

IN THE LIMELIGHT

"EATS PIE WITH A KNIFE"



Jacob F. Jacobson bids fair to become a new and unique figure in politics as "the man who eats pie with a knife." He was unanimously nominated for governor by the Republicans of Minnesota a few days ago. In placing his name before the convention former Congressman Frank M. Eddy declared that Jacobson's opponents had found only one thing to say against him, that he eats pie with his knife.

"We plead guilty to the indictment," said Eddy, "and he says that as he has followed this mode of procedure for a good many years without cutting himself he expects to continue it until he finds some better way."

Jacobson's nomination was seconded by the other candidates who had been campaigning against him for four months without being able

to shake his hold upon the convention.

Jacobson is a whiskered implement dealer from the little town of Madison. He was born in Norway in 1849 and settled in Minnesota in 1871. He stands for the square deal in politics and was fighting for Roosevelt measures in the state legislature 12 years ago, before they became popular.

His first try at politics was in 1873, when he was elected auditor of his county. He held the job six years and ten years later went to the legislature. He knew little about state issues and still less about parliamentary practice. Consequently, during his first term he was little heard from. But he sat still and listened. The next session he took an active part in affairs in the house, and when he was sent back for a third term he was recognized as one of the strong men of the body. Six years ago he was a candidate for state auditor, but was beaten by a narrow margin. Two years ago he sought the nomination for governor, but was again beaten.

One of Jacobson's most notable fights in the legislature was on his bill to increase the taxation of railroads and other large corporations and to make them bear a more equitable proportion of the cost of government and public maintenance. He succeeded in passing a bill to increase the gross earnings tax of the railroads from three to four per cent.

RULES FOR "OPEN SUNDAY"



Justice William J. Gaynor, of the appellate division of the New York supreme court, has turned loose a moving picture show man, charged with violating the Sabbath, who had been convicted in a lower court. The law provides for the keeping of a "Christian Sabbath," and Justice Gaynor declared that when John Calvin, founder of the Presbyterian church, played bowls on Sunday after the sermon, he established a precedent which will prevent the stopping of harmless sports and recreation on Sunday. Gaynor's decision will probably permit Sunday baseball.

Few American jurists of the day enjoy a higher reputation than Justice Gaynor, both as to ability and personal character. Upon the bench of New York's highest court, his rulings

have been generally accepted without question by interested litigants. But the greatest renown attaching to the name of Justice Gaynor is as a smasher of powerful and corrupt rings. He began this pleasant pastime long before he had donned the judge's ermine, when he broke up the water swindle that muled New Yorkers out of several millions of dollars, under the direction of the all-powerful Boss Hugh McLaughlin. So greatly was the latter feared that it was with the utmost difficulty Gaynor could find a man who would permit the use of his name as a party to the court proceedings against the ring. In the end, however, Gaynor triumphed and McLaughlin was unhorsed. Then Police Chief John McKane, political boss, was made the target. He was a pious debaucher of the ballot boxes of New York, and he landed in the penitentiary with 15 of his principal lieutenants.

Gaynor was offered the nomination and election for mayor of Brooklyn, and refused it. Later he was offered the mayoralty of Greater New York, and this, too, he declined. He was elected justice of the supreme court first in 1893, by the Republicans and Independent Democrats, although he was and is a Democrat in his own politics. He has refused the nominations for governor of the state and for other positions, but was elected to the appellate division, his present position, two years ago.

DUKE IN NEED OF MONEY



Probably the present duke of Wellington, who recently availed himself of the privilege, which he inherited from his famous ancestor, of standing in the presence of the king of Spain with his hat on, would view with equanimity a plan for more nearly equalizing his honors and his purse. For it is no secret that he has more than he will ever need of the former and less than he often desires of the latter. In other words, he is one of the "hard ups" of the British peerage.

