

**CHIMNEY CORNER CURES.**

**Virtues of Aromatic Fuel for the Relief of Many Ills.**  
The latest panacea is to be found in the chimney corner. Physicians are recommending aromatic woods and fragrant peat, says the London Express, which, when thrown on the fire send up a healing smoke.

Picture postcards of peat can be sent to a friend suffering from asthma. The postcard is read and burnt and the sufferer draws his chair up beside the grate to inhale the medicinal odor.

Aromatic fire lighters, cut in trellis fashion, are steeped in turpentine and their warm glow and balmy fumes will relieve a gasping bronchial patient.

Fire revivers are an antiseptic and will keep away influenza. They are in the shape of small bricks and will revive a dying fire and perfume the whole house.

Pine logs send out a tonic vapor, oak and elm are stimulating, sandal wood will relieve a nervous headache.

Flax blocks of wood, steeped in eucalyptus oil, are recommended for a bad cold. Lavender water pellets or eau de cologne globules, sizzling merrily on the hob, will freshen up the overtired visitor, while a few drops of attar of violets on a hot shovel will cure insomnia and produce refreshing sleep.

A teaspoonful of ammonia added to a saucenpan of boiling water, will revive a fainting patient. It has even been suggested by a well known specialist that a tablespoonful of tea, thrown in the kettle and inhaled, will benefit the weary housewife far more than if she sipped her favorite beverage.

A nerve specialist who was consulted on the dew cure said: "There is no doubt that there should be a more intimate knowledge of the need for healthy inhalations."

"Not only flowers or jars of pot-pourri should be used to scent a room, but scented logs should be thrown on the grate instead of the usual faggots."

Perfume, in any form, is a stimulant, a narcotic, or a sedative as the case may be; but no perfume is so healing and subtle in its effect as that which rises warm and balmy from the fire.

"A little scent sprinkled on a block of wood, will save a woman from many an acute attack of neuralgia or congested headache."

**GAINS MADE BY ENGLISH.**

**Promises to Become the National Language in Time.**

A writer in a Canadian paper gives what he understands to be the correct figures as to the growth of the principal languages of Europe and America between 1800 and 1900. He presents the following table of the number speaking the languages named at both dates, with the percentage of increase in 1900 over that in 1800:

	1800.	1900.	Inc. P. C.
English	29,000,000	135,000,000	575
French	34,000,000	48,000,000	41
German	35,000,000	70,000,000	100
Russian	30,000,000	90,000,000	200
Spanish	30,000,000	45,000,000	50
Italian	18,000,000	32,000,000	77
Portuguese	8,000,000	13,000,000	62

We need not commit ourselves to the literal accuracy of these figures, at least until there has been an opportunity to scan them closely. But there can be no doubt that they indicate in a general way that the English language has in a century grown far faster than any of its competitors. So far as we can forecast the future it promises to continue to spread at an ever faster rate in the present century. If we are ever to have a universal language among the languages not known it is altogether probable that it will be the English.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**RELIGION AND TROUSERS.**

**Pious Mohammedans Object to Sons Wearing Modern Nether Coverings.**

Many of the chiefs in the protectorate of Gambia wish to have their sons educated in the new Mohammedan school of that region, but there was a bar to their full enjoyment of the education they were likely to receive. The pious Mohammedan fathers were afraid that the wearing of modern trousers was part of the school curriculum and therefore they viewed the school with peculiar suspicion. The governor of Gambia now reports that the parents have been assured that their children will not be converted into "trouser men" and the prospects of the school are now very bright.

It would be interesting to learn how this suspicion of the modern nether covering arose and whether the dry goods merchants denied the native their ordinary material. But it may be interesting to recall the fact that the British government forbade highlanders to wear the kilt for some years after the battle of Culloden. However, the government was in a tight corner during its continental wars and it was glad to raise several regiments of highlanders, who resumed the kilt, and the trousers-wearing edict died a natural death.—Tallor and Cutter.

