any of my whisky, Judge?" asked the dealer.

"No," replied the Judge; "but I tried a man today who had."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Transmitter.

Lillian—Wasn't it sweet of your husband to send you a kiss by wire?

Addie—I haven't decided yet; I'm suspicious that that telegraph operator was a woman.

Temporary and Permanent Loss.

"So the specialist said you'd have to give up smoking for awhile, eh?"

"Yes, and he also said I'd have to give up $15 for good."—Collier's Weekly.