

### Making Good Use of Cinders.

The street railway operating plant of Portland, Ore., which employs saw-mill refuse as fuel, has adopted a cinder-separating plant with great success. A powerful draft from a steel fan forces the furnace smoke through a steel plate flue into a vertical steel cylinder thirty-two feet in diameter. The bottom is a cone-shaped hopper for receiving the cinders, while the smoke, after losing its velocity, slowly emerges through an aperture at the top. As the gases lose velocity the cinders, being heavier, drop into the hopper, whence they are conveyed back to the furnaces to be completely burned. Besides abating the smoke nuisance, the boiler economy is increased.

### "THE MARRYING SQUIRE."

Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., Has Married 1,400 Couples.

Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., has fairly earned the title "The Marrying Squire," by which he is known far and wide, having already married some 1,400 couples. Ten years ago he was Deputy County Treasurer. "At that time," said Justice Law, "I was suffering from an annoying kidney trouble. My back ached, my rest was broken at night, and the passages of the kidney secretions were too frequent and contained sediment. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1897, and for the past nine years I have been free from kidney complaint and backache."

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

### An Antidote.

Martha's mistress often boasts of her readiness of resource. "The best nurse-maid in town," she calls her. One day she came home from a drive, to be confronted with the startling news that the baby had swallowed a button. "And what did you do, Martha?" she asked in some anxiety, although trusting that it had been the right thing. "Why," said Martha, "I made him swallow a button-hole right away!"

### TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Bled—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse, until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch, until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over, until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pains. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

### Do Spiders Like Music?

It has often been said that spiders are fond of music, but a French investigator, M. Lecaille, now asserts that this is not true. He says that their musical sense must be attributed merely to greed or to hunger. When a fly is caught in a spider's web it buzzes, and the spider immediately makes for the place from which the buzzing comes. M. Lecaille, by experimenting with a violin, some files, a piano, violincello and a cornet, found that only those musical sounds which resemble the buzzing of the flies attracted the spiders. The cornet, for instance, invariably frightened it, and so did the piano.

The mechanical force of the sound emitted from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 cornets would equal but one-horse power.

### RHEUMATISM STAYS CURED

Mrs. Cota, Confined to Bed and in Constant Pain, Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

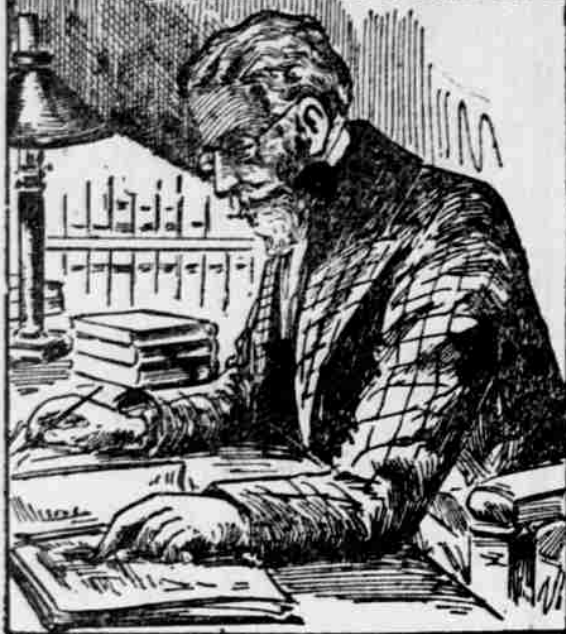
Rheumatism can be inherited and that fact proves it to be a disease of the blood. It is necessary, therefore, to treat it through the blood if a permanent cure is expected. External applications may give temporary relief from pain but as long as the poisonous acid is in the blood the pain will return, perhaps in a new place, but it will surely return. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism because they go directly to the seat of the disorder, purifying and enriching the blood.