**Welcome Change.**

One of these days this country may produce an honest campaign chairman, one who will say in his election forecast in effect: "I don't know how this election is going, but I suspect we are going to have the buttons whipped off of us. While I am hopeful, I confess that the opposition has not soared. Our poll shows a good deal of disaffection. I doubt if we can buy enough votes to offset it. If this ticket pulls through by the skin of its teeth I'll be tickled to death."—Kansas City Star.

**Clock Made of Glass.**

A 70-year-old glassblower of Theresfuta, in Bohemia, has just completed a wonderful clock, which is now being exhibited. With the exception of the springs, the whole clock is made of glass, and it has taken him six years to complete it. The clock suggests a table lamp in shape. The unique work has attracted much attention and the old man has been offered large sums for it, but he refuses to sell.

A man occasionally interferes with the affairs of a woman without getting the worst of it—in books.

If it is necessary for you to make enemies make them of lazy men.

**THE BRAZILIAN JANGADA.**

**Queer Craft Which Will Ride the Billows Like a Cork.**

To any one but a sailor it would seem as though one type of sailing craft would suit all seas and all conditions of navigation. Our trim yacht, or its practical cousin the fishing smack of the New England fishermen, appear capable of sailing in any water or weathering any storm, yet every country has some peculiar species of vessel, which differs widely in design and construction from our own type of ships. For example, it seems stupid in the Hollanders, with such excellent models at hand as our own ships present, to persist in building the bulky, slow-moving sloops in which they venture out to sea; but, no doubt, these apparently clumsy craft exactly suit the peculiar conditions of those waters and the calling of their owners.

At first sight, the boat shown in the picture might also meet the disapproval of the inexperienced landsman as a most unseaworthy makeshift, yet no craft has been devised that so well meets the conditions of the rough waters in which it is employed. It is the Jangada, used by the boatmen of Pernambuco, Brazil. The hull, if so it may be called, is constructed of light logs 15 to 16 feet in length, snugly lashed together. The triangular sail is bent to a bamboo mast, which on account of its pliability and toughness can withstand the pressure of the heavy winds that frequently blow on that coast better than a wooden spar. The helmsman guides the raft with the aid of the long oar projecting over the stern.

When the heavy seas roll over the coral reef enclosing the harbor of Pernambuco so small craft, with exception of this awkward raft, dare ven-



THE BRAZILIAN JANGADA.

ture out to meet the incoming steamers. Its buoyancy and small resistance to the wind and waves cause it to ride the billows like a cork. Frequently when a steamer is unable to make the harbor on account of the high seas, a jangada is sent out to take off the mail and such of the passengers who have the hardihood to risk the trip on a raft which seems to promise a spill overboard if nothing worse.

**BREAKING OF THE COLT.**

**Only Three Commands, with Kindness and Patience, Are Required.**

First, to halter-break the baby he is from birth pushed about with the attendant's hand under his neck and behind his quarters, for a few minutes every time one goes near the dam. As you push him ahead always say "Cik a few times; as you halt him say "Whoa, sharp and loud; as you push him back say "Back! at each step. He associates the words with the action; what seems to him play is really a lesson; he takes the idea at once and like all first impressions it is indelible.

At about three weeks put on him a little halter of soft leather, fitting snugly about the nose and under the throat that he may not catch a hind or fore foot in it and for a few days push him about just a step or two by this; then run a cord through the jawpiece (better than a snaphook, as it can be at once released), and as you lead the mare use this also on him, but never let him fight it or make it irksome to him. At about this time really halter-train him to lead and to do this have someone hold the mare; put the rope through his chinstrap, start to lead him and when he hangs back, as he will, brace yourself and let him "pull it out."

At his age you can easily handle him; never snatch or jerk him; never look at him (this is very important, as the fixed gaze of the human eye is terrifying and disconcerting to all animals); just let him "pull it out," convince himself that he can not get away and sooner or later he will come to you with a rush. Pat him now over the forehead where his brain is (always across the parts or members involved; indiscriminate caress is worse than none; "if your son learns his lesson don't reward your daughter," as a well-known teacher once said); let him stand a few minutes, have the mare led and lead him with her, behind, beside, away from and back again and in two days you have a baby you can tie up with a string.

