

**MADE A NEW FASHION.****Good Joke Played in Old Days on Would-Be Fashionable.**

Old Camden, in his "Remains," tells a good story of a trick played by a knight upon a would-be fashionable shoemaker. Sir Philip Calthrop purged John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich in the time of King Henry VIII, of the proud humor which our people have to be of the gentlemen's cut. This knight bought as much fine French tawny cloth as should make him a gown, and sent it to the tailor to be made. John Drakes, a shoemaker, coming to this tailor's and seeing the knight's gown cloth lying there, bid the tailor buy cloth of the same price and pattern and make it of the same fashion as the knight's. Not long after the knight, coming in to the tailor to be measured for his gown, and perceiving the like cloth lying there, asked whose it was. "John Drakes," the shoemaker, who will have it made of the self-same fashion that yours is made of." "Then make mine as full of cuts as the shears will make it!" John Drakes had no time to go for his gown till Christmas day, when he meant to wear it. Perceiving the same to be full of cuts, he began to swear at the tailor. "I have done naught but what you bid me," quoth the tailor, "for as Sir Philip Calthrop's garment is, even so have I made yours." "By my lather!" quoth John Drakes, "I will never wear gentlemen's fashions again!"—London T. P.'s Weekly.

**ALCOHOL IN MEDICINES.****Seventy-Five Per Cent of Doctors' Prescriptions Call for It.**

Now that the National Pure Food and Drugs law is in effect all "patent" medicines in liquid form bear on the label a statement of the percentage of alcohol contained in them. The average amount of alcohol is said to be about ten per cent, some have more and some less, but that is about the average. Alcohol is everywhere recognized as a chemical necessity for the preservation of organic substance from deterioration, and from freezing and it is also required to dissolve substances not soluble in water.

But for the use of a small quantity of alcohol in most ready-to-use medicines those preparations which most families keep constantly on hand would likely be decayed or frozen when their use became necessary.

Alcohol is an indispensable requisite in the fluid extracts and tinctures which are exclusively used in filling prescriptions written by physicians, and these tinctures and extracts contain from 20 to 90 per cent of alcohol. More than 75 per cent of all the liquid medicines prescribed by physicians contain alcohol in large proportions.

Charles A. Rapelye, a leading pharmacist of Hartford, Conn., some time ago examined 25 prescriptions representing a fair average of those written by physicians to be compounded, and none being for specialties. The average amount of alcohol in the whole number was 35 per cent; but of the 25 prescriptions five contained no alcohol, so that the average percentage of the remaining 20 which did contain alcohol was nearly 45 per cent; or more than four times the probable average alcoholic strength of "patent" medicines.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether it is or is not desirable as a stimulant in case of sickness, but there is no difference of opinion as to the necessity for its use as a solvent and preservative in most cases. The attention of the medical world has recently been called to a manifesto issued by prominent London physicians who, while deploring the evils from the use of alcoholic beverages, are convinced "of the correctness of the opinion so long and generally held, that in disease alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative" and that in many cases it may be truly described as life-preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy, while protecting the nitrogenous tissues. This manifesto was published in The Lancet, and was issued and signed by T. J. McColl Anderson, M. D., Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow; Alfred B. Barrs, William H. Bennett, K. C. V. C., F. R. C. S.; James Crichton-Browne; W. E. Dixon, Dyce Duckworth, M. D., LL.D.; Thomas R. Fraser, M. D., F. R. S.; T. R. Glyn, W. R. Gomers, M. C., F. R. S.; W. D. Halliburton, M. D., LL.D., D. F. R. C. P., F. R. S., Professor of Physiology, King's College London; Jonathan Hutchingson; Edmund Owen, LL.D., F. R. C. S.; P. H. Pye-Smith, Fred T. Robert, M. D., B. Sc., F. R. C. S.; Edgecombe Venning, F. R. C. S.

The Dyce Duckworth who signed this manifesto was for many years president of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

**REHEARSAL IN A CAR.****Professional Entertainer Was Almost Too Successful.**

"The other night, coming home in the car," said the professional entertainer, "I began to wonder if I could bring tears to my own eyes as I do to the eyes of the other people. I tried. I thought of all the wrongs I had committed, and felt sorry for people I had wronged. I thought of all the mistakes I had made that other people had profited by and pretty soon the tears began to gather in my eyes and roll down my cheeks.

"I forgot there were other people in the car who might notice me. Soon a woman got up from across the car and came to me.

"I see, sir," said she, "that you are in some trouble. Can I do anything to help you?"