Mrs. Henry Cota, of West Cheshire, Conn., is the wife of the village machinist. "Several years ago," she says, "I was laid up with rheumatism in my feet, ankles and knees. I was in constant pain and sometimes the affected parts would swell so badly that I could not get about at all to attend to my household duties. There was one period of three weeks during which I was confined to the bed. My sufferings were awful and the doctor's medicine did not help me."

"One day a neighbor told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. After I had taken them a short time I was decidedly better and a few more boxes cured me. What is better, the cure was permanent."

Remember Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act on the bowels. They make new blood and restore shattered nerves. They tone up the stomach and restore impaired digestion, bring healthful, refreshing sleep, give strength to the weak and make miserable, complaining people strong, hungry and energetic. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1603—San Diego Bay, Cal., discovered and named by Sebastian Vizcaino.

1604—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh for treason.

1635—Thomas Parr, known as "Old Parr," and said to be 152 years old, died near Shrewsbury, England.

1715—Battle of Sheriffmuir.

1724—Jack Sheppard, famous English high-wayman, executed.

1793—French defeated Prussians at battle of Sarbruck.

1802—First melodrama produced at Covent Garden theater; called "The Tale of Mystery."

1806—Discovery of Pike's Peak, Colo.

1838—End of rebellion in Canada.

1846—Tampico, Mexico, surrendered to Commodore Connor of the American navy... American force under Gen. Worth took possession of Saltillo, Mexico.

1861—U. S. frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners to Europe.

1864—Gen. Sherman left Atlanta and began his march to the sea.

1865—Slavery abolished in the United States.

1869—Formal opening of the Suez canal.

1871—Block and a half of buildings in Chattanooga destroyed by incendiary fire.

1873—"Boss" Tweed convicted of defrauding the city treasury of New York.

1880—Expedition went to relief of Capt. Boycott near Ballinrobe, Ireland.

1887—London's "Bloody Sunday."

1889—Opening of Catholic university of America, at Washington, D. C.... Brazilian monarchy overthrown and republic established.

1890—Capt. O'Shea divorced from his wife, who had deserted him for Parrell.

1893—Trainmen of Lehigh Valley railroad went on strike.

1894—Many lives lost by earthquake in southern Italy and Sicily.

1897—Great fire in Cripple Gate quarter of London; \$10,000,000 property loss.... President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by Universal Postal Congress.

1898—U. S. notified Spain that Cuba must be evacuated by Jan. 1.... Court of Cassation ordered Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

1899—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, surrendered to Gen. Castro.

1900—Paris exposition closed; 50,000,000 admissions.... United States cruiser Yosemite wrecked at Guam by typhoon.... Women granted permission to practice law in France.

1901—Liberals captured Colon, Colombia.

1902—Attempted assassination of King Leopold of Belgium.... Ashes of Christopher Columbus deposited in mausoleum in Seville cathedral.

1903—House of Representatives passed the Cuban bill.... Street railway strike in Chicago.

1904—Germany and the United States signed arbitration treaty.

1905—Czar remitted \$13,000,000 taxes due from peasants.

### Edison's Future City.

Considerable discussion has been aroused by a signed prophecy of Thomas A. Edison, detailing what our large cities will be like 100 years hence. He says they will be free from smoke and steam, and that the chimney will be a thing of the past, while the waste of coal and other fuel will be stopped through the use of electricity, generated direct from the fuel without the aid of engine, boiler or dynamo. In factories each machine will have its individual motor. Houses will be heated electrically, and most of the cities' noises will cease. Skyscrapers will be universal in the business section, and the streets will be bridged over at different heights to facilitate transit from one side to the other. He estimates that buildings will then average thirty stories in height, and the greater number will be constructed of concrete and steel. Such buildings, he says, will stand a thousand years or longer. His new battery will make electricity portable for street vehicles or airships.

### Gorky Aims His Gravel.

Press dispatches from Milan, Italy, tell of the publication of Maxim Gorky's "Impressions of the United States." The first part is devoted to the "City of the Yellow Demon," meaning, of course, the money god, and referring to the city of New York. Throughout the volume the Russian author vents his dislike of people and things American.