Be careful to hold his head up if he throws himself, and if he does it sev-

eral times hold him down a little while and let him think it over. Remember his mind contains but one idea at a time and give him ample opportunity to get an indelible mental impression of every step you take, especially when the times come for punishment drill.—Outing Magazine.

**EDITORS IN THE CABINET.**

**Presidents from Jackson's Day Incline to Newspaper Men as Advisers.**

They are calling Premier Clemenceau's accession to power in France the "apotheosis of journalism." Eight editors are in his cabinet. Distinction of this sort is rarer for newspaper men in the United States, although several Presidents in recent times have had more than one journalist in their councils.

Jackson had Duff Green of the United States Telegraph and Francis P. Blair and John C. Rives of the Globe in his "kitchen cabinet," these papers, successively, being his Washington organs. He selected Amos Kendall for one of his official advisers, Kendall holding the office of postmaster general. Measured by the scale of the times, "Old Hickory" had even more of a liking for newspaper men than has the "Young Hickory" of to-day. The new State of Oklahoma, in these Rooseveltian days, will start out with nearly as many newspapers as the entire United States had when Jackson entered the presidency in 1829.

Simon Cameron in Lincoln's cabinet, Carl Schurz in Hayes', James G. Blaine in Garfield's, in Arthur's and in Harrison's; Frank Hatton and William E. Chandler in Arthur's; Daniel Manning, Daniel S. Lamont, J. Sterling Morton, Hoke Smith and Norman J. Colman in Cleveland's; John Hay and Charles Emory Smith in McKinley's and also in Roosevelt's, and Robert J. Wynne in Roosevelt's are among the newspaper

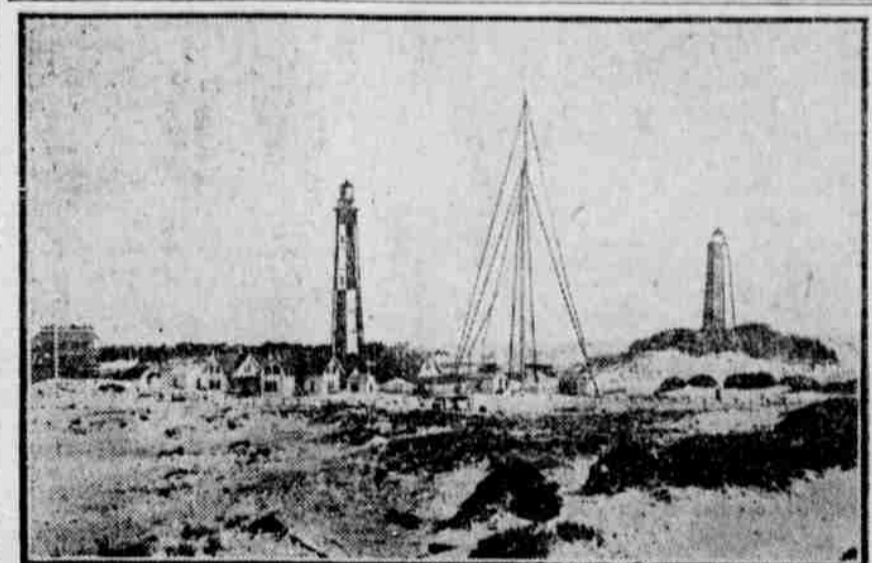
**THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION**

The object of the Jamestown exposition is, primarily, to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement on American soil, which, as history records, occurred on the thirteenth day of May, 1607, on a peninsula that juts into the James River about thirty-five miles from its mouth. The little band of hardy pioneers named the place Fort James, later James City and finally Jamestown. That it may be understood why the Jamestown exposition will be held at Sewells Point on Hampton Roads instead of at or on the original site of Jamestown, some forty miles away, and why the exposition will be opened on the 26th of April instead of on the 13th day of May, a paragraph in explanation may not be out of order.

