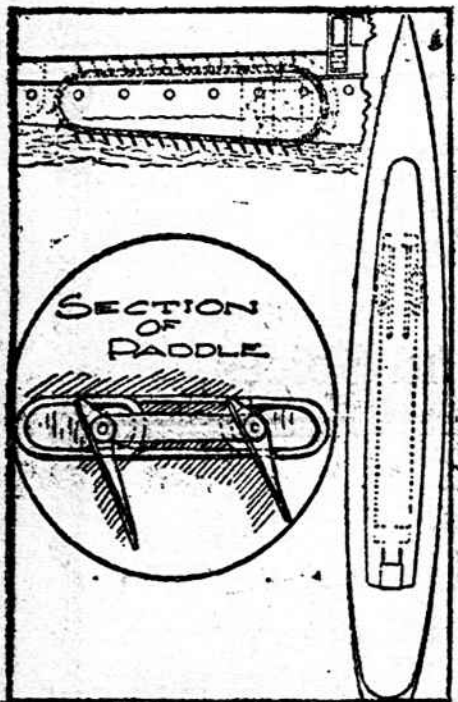


HEAD OF THE SUPREME COURT.



CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

Ship With a Hundred Paddles.
An entirely new idea in the propelling mechanism of vessels has been patented by a Massachusetts man. A glance at the illustration will suffice to show the theory of his invention. Many such schemes look good on paper, but a practical demonstration



One Hundred Paddles.

is always necessary to prove their worth. This mechanism is located amidships in a vessel and below the keel, and consists of numerous paddles working in sprocket wheels. These paddles do not extend at each side of the vessel, but are located within the interior in pairs. To secure the greatest efficiency of propulsion, the paddles are set at an angle with the bottom of the boat, so that when they are doing service in the water their submerged portions will incline toward the bow of the vessel. This will tend to raise the bow as the vessel is propelled, the paddles leaving the water freely and with less tendency to retard the progress of the vessel as they leave the water. The great number of paddles engaging the water at the same time, the inventor claims, will give such constant and advantageous hold upon

the water that the propelling power is exerted to the greatest advantage and attainment of speed.

A Certain Sandwich Man.

At the noon hour a prominent Wall Street banker was hurrying out of his office when he suddenly stopped upon noticing a man across the street, and tipped his hat very respectfully. The man was carrying a sandwich board emblazoning the merits of a near-by quick-lunch parlor, and looked altogether seedy. A friend of the banker, who had observed the momentary performance, started to guy him. "Who's your friend?" he asked. "He is a man I have considerable respect for," was the reply. "He was once a prosperous citizen down here, and worth several hundred thousand. He lost everything, and finally had to come to this. Even the best of us are liable to go the same way, you know, and that is why I am not afraid to be respectful to a once brilliant man."—New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lost Arts of Egypt.

Analyses of weapons and tools, dating from very ancient times in Egypt, have convinced the American members of the Anglo-Egyptian Archaeological Expedition that the old Egyptians used pure copper in the manufacture of such objects. They displayed much ingenuity in manipulating that metal. A chisel was made by folding thin strips of copper over one another and then forging them into a solid blade, while hollow needles were formed from copper-leaf by a method very similar to that employed at the present day in making helical tubing for bicycles and automobiles.

The Proper Editorial Spirit.

The Connecticut Valley Advertiser says: "We want all the legitimate local news, and to learn all the good that can be said of your neighbor, but if you want to give him a 'rub' or 'roast,' please attach your name to the communication and—we'll hand it to him."

MILLION MOLES IN TOWN.

Folks Set Up Such a Howl They All March Out.

If a million blind mice, or moles, didn't invade the sparsely settled district to the north of here recently the farmers declare that the number reached so close to the million mark that the round figure gives a pretty fair idea of what they have had to suffer. Accent is placed upon the word "suffer."

For a couple of days the folks were so busy trying to get rid of the invaders that they didn't have a chance to find out whence they came. When they did investigate it was discovered that forest fires were responsible. Moles can smell smoke further than a deer, and when some campers set a blaze going the moles headed for the windward, spreading the alarm as they proceeded and picking up scores of colonies of every variety. There were star-nosed, peaked-nosed, silver-nosed and plow-nosed members of the talpine family, and when they struck civilization they hadn't the slightest notion of how to appear in polite society.