### A Town of Five Thousand Boys.

The trustees of the Winema (Ind.) assembly announce that they have authorized Judge William Brown of the Salt Lake juvenile court to organize a town to be populated by 5,000 boys, policed by boys and governed by boys and for boys' pleasure and profit, as an attraction for next year's assembly. The boys will live in tents, and in connection with the scheme will be a school for officers of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday schools, public schools, juvenile judges and settlement workers.

## BOMB IN ST. PETER'S.

### ROME'S FAMOUS CHURCH SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION.

### Wild Panic Among Thousands Who Throng Basilica Follows—Not One Hurt and Edifice Is Uninjured—Deed Is Strange Mystery.

A bomb containing high-grade gunpowder was exploded Sunday in St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome. It is thought the bomb was for Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Rampoli, who celebrated high mass, the occasion being the anniversary of the consecration of the cathedral to St. Peter, whose body lies in a silver shrine not far from where the explosion occurred.

His Holiness, Pope Pius, heard the muffled report in his apartments in the Vatican, and fell to his knees in a prayer for mercy for the offender when he was informed what had happened.

The tomb of Clement XIII., over which the bomb exploded, was not injured in any way, nor was the high altar, at the base of which the full force of the explosion was felt. Despite the enormous charge of gunpowder, not even the pavement shows much evidence of what happened.

### Congregation Stunned.

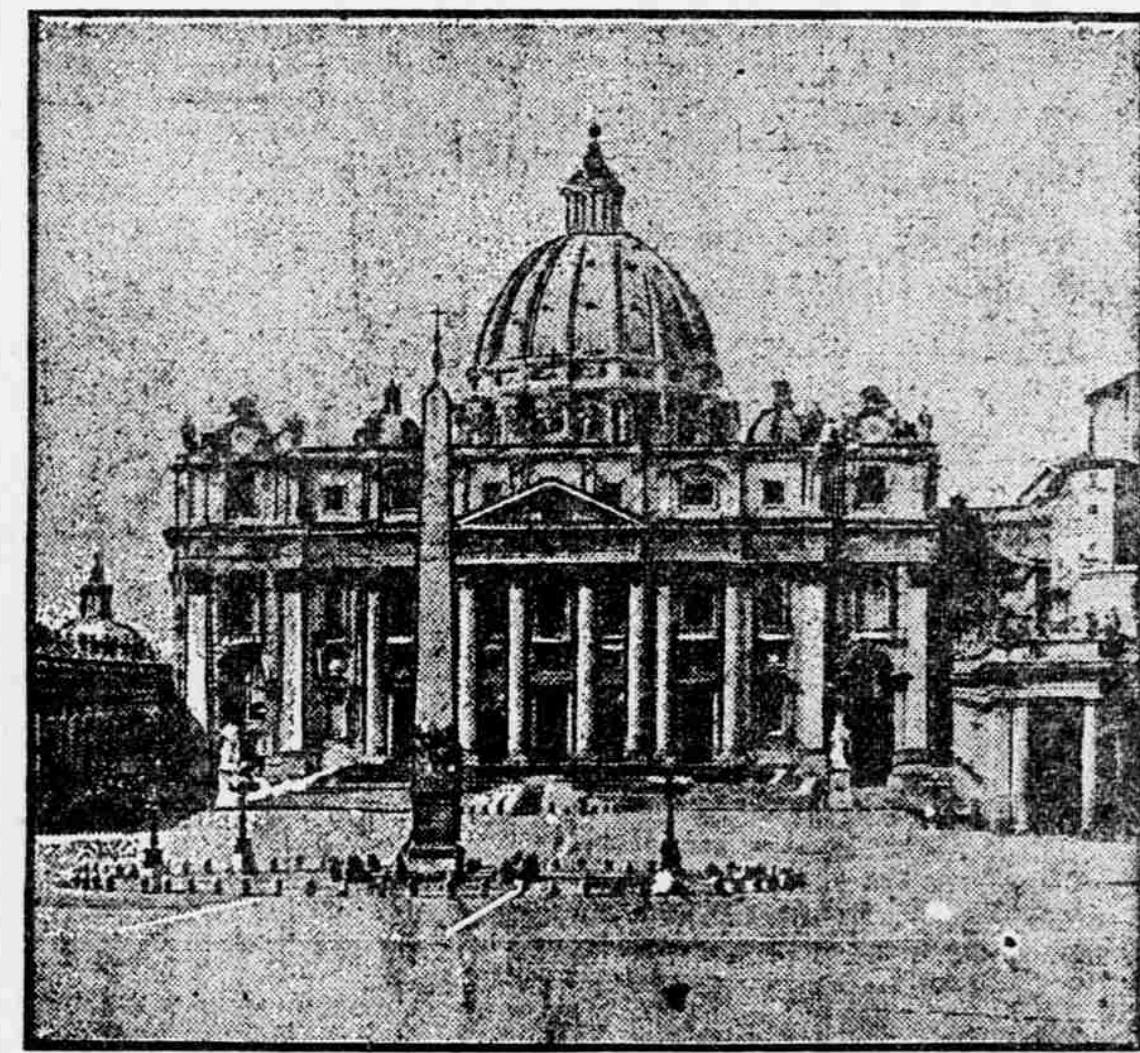
For a moment the great congregation remained as if stunned. Then panic seized upon them and with one impulse they surged toward the great doors, screaming and fighting their way out, regardless of the efforts of the canon of the cathedral to calm their fears. He shouted to them again and again that there was nothing to fear, but his voice