**FULTON'S DREAM OF NAVAL WAR IS REALIZED****HIS PLEA FOR TORPEDO BOATS WAS MADE MORE THAN CENTURY AGO.****ANTIDOTE TO SEA POWER PLAN OF ATTACK IN EIGHT-OARED GALLEYS DIFFERS LITTLE FROM MODERN TACTICS.**

Before the Age of Steam, the Great Inventor Asked the President and National Legislature to Organize Defense with Great Flotilla of Torpedo Boats—Asserted That Such Engines Would Mean "Liberty of the Seas"—Demonstration of Their Power.

New York.—Prophecy rests in every line of a book yellowed by a century in which are set forth the views of Robert Fulton on the submarine warfare of the future. Attention has been called to the old volume just at the time, when tests of under-sea craft are in progress, under the direction of the United States navy. Hardly an element exists of the art of attack and defense now used in that warfare beneath the waters but was recognized by the genius to whom the achievements of steam navigation are due.

Coincident with the celebration of the centenary of the day on which Robert Fulton's first steamship traversed the waters of New York harbor his almost clairvoyant insight is verified. The volume in which he outlines his plans is entitled "Torpedo War and Submarine Explosions," by Robert Fulton, Fellow of the American Philosophical Society and of the United States Military and Philosophical Society.

It was printed in 1810 in this city by William Elliott, of No. 114 Water street. On the title page, serving as a text are the words "The Liberty of the Seas Will Be the Happiness of the Earth."

Not only did the inventor foresee practically all that would come to pass in warfare, but by a hundred years he anticipated the arguments which are now being made by the advocates of peace against the use of the submarine vessels.

Were he here to-day face to face with the members of The Hague peace conference he would be in a position to meet every argument which they might make against employing craft which, by sending out torpedoes, deal out death unseen.

To President Madison. His pamphlet is in the form of an unofficial report directed to James Madison, president of the United States, and "to the members of both houses of congress." In its opening pages Mr. Fulton invites them to follow the origin and progress of torpedo warfare in order that they might "form a correct judgment of the propriety of adopting it as a means of our national defense."

He speaks frankly of the difficulties and embarrassments which he had undergone and gives the impression that he realizes that the campaign for the adoption of such a method of warfare will be beset with obstacles of every kind.

Although he does not mention it in this work, he never was able to put into practice the far-reaching schemes for the building of submarine boats which he had in mind. His prototype of the craft which are now being tested was called the Nautilus. It was refused in turn by the governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France.

"I believe that it is generally known that I endeavored for many years to get torpedoes introduced into practice in France and England," he writes, "which, though unsuccessful, gave me the opportunity of making numerous very interesting experiments on a large scale, by which I discovered errors in the combinations of the machinery and methods of fixing the torpedoes to a ship, which errors in the machinery have been corrected, and I believe I have found means of attaching the torpedoes to a vessel which will seldom fail of success. It is the result of my experience which I now submit to your consideration, and, hoping you will feel interest in my invention, I beg for your deliberate perusal and reflection."

Desultory efforts to use torpedoes in naval warfare had been made as early as the sixteenth century, but no military or naval authorities even a hundred years ago believed it would be possible to introduce so irregular a plan of sea fighting.

His First Experiment.

Robert Fulton was working in England under the patronage of two noblemen when, after much negotiation, he induced some of the authorities to witness his torpedo experiments. The first of these was made on October 15, 1805, upon the brig Dorothea, and it is described in full in this remarkable pamphlet.

Its first illustration represents the brig being cut literally in two by the tremendous explosion which proceeded from the torpedo which had been devised for the experiment.

"To convince Mr. Pitt that a vessel could be destroyed by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom," writes Mr. Fulton, "a strong built Danish brig, the Dorothea, burthen 200 tons, was anchored in Walmer road, near Deal, and within a mile of Walmer castle, the then residence of Mr. Pitt. Two boats, each with eight men, commanded by Lieut. Robinson, were put under my direction. I prepared two empty torpedoes in such a manner that each was only from two to three pounds specifically heavier than salt water and so suspended them that they hung 15 feet under water.

"They were then tied one to each end of a small rope 80 feet long. Thus arranged and the brig drawing 12 feet of water, the 14th day of October was spent in practice. Each boat having a torpedo in the stern, they started from the shore about a mile above the brig and rowed down toward her; the uniting line of the torpedoes being stretched to its full

United States as a naval power, but he predicted with remarkable accuracy the growth of population. His figures could not of course take into account the development of railways, the existence of which he could not foretell, nor of the acquisition of thousands of square miles of additional territory.

"The United States," he writes, "is doubling her population in 25 years, or, with probable correctness, say 30 years."