They invaded barns, butteries, cellars, corn cribs and outbuildings, and dug, burrowed, wormed, sneaked and butted into all kinds of places, where they made themselves unwelcome, obnoxious, disagreeable, intolerable and impossible. They scudded from beneath the feet of alarmed housewives, harassed hired girls until they threw up their jobs, made men swear, and frightened horses, cows and sheep by getting into their fodder, and sometimes into their noses. It was distressing, aggravating, maddening, disgusting and demoralizing.

When the moles arrived the mice fled—they couldn't seem to stand the society of their woodland brethren—and the house cats fell to feeding heavily. Moles are easier to catch than mice, and soon the cats got full, fat, heavy-bellied and stupid. The farmers despaired. They kicked, cursed and beat the cats, but this had no effect, so they got after the invaders with brooms, hoes, rakes, pepper, mustard, hot water, traps and rat poison. All these little devices had no more effect than a summer's breeze.

Finally one farmer hitched up to a covered hay rick and set off to collect a fresh supply of hungry cats.

"I want 5000 cats to kill moles," he told the first man he met.

"That number would kill all the moles in the world," said the astonished man.

"I know it," swore the other.

"But we've got 'em all over our way."

The new cats took one look at the job, huddled in the barns over night and fled at sun-up. Now they are chasing over the countryside trying to get back home. Some are said to have gone crazy from the experience.

What would have happened to the community if the moles hadn't gone off of their own volition can only be guessed. They went—disappeared in one night—and now the district may be said to be convalescing. What took 'em off no one knows, but it is suspected that they didn't cotton over much to civilization, and, the fires having died out, returned to their burrows.—Patten (Me.) correspondence of the New York World.

Ripon Postman's Record.

Mr. Richard Adamson, who has been postman for thirty-four years and seven months, has just retired. Mr. Adamson has on his uniform six stripes, each of which represents five years of good-conduct service. For twenty-two years Mr. Adamson had the Grewelthorpe and Kirkby Malzeard round, which covers something like twenty miles per day, 120 miles per week, 6240 miles per annum, or a total of 127,280 miles for the twenty-two years. For the last twelve and a half years Mr. Adamson has had rounds in Ripon. He is the oldest among the Ripon postmen and officials, and has the longest service.—London Tit-Bits.

Postoffice Two Thousand Miles Off.

The most remote mission station in the world is on Herschel Island, in the far northwest corner of the Dominion of Canada. The nearest post-office is 2000 miles away. Consequently the packets are few and far between, seldom more than two in the year. The island is a most uninviting place for a residence. No sun for more than two months in the winter, and not a tree to be seen anywhere. Under the teaching of the missionaries many of the Esquimaux are becoming more civilized, and are greatly improving in their manner and habits and there is a growing desire for instruction.

Pastor and Bridge Builder.

A bronze tablet has been placed in Groeswen Chapel, near Caerphilly, to the memory of William Edwards, who, during the forty years he officiated as pastor of the Groeswen Independent Church, built a number of bridges in Wales, including that at Pontypridd, which at the time of its erection had the largest stone arch in the world. To his trade of builder William Edwards united the occupation of farmer and minister of religion.—London Tit-Bits.

Male Teachers Decreasing.

The male teachers in the United States are steadily decreasing, as shown by statistics. In 1870 the proportion was forty-one per cent.; in 1872 it had increased to 42.8; in 1889-90 it fell to 34.5; in 1900 it dropped to 29.9, and in 1903 it had reached twenty-five per cent. There were in the States 455,242 teachers, and of these 113,744 were men and 341,498 women.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MERCY FOR BOYS

Necks of Milton and Jessie Rawlings are Saved.

SENTENCES COMMUTED

Decree of Death Revoked and Life Sentences Imposed by Governor Terrell on Recommendation of State Prison Commission.

The Rawlings boys, Milton and Jesse, did not die Friday on the gallows erected for them in the Valdosta, Ga., jail—the same gallows from which their father and the negro, Alf Moore, were swung into eternity.