The present duke may be said to have been treated pretty badly by fate. There was a time when the title was worth much to its possessor. The first holder, the conqueror of Napoleon, had not only honors but money as well showered upon him. The British parliament gave him \$2,000,000 and the grateful people of his country bought him his magnificent estate, Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, at a cost of something like \$1,300,000. In addition he was granted an annual pension of \$25,000, so that he appears to have been fairly well fixed in a financial way. Unfortunately, however, for the present duke, who is the fourth to hold the title, it was arranged that the pension, which was granted to the Iron Duke, was only to run for three generations, and this expired with the death of the third duke in 1900. So the present holder of the title is "strapped." Strathfieldsaye is closed and awaiting a tenant, and Apsley house, the big Hyde park mansion so closely associated with the great duke, is in the market for any fair price that can be obtained for it.

A way out of the difficulty, could it be arranged, would be to permit the duke to sell his surplus titles. With these he is so heavily endowed that they cannot be anything but a mockery to their impetuous holder. To begin with he is K. G. G. C. V. O., and D. L. Then he is Baron Mornington, earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, Viscount Wellington, Baron Douro, earl of Wellington, Marquis Duro, Conde de Vimiero, Marquis de Torres Vedras and Duque de Vittoria of Portugal, Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo and a grandee of the first class of Spain, duke of Wellington and prince of Waterloo in Belgium.

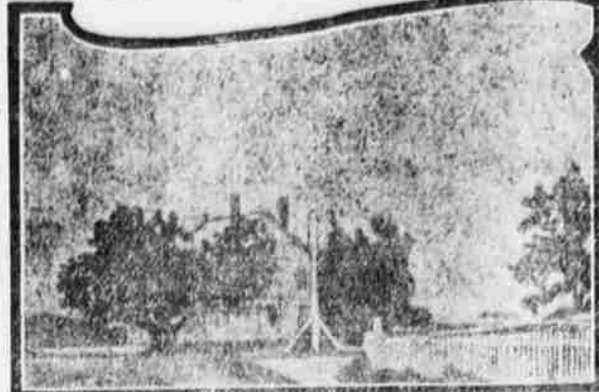
MAKES WAR ON DIVORCE



Paul Bourget, the French author, has made himself conspicuous by his irreconcilable opposition to the act which has just been passed by the French parliament legalizing divorce. During the whole history of France marriage has been indissoluble, except for a few years during the revolutionary period when religion itself became an illegal thing. Full liberty of union and dissolution was allowed, until at the restoration of the monarchy in 1816, the old order of things was restored. A divorce law was again passed 70 years later, when the rupture between the state and the church was becoming acute, and now the French parliament has, in order to emphasize its hostility to the Vatican, gone so far as to authorize either of the parties to a separation to convert it into a divorce after three years, on mere application. In this campaign Bourget took part with tongue and pen. He wrote a problem play in which the evils of divorce were shown up and a vivid picture drawn of the wreck of a home by the separation of parents, but it was all of no avail. Bourget was born in Amiens in 1852, and was only 22 years of age when he published his first work, "The Restless Life." Almost every year since he has turned out one or two books on widely diverse subjects.

FIFTY YEARS OF OCEAN CABLE

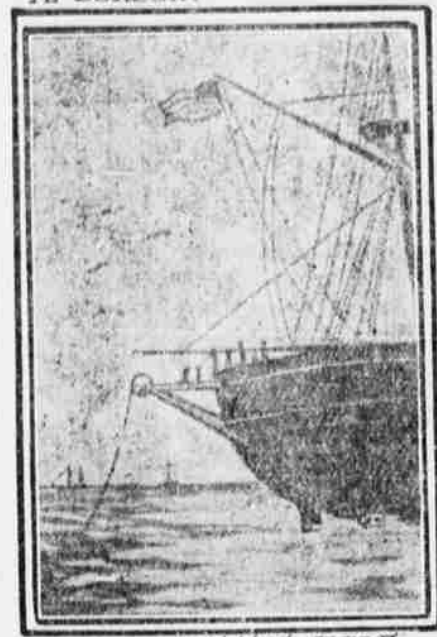
ANNIVERSARY OF ITS LAYING WILL OCCUR IN AUGUST



OLD BANK BUILDING TERMINUS OF TELEGRAPH AT DUXBURY



CYRUS W. FIELD



PAYING OUT THE CABLE

Just 50 years ago next August, on the seventeenth day of the month, the first telegraphic message across the Atlantic via the new cable was sent from England to America. The message was of 50 words, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. It took 57 minutes to transmit. It was the first tangible proof that one of the greatest attempts of man in the field of science had succeeded.