As Hampton Roads and the immediate vicinity was the scene of the trials and triumphs of the first settlers, so it has been the scene of the trials, triumphs and defeats of many generations since that sturdy band of Englishmen first landed at Old Point Comfort. At intervals too frequent during the past 300 years, the booming of cannon and the hissing of shot and

in gaudy uniform and brilliant accoutrements, in competitive drill. For all this naval and military display, for Government buildings and Government exhibits from the Treasury Department, the Life Saving Service, the War and Navy Departments, the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Department, Signal Service Department, the Department of Justice, the Postoffice Department, the Department of the Interior in which come the Patent Office exhibits; the Land Office, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, the Geological Survey, the Smithsonian Institute, the Biological Division, the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and other exhibits, Congress has appropriated \$1,700,000. In fact, every department of the Government will be well represented, and it is not making too broad a claim to say that this part of the exposition alone will be well worth the time and cost of a visit to the exposition from any part of this or any other country.

But, while all this is historical, scientific and educational and is grand and comprehensive beyond anything that has ever been attempted at any



WHERE THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS FIRST LANDED.

shell have echoed and re-echoed along the shores of Hampton Roads, and as if echo answered echo, the sound came back from Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill and Appomattox, and faintly from the long ago comes the sound of strife and the shout of American victory from Yorktown.

It was on Hampton Roads that the most famous naval battle of the world was fought on the eighth day of March, 1862—the most famous because it was the first battle ever fought between ironclad vessels.

It was at Jamestown that the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization, and where trust and treachery alternated till the white man triumphed and the red man vanished from the scene; here for the first time in America an English marriage was solemnized; here the first English child in America was born; here the first trial by jury in this country was held. Here, too, the first legislative body in America convened, and here was laid the very foundation of a nation which has stretched its dominion and its millions of freemen across the continent to the shores of the Pacific and to the fair islands of the seas beyond.

It is to commemorate all this and the phenomenal progress in education, art, science, manufacture and commerce, during the last 300 years that the Jamestown exposition will be held. Here on the placid waters of Hampton Roads with the exposition grounds on the one side and Fortress Monroe, the largest and strongest fortification in the United States, occupied as a military post almost continuously since 1630, the greatest naval and military demonstration the world has ever seen, will be held during the exposition. There will be here as it were on dress parade, the finest and most powerful warships from the navies of all the

exhibition before, it is not all and perhaps not the most important part of the exposition. The industrial exhibits—the exhibits from mine and field and factory, from transportation corporations at home and abroad, will be such as have never been seen at any previous exposition from the fact that they will be presented in such a manner that all may be seen in the shortest possible time and most fully comprehended.

The site for the Jamestown exposition is an ideal one. Nature and man have combined to make this spot extremely attractive. The climate is pleasant winter and summer. The humidity is not excessive and extremes in temperature never occur, as an equitable temperature is maintained by the constant but gentle zephyrs from the Atlantic and from Chesapeake Bay. Around the exposition grounds are clustered many points of historical interest and commercial importance. The exposition grounds, after several



THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION AS IT WILL APPEAR.

extensions compelled by demand for space, now consist of about 500 acres, the landscape treatment of which promises the most delightful and picturesque effect ever attained at any exposition in America or possibly elsewhere, and a 40-acre water space between the grand piers which the Government is building, and outside of which is all Hampton Roads deep and broad enough to safely harbor all the fleets of every nation on earth. The grounds have three miles of water front, two-and-a-half miles on Hampton Roads, and half-a-mile on Boush Creek. The two sides not guarded by water are enclosed by a barb wire fence completely covered and hidden from view by a dense growth of honeysuckle, crimson, rambler rose and trumpet vines. The great military drill plain on the exposition grounds contains thirty acres surrounded by trees, shrubs and pretty walks. A canoe trail two miles long and twelve miles wide runs from Boush Creek, which flows into Hampton Roads, through the most interesting and romantic part of the grounds. More than a million flowers, shrubs and trees are now growing on the exposition grounds and others are being planted.

Of course the exposition will have its midway, in this instance called the "War Path," where all kinds of concessions will interest and amuse the curious and mystify the untitled. All the usual attractions will be found here, augmented by such as time and demand usually produce.