Twenty-four hours before time for their execution, the state pardon board recommended that their sentences be commuted to life imprisonment, and Governor Terrell promptly signed the order, which saves the lives of the two young boys. Sheriff Passmore was immediately notified of the action of the chief executive, and on Friday, the day they were doomed to death, they were, instead, sentenced to begin their terms of imprisonment for the rest of their natural life.

At the same time that the sheriff of Lowndes county was notified to stay forever the gallows sentence, Attorney Cooper of Macon, who has fought for their lives with such determination, telegraphed the two boys in the Valdosta jail that Governor Terrell had saved their lives from the gallows and also wired the broken-hearted old mother in Coffee county, who had just returned from the burial of her husband, J. G. Rawlings, who had been hanged with Alf Moore.

The recommendation for a commutation of death to life imprisonment was made at a quiet meeting of the state pardon board Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

They had as their evidence the influence that old man Rawlings is said to have exerted over the boys—the youth of the two defendants who were 15 and 17 years old when the Carter children had been murdered, and the overwhelming expressions of public sentiment that had come up from all parts of the state asking that the boys' lives be spared, because they believed that justice had been meted out when old man Rawlings and the negro, Alf Moore, paid the death penalty on the scaffold.

The opinion of the pardon board in commuting the sentences was drawn by Judge Turner, and gives the reason for the decision, in part, as follows:

"The father of the defendants, Leonard Rawlings, their brother, and Alf Moore, the negro, were all convicted of the same crime and all sentenced to be hanged with the exception of Leonard, who received a sentence of life imprisonment in the penitentiary. "The defendants (Jesse and Milton Rawlings) were, at the time the crime was committed, aged 16 and 15 years, and were doubtless completely dominated by their father, whose will would brook no opposition from any one, much less his minor sons.

"Their participation in this atrocious crime must have been at his instigation and command. Since the execution of their father and Alf Moore, public sentiment seems almost universal that the ends of justice have been satisfied and this clemency is urged by more than two thousand citizens of the state and from every portion thereof and of every station of life.

"They are represented by more than two thousand telegrams and letters besides the petitions. More than 500 citizens of Lowndes county have urged this clemency, among whom are seven jurors, who convicted the defendants, lawyers, bankers, newspaper men, ministers of the gospel, city and county officials, and numbers of members of the house and senate of the state legislature."

GREATER ELASTICITY URGED.

Secretary Shaw Refers to Weakness of Our Currency System.

The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw submitted to congress Wednesday reflects the prosperous condition of the country, shows that the same healthy tone is manifest in the status and operations of the treasury, and dwells at length on the weakness of the nation's currency system with the necessity of provisions for greater elasticity.

VOTE OF FARMERS' UNION

Is Overwhelming for Adoption of the New Constitution.

The counting of the referendum vote by the directors of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, upon the new constitution, as submitted at Texarkana in September, was completed in Little Rock Wednesday, with the result that it was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and thus becomes the nation's organic law.

Household Matters.

Care of Matting.

Mattings never should be subjected to an oversupply of water. Care should be exercised towards keeping it unstained. When it becomes soiled, however, use a soft cloth well wrung out in a suds made of borax soap and water, and air thoroughly by leaving a window open until the spot is dried. Dampness must be removed from matting as speedily as possible. Use a pliable, not too stiff, broom for matting. Always sweep well first any flooring or floor covering which may be spotted or soiled and needs a damp application.

Safe Red Coloring Matter.

To a correspondent asking for a safe red coloring matter for cakes and sweetmeats, The Druggists' Circular (September) recommends the color from red beets as easily obtained and economical. Says this paper: "It is said that a good way to obtain this coloring in permanent form is to heat the beets in an oven until quite soft; macerate with about an equal quantity of vinegar; express; evaporate the resulting liquid to one-half its original volume and then make up to the original value with alcohol. For extemporaneous use the liquor from 'pickled beets' as ordinarily prepared for the table (that is, boiled in water, sliced, and then covered with vinegar) would presumably give a deep enough shade. Canned beets are in market and will answer as well in the latter case as the fresh article."

Care of Flatirons.