When a little company of men, under the leadership of Cyrus W. Field, began to organize for the purpose of bringing the old world and the new within speaking distance of each other by means of a protected thread of wire across the Atlantic, they were hooted at as madmen. Capitalists who invested their money in the scheme were thought by their friends to have become bereft of reason. Few imagined the feat possible.

By formal agreement, on September 29, 1856, the Atlantic Telegraph company was organized. Its object was "to lay, or cause to be laid, a submarine cable across the Atlantic." Among those prominent in the forming of the company were Peter Cooper, Chandler White, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Cyrus W. Field.

The first step in the program was to be the laying of a cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray Cove to Cape North. The first trial was disastrous, because of a furious storm, but in the following year the cable was successfully laid. Newfoundland was to be the western terminus.

Assistance was obtained from the United States, Newfoundland and English governments. The United States frigate Niagara, which was detailed to assist in submerging the cable, went to England April 24, 1857. The coiling of the cable in Liverpool occupied three weeks. A strand of seven copper wires composing the conductor, occupied the center. There was a gutta percha insulation, a covering of specially prepared hemp, and then the outer covering of iron wire, for protecting the cable.

Five large cones were arranged in the hold of the Niagara, round which the cable was coiled. The length carried made a total of 1,264 miles. The remainder was carried by the English ship Agamemnon, 1,700 nautical miles being required between the terminus at Newfoundland and Ireland. Specially constructed and complicated apparatus was designed for paying out, and, if need be, winding in the cable.

Nature seemed to favor the project, for extending along the bed of the ocean, exactly between the two points to be connected, is a great plateau, like an immense prairie, stretching over an extent of 1,400 miles from east to west, with an average depth of about two miles. As it approaches the Newfoundland coast it is entirely free from the effects of icebergs which ground on shallow bottoms. In every other part, the Atlantic is characterized by abrupt declivities and mountain heights.

Another advantage was found in the deposit of infusoria, covering the bottom in abundance. The material showed a tendency to unite with the iron wire protecting the cable, thus forming a concrete mass, making in effect a bed of down for the cable to rest upon.

The landing of the cable in Dolus bay was successfully accomplished on the 6th of August, 1857. Never before had such a mass of people assembled on the shores of that bay. They came from miles around—from their huts on the steep hillsides and the mountain passes, from the storied scenes of Killarney in the interior, and the bleak coast in the south.

It was a great day for all. Five days the Niagara sailed, overcoming great difficulties in the laying of the cable; then, on the sixth day, when the Niagara had left the shore 300 miles behind, a mistaken order to put on brakes resulted in a strain which broke the cable.

There was nothing to do but return to England. The Niagara sailed for New York the following November.

Of course a great cry was raised that the scheme had been fairly tried once and failed, and that any further attempt to achieve this impossibility was madness and a criminal waste of the stockholders' money. But in the face of all this opposition, the little band of resolute men, led still by the indomitable Cyrus W. Field, determined to make another attempt.

They had learned by their experience many valuable lessons. One that it would be better for the two vessels carrying the cable to meet in mid-ocean, make a splice, and then sail in opposite directions. Other lessons related to improvements in the paying-out machinery—it was found impossible to wind in the cable after it was once out, as the very weight of the line was sufficient to break it.

The telegraph squadron arrived at Plymouth, England, June 3, and after an experimental trip of three days, having received a fresh supply of coal, started for mid-ocean on the 10th, the point of rendezvous having been decided.

When the splice was finished, connecting the cable of the Niagara with that of the Agamemnon, the two vessels parted. A terrible storm came up soon afterward, and after 142 miles and 280 fathoms of cable had been paid out the line broke. It was only by good fortune that the vessels returned to land in safety.