POPE PIUS X.

was lost in the tumult. Only those near him could distinguish a word that he said.

A few who were close to the altar stopped, but the rest continued their headlong flight. Men, women and children in a struggling mass crowded the aisles, shrieking in terror, and a num-



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME.

ber were seriously bruised and injured. The only thing that prevented a disaster was the tremendous size of the basilica, which gave the mass of people room to spread themselves out.

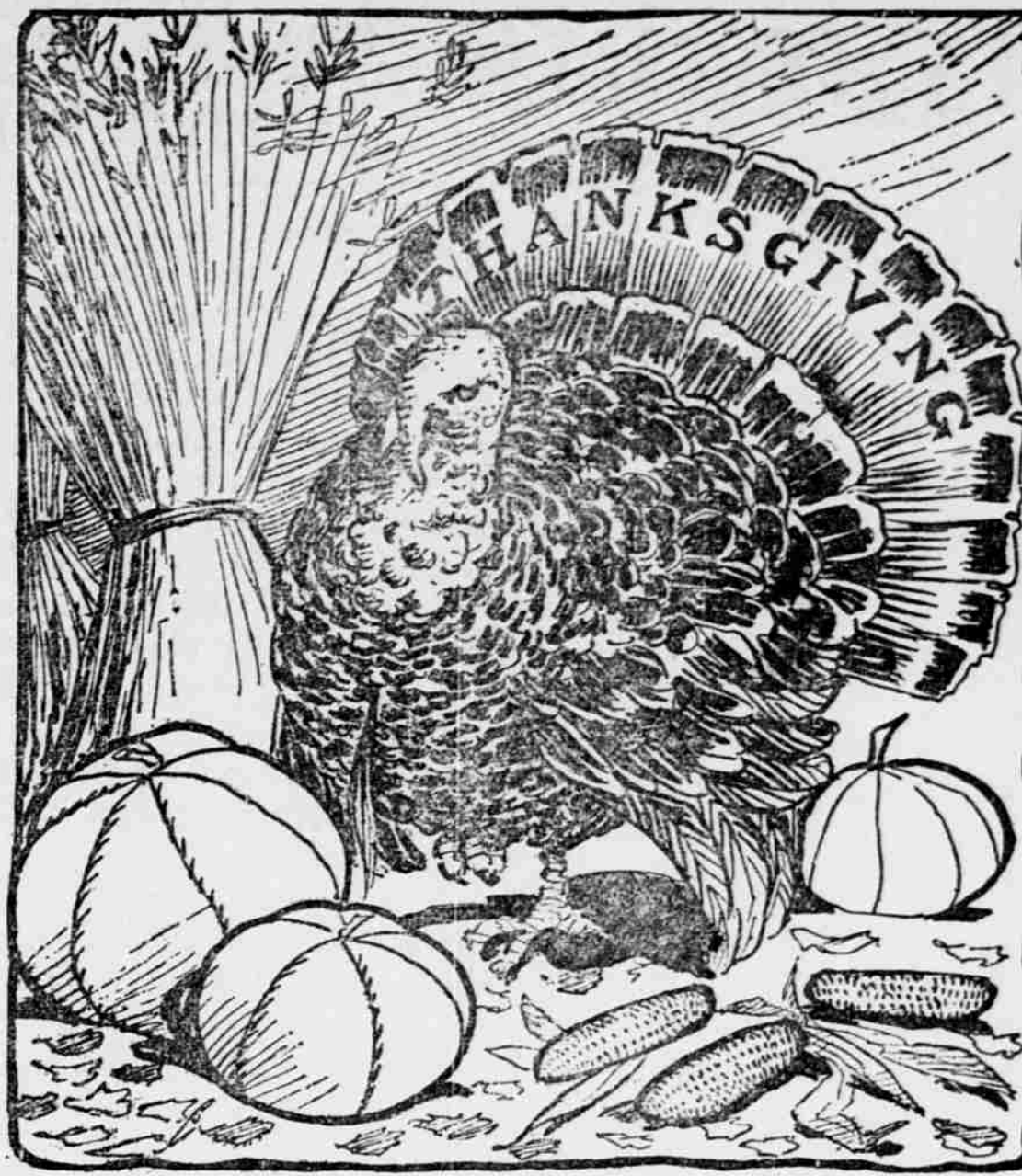
### Largest Church in World.

St. Peter's Cathedral is the largest in the world, though for magnificence it is far outstripped by St. Paul's in London, and from an architectural viewpoint, notwithstanding the great array of distinguished men who have from time to time superintended its construction, it is declared to be a lamentable failure.

Its building was begun in 1450, but it was not until 1626 that the completed structure was consecrated by Pope Urban VIII. The cathedral occupies the site of the old basilica of St. Peter's, which was founded by Constantine in the year 306 A. D. and according to church history marks the spot of St. Peter's grave and is close to the scene of his martyrdom.