Many people have been annoyed at finding their irons quite rusty after they have been put away a few days. The way to prevent this happening is, before you put them away, to rub a little warm grease over them and then wrap them up in brown paper. When you take them out to use dip them into hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it, rub dry, and then put them to heat in the usual way. When they are ready to be used on the ironing board have a piece of brown paper with a little powdered bath brick on it and rub the surface of your iron with this. It seems rather a lengthy process, but it really does not take long to do, and housewives will be rewarded for the trouble they have taken by finding the irons delightfully smooth and easy to use, and when they are like this the ironing can be done twice as quickly.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Home-made Lamp Shades.

These lamp shades are easily manufactured, and add a pretty effect to the room; as well as shade the light to the eyes.

Cut a piece of stiff paper in a circular form and of the depth desired, and glue the two ends together (a piece should be cut out of the circle to make the shade "funnel-form"), thus making a foundation. Cover this neatly, inside and out, with crinkled tissue paper of any desired shade. Then cut inch-wide strips and make the shade by looping and fastening these upon the foundation. The loops are graduated in length, with the exception of the small ones at the top, which are formed to resemble a ruching. A row of narrow crystal fringe sewed around the bottom of the foundation makes a pretty finish, and a few sprays of artificial maiden-hair fern disposed among the loops adds a finishing touch. The shade, if for a lamp, must be placed over an asbestos foundation; if for a candle, mica should be used. Paper foundation is only for use when the object is ornamentation only.—The Commoner.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

If a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal is left open in a room at night not a mosquito will be found there in the morning.

Mud stains may be removed from tan leather shoes by rubbing them with slices of raw potato. When dry, polish in usual way.

When selecting fish for the table choose only those in which the eyes are full and prominent, the flesh firm and thick, the scales bright and stiff.

Teapots that are made of metal, if unused for some time, will often give a musty flavor to the tea when next used. This may be prevented by placing a lump of sugar in the teapot before putting it away.

In washing woolen goods they should never be rubbed, but cleansed by drawing through the hands up and down. Wring as dry as possible, and rinse in a tub of hot water in which a little soap has been dissolved.

A practical housewife has discovered that empty pasteboard cracker boxes and the clean white wooden boxes lined with paraffin paper, are excellent to bake sponge cake in. They will not burn and the paper prevents the sticking.

It is useful to remember in cooking potatoes that after the water has been strained off the pot should be given three or four sharp jerks so as to toss the potatoes. This has the effect of making them white and floury.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHES?

Profit by the Experience of One Who Has Found Relief.

James R. Keeler, retired farmer, of Fenner St., Cazenovia, N. Y., says: "About fifteen years ago I suffered with my back and kidneys. I doctored and used many remedies without getting relief. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I found relief from the first box, and two boxes restored me to good sound condition. My wife and many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good result; and I can earnestly recommend them."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

French horticulturists have apparently been very successful of late in raising dwarf trees, and one of the features of dinner parties among the rich now is to serve the fruit upon the tree.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The result produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is now the custom in New York City, with few exceptions, for girls to attend the public schools without wearing hats. On pleasant days there is only one hat to about twenty girls.

An Old Medicine.

"Ground oyster shells," said the physician, as he squeezed a lemon over his blue points, "were used as a medicine by the mediaeval doctors—a medicine for the rickets and scrofula."

"How absurd!"

"Absurd? Not at all. Oyster shells contain lime, nitrogen, iron, sulphur, magnesia, bromide, phosphoric acid and iodine. These are all excellent tonics."

"You know how hens eat ground oyster shells and thus produce eggs with good, thick, strong shells? Well, as the oyster-shell powder gets on eggshells so I have no doubt it gets in the middle ages on the bending, crumbling bones of the rickety, pale strength and firmness into them."

"Ground oyster shells, I am convinced, would be good things for frail children today. They would strengthen the frame, increase the appetite, and have a splendid effect on the teeth."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Isolation of Nicholas II.

The Czar lives alone, with the Czarina and their children, in a little maisonette at Peterhof, apart from the immense palace. It is the house of a bourgeois on holiday, quite isolated under great trees by the seashore. No guard is visible. Thus the master of Russia lives retired from his empire, and even from his Court.—Le Revus de Paris.

WHEN HE WANTED HER.

Mother (to convalescing boy)—Now, Bobbie, in case you should want me, just ring this bell.
Bobbie—But, mamma, I'm not strong enough to ring it all the time.—The Reader.