While the squadron was lying in the harbor of Queenstown, meetings were held by the board of directors in London. It was proposed to abandon the enterprise and sell the cable. When the news of this reached Mr. Field, he started in great haste for London. He remonstrated with the despondent, upheld the wavering, and finally, by his will and courage, obtained consent to make another attempt.

The vessels, accordingly, met again at the rendezvous, on July 28, and after making the splice with some ceremony, separated. Anxiety was keen, as a kink in the cable, or a hole running through the gutta percha through which not even a hair could be forced, would render all the work unavailing.

On the 5th of August, 1858, the eastern end of the cable was landed in Trinity bay, Newfoundland, and the press to the country sounded loud praises in honor of the triumph. On the 17th of August, the famous messages were sent and received by cable between Victoria and President Buchanan.

Concerning the message, one of the electricians on board the Niagara is reported to have made the statement that it was "cooked up" for commercial purposes, his ground being that the cable had ceased to test out long before reaching Newfoundland, and that on several occasions in paying it out accidents had occurred that had destroyed the insulation of the cable.

In 1865 another unsuccessful attempt was made to lay an Atlantic cable. The first operative cable was not laid until 1866.

A part of transatlantic cable history that possesses special local interest is the landing of the French Atlantic cable at Duxbury, in the year 1869. This was the first cable to stretch actually from the shore of America to the shore of Europe.

Whales in Portland Harbor.

Two whales, one about 100 feet and the other about 75 feet in length, were seen Monday swimming about the harbor by several cottagers at Evergreen Landing, Peaks Island.

The monsters were peacefully romping about in the water and when the steamer Pilgrim came down the harbor they swam some distance away, but remained in view of the people all the time flapping their huge tails out of the water and spouting water. It was a sight not often seen in Portland harbor.—Lewiston Journal.

India's Vast Petroleum Deposits.

The petroleum deposits of India, including Burma, have scarcely been disturbed and the magnitude of the possible trade of India in petroleum and its products can hardly be estimated. In 1906-07 Burma produced 137,654,000 gallons and exported 55,795,000 gallons, all of it going to Indian ports.

SYMBOL OF SWASTIKA

RESEARCH SHOWS THAT IT IS OF VAST ANTIQUITY.

Commonly Accepted as the Sign of Good Luck—Traces Found in Records of Every Known Race.

Washington—The Swastika is the oldest known symbol, having its origin in the cross and the circle. As far back in the night of time as we are able to trace the records of man's life on the globe by the sculptured remains of temples and pillars we find the cross and circle, painted on ancient pottery, brodered on sacred vestments, sculptured on ruined monuments and figuring in the religious mysteries of all races.

To form an estimate of the age of the Swastika we must look back, archaeologists tell us, to the period of time when the pole star was in Cygnus, 17,000 B. C., apparently that of the first conception of the zodiacal year.

While the Swastika is held in common acceptance to be a lucky and auspicious object, meaning to thousands simply good luck, it is interesting to trace the origin of the belief and find why for ages upon ages it has been so held by races widely divergent in place and time.

It may be safely asserted that investigation of the records of every known race has revealed traces of the Swastika. It has been found on the pottery of the mound builders in Mississippi, showing identity of design with symbols from India, in what is called the Swastika—sitting position of the Hindus—and those of the Mayas and Aztecs, while in the remains of the prehistoric race of lake dwellers in Switzerland the Swastika is identified with the staff of jingling bells held in the hand of a statue of Buddha in India on whose base is a row of Swastikas.

It appears on the foreheads of gods in temples and on the walls of the cave temples in India, and also on Brahmin mountains. It is placed on the breast of the dead in Tibet, and ornaments the petticoats of the women



The Zodiac and the Swastika.

of that country. It is shown in the ruins of Algeria and on the bronze ingots of aborigines in Ashantee. In our own America numberless ruins give testimony to the antiquity of this symbol.

In 1901 Dr. Berson, a German savant, discovered the ruins of an Aztec temple in which he reports "constantly finding the Swastika in its primeval. In its derived and in its highly advanced forms," in his opinion positively identifying them with an age prior to that of Enoch.