The prevailing style of architecture is colonial and the various state buildings are all near the water front, from which may be seen the broad expanse of Hampton Roads and the naval and in fact all the nautical maneuvers that will take place there next year. Many of the exhibit buildings and all of the State buildings will be permanent structures and after the exposition will be converted into hotels, club houses, residences and the like, so that the exposition grounds will in reality remain as a beautiful and historic point of interest for all time to come.

Ample provision is being made for the entertainment of all who may visit the exposition at the Inside Inn on the grounds, which has accommodations for about 3,000 people, and at the va-

rious hotels, summer resorts, private boarding houses and private houses in the following places which are all connected with the exposition grounds by steam and trolley lines and by numerous lines of steamboats:

Norfolk, five miles; Fortress Monroe, four miles; Old Point Comfort, three miles; Newport News, five miles; Portsmouth, eight miles; Ocean View, three miles, and many other places of less importance about the same distance. The transportation rates here and from a distance and the hotel rates will be low and always commensurate with the



HISTORIC SPOT NEAR JAMESTOWN.

accommodations. The best of order will be maintained on the grounds by the Powhatan Guards, who will look well to the safety of persons and property.

Most of the States have already made appropriations or other arrangements for extensive participation and most foreign countries have accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt, to participate with their finest warships and best troops, while almost every available foot of space for exhibition purposes has already been taken by manufacturing and commercial interests, all of which speak volumes for the success of the Jamestown exposition which will be opened April 23, 1907, by the President of the United States and closed Nov. 30, 1907, at midnight.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

**Mexican Business Hours.**

Some of the newspapers of the Mexican capital have taken up an agitation for a reform in the business hours. Heretofore it has been the custom to close all shops and offices absolutely between the hours of 1 and 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the

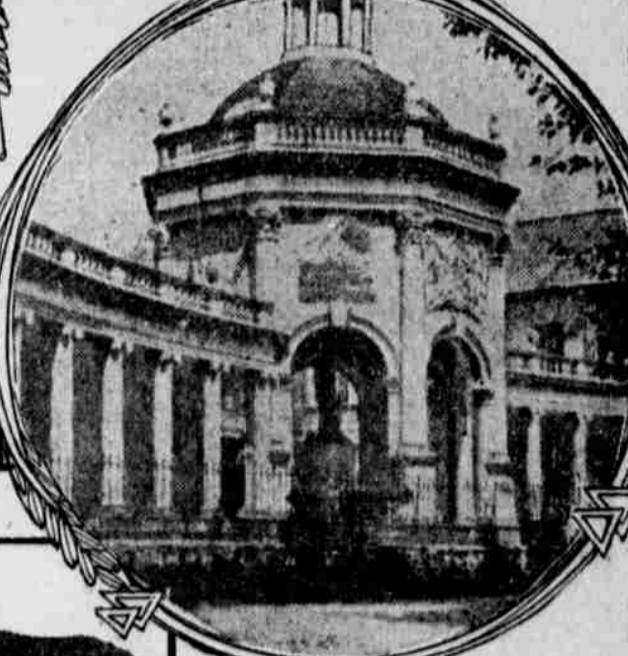
**VIEWS IN KINGSTON, QUAKE-WRECKED JAMAICAN CITY.**



RUINS OF ROBERTSON'S SUGAR MILL - KINGSTON JAMAICA.



KING STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM WATER FRONT.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO'S OFFICE KINGSTON



KINGSTON BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.

great world powers, parading their grandeur and prowess in friendly competition, while on the 30-acre parade ground within the exposition boundaries the land forces of all important nations, will vie with each other

foreign stores have attempted to get away from this system, but the small amount of trade gained by thus doing away with the ancient "siesta" hour (now largely a tradition in the capital) was not enough to pay for the trouble. The noon rest hour is a reasonable one in the tropics, where it is always a period of dullness and unusual heat, but there is also the other side, in that the long hour suggests a heavy noon meal, which in the tropics more than anywhere else is unreasonable. But the principal opposition to the noon rest hour is the consequent lengthening of the working hours into the evening, so that stores and offices never close before 7 o'clock, and often not close before 8. This throws the evening's recreation into the night, so that no theater can begin a performance before 8:45 at the very earliest, and the time of recreation is lengthened into an "8 1/2 night scene."