NO MEDICINE

But Change of Food Care Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels. A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ills result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

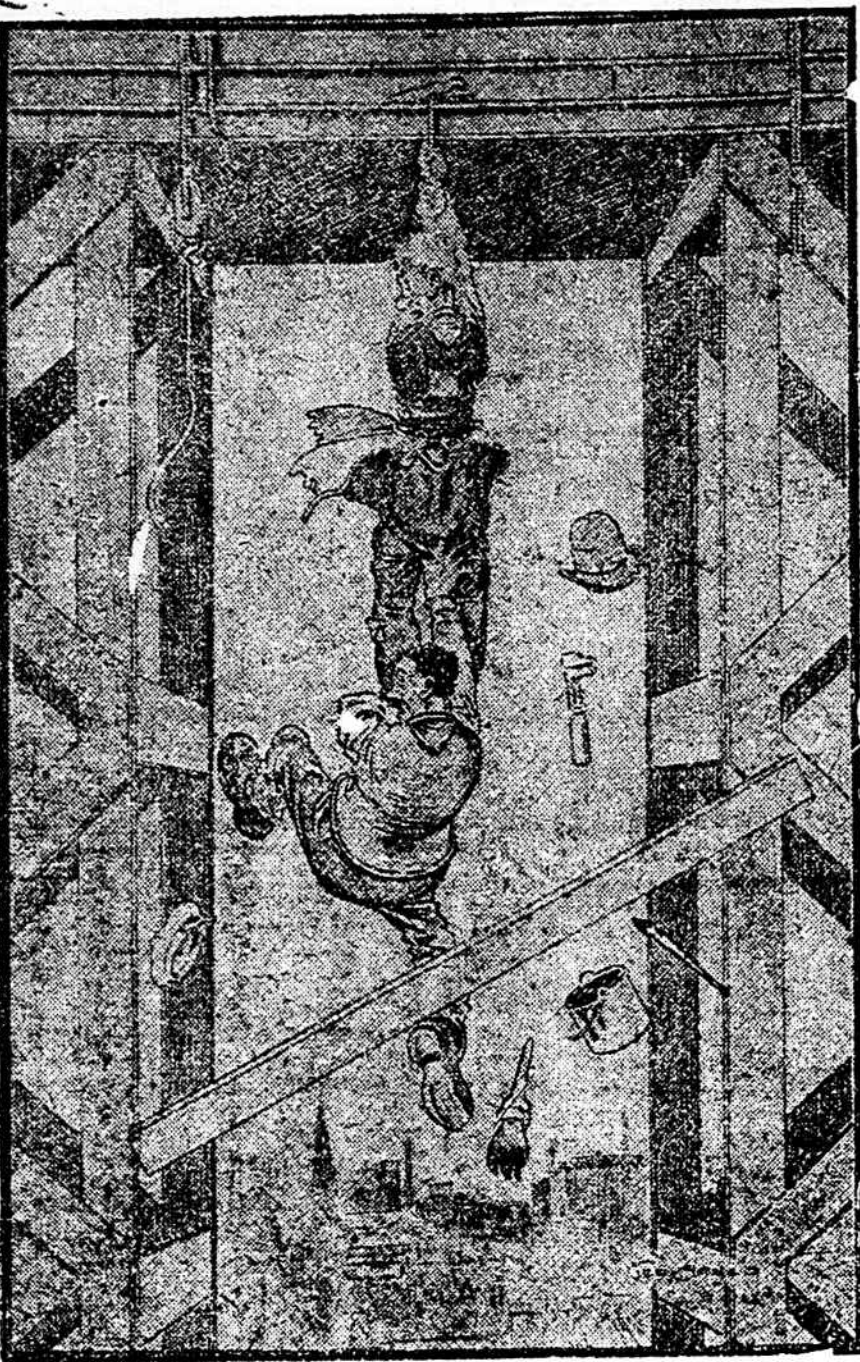
In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress, but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from eating starchy and greasy food."

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged."

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better, and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since."

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



HOW COULD HE?

First Precarious Person (to Second Ditto)—"Le'go me legs, Bill, or I'll 'it yer wiv me 'ammer."—Sketch.