Although greatly obscured since the days of the "Divine Dynasties," yet we owe to the Egyptians the preservation of many of these symbols and the recovery of many of the truths so veiled. Each of the many discoveries of archaeologists in Egypt at the present time is proving a rich treasure to those who hold the astral key of interpretation.

These spiritual truths became in course of time materialized and, losing sight of the real mysteries, the symbols became objects of worship. Hence in this day we see this grandest of all cosmic symbols degraded in popular estimation to a charm or amulet worn to bring "good luck."

From the illustration some idea of the formation of the Swastika and its relation to the zodiac is seen, the outer rim being the "wheel" of Ezekiel, and the four beasts forming the arms of the cross, named in the Bible as the bull (Taurus), the lion (Leo), the eagle (Scorpio, anciently symbolized as an eagle), and the man (Aquarius). These "beasts" correspond to the four elements, so called, of earth, air, fire and water, which are the foundations of the manifested universe.

Cabalistically the Swastika corresponds to the number ten. Ten has always been esteemed the number of the Deity. The number one expresses "the universe visible," and the cipher at its right hand "the infinite vast," which we cannot conceive. The Rosicrucians referred the highest and most abstract ideas of number to the ten emanations of the Deity, for in them they recognized "the key to all things."

The winged sphere of the Egyptians is another form of symbolizing the same truth, with the wings added, which imply spiritual victory over planetary influences and release from the wheel of Samsara, which means being reborn on earth over and over again, "called a wheel because we whirl about from one life to another so long as we are overcome by desire." Those who hold to the latter belief are somewhat superstitious about wearing the Swastika, inasmuch as it is said to precipitate one's "karma," which "the lords of the four angles (or angels)" rule.

SAVED FROM MATERNAL WRATH.

Boys' Fervent Prayer Was Answered in the Nick of Time.

A suburbanite is fond of telling this story of his five-year-old son Bobby. Being of an inquiring turn of mind the youngster one day managed to turn on both faucets in the bathtub to see what would happen. It chanced that the stopper was in place, and the tub rapidly filled up, to the great delight of Bobby. Finally, however, the tub became so full that it threatened to overflow on to the floor, and Bobby, having a proper respect for the maternal slipper, became frightened and tried vainly to turn off the water. Being unable to, for some reason, he gazed tearfully at the ever-rising flood, and then, mindful both of his religious training and the occasional visits of the plumber, he plunged down on his knees, and his elder sister, who happened to be passing at the moment, heard him exclaim, fervently:

"O, Lord, please stop this water running! And, O, Lord, if you can't do it, please send somebody that can!" His prayer was answered, for his sister rose to the occasion and turned off the water and temporarily saved Bobby from the much-feared slipper.

ITCHING HUMOR ON BOY

His Hands Were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over Body—Cured in 4 Days By Cuticura.

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn't think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I took the Cuticura Soap and lukewarm water and washed him well. Then I dried him and took the Cuticura Ointment and anointed him with it. I did this every evening and in four nights he was entirely cured. Mrs. Frank Deahue, 208 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

SWEET THINGS.



Maude—How do I look in the water, dear?
Mabelle—Best ever—when your figure is totally immersed.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its great strength than other makes.

A Difficult Lesson.

"It is next to impossible for a man to teach a pretty girl how to whistle," said a musician who is a good whistler.

"How is that?" he was asked.
"Well, providing she is not your wife or sister, when a pretty girl gets her lips properly puckered she usually looks so bewitchingly tempting that he kisses her, and the consequence is she doesn't have a chance to blow a note."

A Favored Fowl.

"I has been told," said Miss Miami Brown, "dat de parrot is one of the longest-lived birds dat is."

"De statement," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "is strictly ornithological."

"I wonder why?"
"I 'specks dat one reason why de parrot lives so long is dat he ain' good to eat."—Washington Star.

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other 5c cigars. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Sufficient unto the day are the 24 hours thereof.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup, and colic.

The place should not honor the man, but the man the place.—Agesilaus.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Paste. Over 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Atwood, Le Roy, N. Y.

Blunt language is often used in making sharp retorts.