The cathedral, in the form of a Latin cross, is 613 feet long and 450 feet across the transepts. It is surmounted by a dome which rises to the top of the great cross, which surmounts it, 424 1/2 feet above the pavement. The diameter of the dome is 195 1/2 feet. The facade of the cathedral is 668 feet long and 145 feet high. Five open arches lead to a magnificent vestibule 439 feet long, 47 feet wide and 40 feet high. The church will hold 54,000 people.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company announces it wants 5,000 laborers.



### SHIP SINKS IN CRASH.

### Steamer Dix Goes Down in Puget Sound After Collision.

The steamer Dix, Captain P. Lermon, bound from Seattle for Port Blakeley with passengers, sank in Puget Sound, two miles north of Alki Point, Monday night after having collided with the steamship Jeanie, Captain P. H. Mason of the Alaska Coast Company. Forty-one passengers and members of the crew of the Dix are missing and thirty-nine were saved. The Dix is a total wreck. The Jeanie was not damaged and no member of her crew was lost. The master of the Dix was rescued.

The collision occurred while the sound was almost as smooth as a mill-pond and after the boats had been steaming within sight of each other for a quarter of an hour. The Jeanie was backing when she collided with the Dix and the impact was slight. The Dix was struck abaft amidships on the starboard side. She listed heavily to port, righted herself and then sank stern first. There was hardly time to launch life rafts or boats before she was submerged.