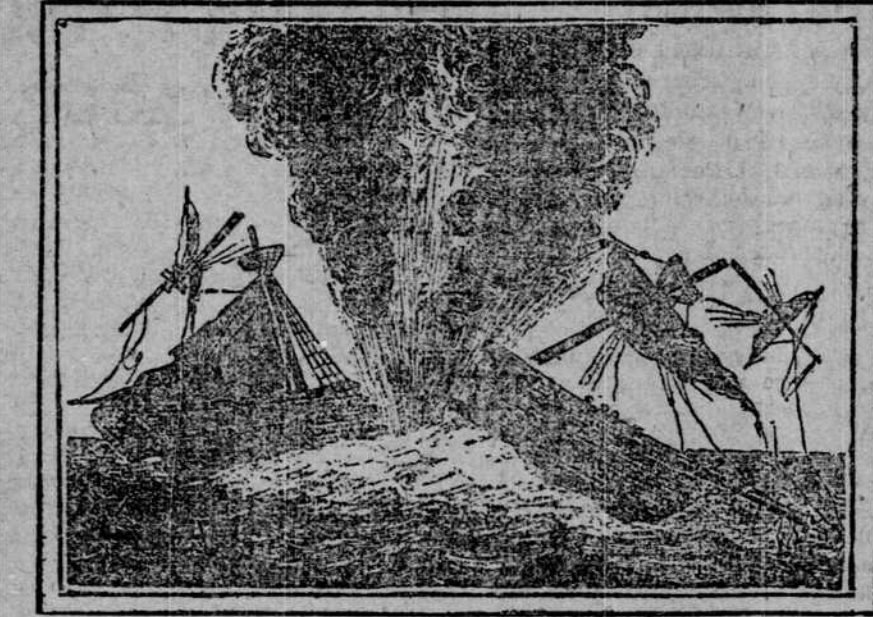
His table of estimates is as follows: 1830, 10,429,602; 1860, 20,850,204; 1890, 40,718,408; 1920, 81,436,816.

It happens, owing to exceptional growth, that the population is now as much as it should be 12 years from now.

He quotes from Arnauld to show that in 1790 England was the great naval power and that France and Spain were holding their own. He quotes the increasing cost of armaments in Europe as an argument for devising some means of destroying them and thus promoting peace.

"I will also show," he continues, "the increasing resources which, if science does not check it, will enable England hereafter to support a marine of 1,500 armored ships with as much ease she now does the 760."

In consequence of the invention of gunpowder, Mr. Fulton declared that



extent, the two boats were distant from each other about 70 feet; thus they approached in such a manner that one boat kept the larboard, the other the starboard side of the brig in view.

Directing the Torpedoes.

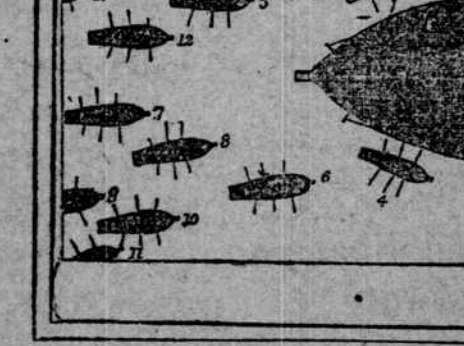
"So long as the connecting line of the torpedo passed the buoy of the brig they were thrown into the water and carried on by the tide until the connecting line showed the brig's cable; the tide then drove them under her body. The experiment being repeated several times taught the men how to act, and proved to my satisfaction that when properly placed on the tide the torpedoes would invariably go under the bottom of the vessel."

Annihilated Ship.

"At 40 minutes past four the boats rode toward the brig and the torpedoes were thrown into the water, the tide carrying them, as before described, under the bottom of the brig, where, at the expiration of 18 minutes, the explosion appeared to raise her bodily about six feet. She separated in the middle, and the two ends went down.

"In 20 seconds nothing was to be seen of her, except floating fragments; the pumps and foremast were blown out of her, the fore-topmast yard, was thrown up to the cross trees, the four chain plates with their bolts were torn from her sides, the mizzen chain plates and shrouds, being stronger than those of the foremast, or the shelf being more forward than aft, the mizzen mast was broken off in two places; these discoveries were made by means of the pieces which were found afloat."

This is the history of the first really successful torpedo experiment. Despite the researches which had been made in earlier centuries, few of the naval experts of that day believed that



powder could explode under water. The idea that the shock of such an explosion under the bottom of a vessel would have any effect upon it was looked upon as wild and chimerical.

Predicted Nation's Growth.

Singularly enough, Mr. Fulton not only foresaw the extension of submarine warfare and the growth of the

feits of gold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper. They are a low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the fineness of standard gold used by the United States mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.19 carats. These counterfeiters average from 400 to 500 fine. Platinum counterfeiters are dangerous, as the metal used requires great weight, and they are heavily gold-plated.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal predominating. These counterfeiters are of the dollar; have a fine appearance, are heavily silver plated, with fair ring; some are only slightly below the standard weight.

Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated are fair imitations. They lack required weight, except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead and other compositions are much lighter than genuine; those having required weight are much too thick. Genuine coins of all kinds, for the

sake of gain, are tampered with in various ways. These operations are confined almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged and filled.

Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as the portion removed is generally slight the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being defective. The principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, filing the edges or reeding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces. The average reduction in value of coins subjected to these processes is from one-twentieth to one-tenth.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare impress, size, weight, ring and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and coinage. The three tests of weight, diameter and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible for the counterfeiters to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal.

"Where Doctors Failed. An Interesting Case from Salem, the Capital of Oregon.

F. A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, Oregon, says: "Acute attacks of kidney disease and rheumatism laid me up off and on for ten years. Awful pains started from the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs. I sought the best medical treatment but in vain, and when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills

"I was walking with two canes and suffering continual pains, headaches and sleepless nights. I improved quickly and after taking three boxes felt better than I had for 15 years. The effects have been lasting."

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

"Soap Bubble Hanging from a Reed." Our life is but a soap bubble hanging from a reed; it is formed, expands to its full size, clothes itself with the loveliest colors of the prism, and even escapes at moments from the law of gravitation; but soon the black speck appears in it and the globe of emerald and gold vanishes into space, leaving behind it nothing but a simple drop of turbid water. All the poets have made this comparison, it is so striking and so true. To appear, to shine, to disappear; to be born, to suffer and to die; is it not the whole sum of life, for a butterfly, for a nation, for a star?—Henry Frederic Amiel.

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

It isn't difficult to size the average man up, but women are built so queerly it is impossible to get their actual measure.

One Point of View.

It was the desire of a teacher in a negro school to impress upon the minds of the youths, the benefits derived at Tuskegee and other seats of learning for the ambitious negro. One day, in closing a brilliant discourse on this subject, in which Booker T. Washington was set forth as a criterion, she said to one little boy who had evidently heard not a word of her talk:

"Now Rastus, give the name of the greatest negro?"

The answer was surprisingly forthcoming—"Joe Gans!"

Defiance Starch—Never sticks to the iron—no blotches—no blisters, makes ironing easy and does not injure the goods.

Most men are hopelessly bad or else they are awfully lied about.

Damage. "Do you believe that water in stocks does any great harm?"

"Well," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "water in stocks, combined with the sunshine of publicity, is responsible for a great many faded reputations."—Washington Star.

With a soft iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Strains at a Gnat. The dean of Westminster has refused to admit a memorial tablet which was dedicated to Herbert Spencer into the abbey on the ground that he was not orthodox in his Christian belief.

To prevent that tired feeling on ironing day—Use Defiance Starch—saves time—saves labor—saves annoyance, will not stick to the iron. The big 16 oz. package for 10c, at your grocer's.

The Missus (crossly)—O, I do wish I could be alone for a while, now and then!

The Mister (brutally)—Why don't you play the piano when you feel that way?—Cleveland Leader.

Proving the Point. She—A woman ought to get credit for being just as logical and ready to give a reason as a man. He—Why? She—Oh, because!

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Theatrical speaking, the heroine's death scene is usually less realistic than her hair dyeing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

'Tis the course makes all; degrades or hallows courage in its fall.—Byron.

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Let Me Send You a Package of Defiance Starch

with your next order of groceries and I will guarantee that you will be better satisfied with it than with any starch you have ever used.

I claim that it has no superior for hot or cold starching, and

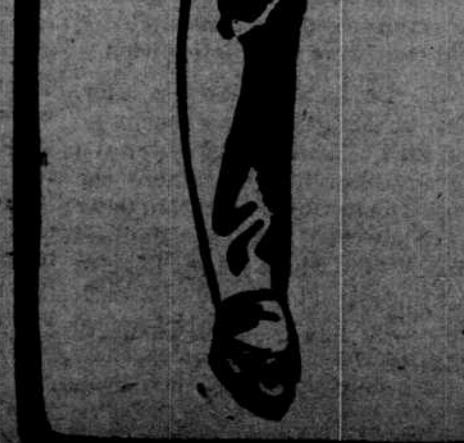
It Will Not Stick to the Iron

No cheap premiums are given with DEFIANCE STARCH, but YOU GET ONE-THIRD MORE FOR YOUR MONEY than of any other brand.

DEFIANCE STARCH costs 10c for a 16-oz. package, and I will refund your money if it sticks to the iron.

Truly yours,

HONEST JOHN, The Grocerman



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Disorders from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drunkenness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tar, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

U. S. NAVY

Enlist for four years young men of good character and sound physical condition between the ages of 17 and 25 as apprentices, cooks, messengers, etc. For full particulars apply to the nearest recruiting station. Address: NAVY RECRUITING STATION, P. O. Bldg., ANAHEIM, CALIF.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS Electrotypes

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