Passengers jumped from the decks into the water, women screamed and officers and men called orders that could hardly be heard above the din. Passengers who could swim made their way to the sides of the Jeanie and were dragged aboard. The Jeanie was not moved until after all who had reached her had been hauled aboard. Then she cruised about, picking up several who had been able to stay above water. There were no passengers on the Jeanie. The Dix was making the

### BIG CROPS AND CAR SHORTAGE.

### Railroads Unable to Supply Means of Transportation.

There has never been a time, not simply this year, but in any previous year, when there was such a pressing demand for all the rolling stock that all the big lines could muster, and that in serviceable condition, says the Boston Transcript. Our overwhelming national production has apparently caught us unawares. The West is complaining loudly, almost angrily, of car shortage, and the railroads are confronted with the heaviest responsibility in their history in the task of moving crops. Prosperity does not consist of abundance merely, but also of facilities for moving and distributing that abundance to the points where demand awaits it in the quietest time and at reasonable rates. But there are very many embarrassing hitches in the present situation, which has become so strained that shippers are in some cases actually charging the traffic managers with inaugurating an artificial car famine.

This, however, is not probable. We cannot imagine any advantage, present or prospective, likely to accrue to the roads from a policy of having an excess of perishable goods in the hands of producers or shippers; but between the producer and the carrier are a large class of merchants, shippers and exporters, and they are the men who are feeling the nervous and almost panicky strain that comes from congestion and delay. The roads all through the West are operating their shops to their fullest capacity to increase their rolling stock, and this condition of affairs emphasizes the fact that any considerable strike among carmen would be particularly deplored at this time.

A variant of this trouble is the difficulty experienced by the Aroostook farmers in Maine in getting their potato crop to market. The yield there is unprecedented, the estimate being 17,000,000 bushels, but even with cellars and storehouses bulging, fear is entertained that cold weather will come before the imperfect means of transportation can relieve them. We can hardly hold the big lines responsible for this state of things, but it is none the less a minor manifestation of the same general shortage. It probably means, also, that railroad lines in northern Maine are becoming inadequate to the development of that section.

### HOW THEY TAKE THE TURK.

### Requirements of Different Large Cities of the Country.

Boston requirements are about the same as New York, except that the heads are removed from some poultry, and the skin tied over the end of the neck. Dry-picked poultry only is wanted.

Chicago wants dry-picked turkeys and scalded chickens for home trade, but dry-picked chickens to ship. All poultry should be undrawn and with heads and feet on.

St. Louis prefers scalded poultry, except turkeys for cold storage, which should be dry-picked. All kinds of poultry are wanted, but must be plump and well dressed.

Philadelphia prefers dry-picked poultry, undrawn, with heads and feet on. It must be fat and neatly dressed.

Baltimore prefers scalded poultry undrawn and with heads and feet off, though poultry with heads and feet on is coming more into favor.

San Francisco wants dry-picked poultry, heads and feet on, and undrawn. Chickens and ducks are sold by the dozen, goose by the pair, and turkeys by the pound.

Directions from every market are not to use straw in packing, formerly a very common practice.—Farming.

### News of Minor Note.

At the closing session of the National Association of Rural Mail Carriers, Atlanta, Ga., won out for the next convention. The convention met at Peoria.

Frank W. Mack, for many years a newspaper man and formerly superintendent of the eastern division of the Associated Press, died at Santa Ana, Cal., of consumption.

Albert Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, has expressed gratification that there has been only one big fire on the reserves during the summer. The burned area did not exceed probably over 2,000 acres.

Albert T. Patriek, convicted murderer, has requested Gov. Higgins of New York not to entertain an application for executive clemency, unless it comes from Patriek himself.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Old Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association and the Society of the United States Military Telegraphers met in Washington.

Frank Kelly, aged 29 years, night superintendent of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company's plant at Charleroi, Pa., was murdered as the result of a quarrel over a game of billiards.

### Her Easy Day.

"Bridget, you used to work for the Pneers, didn't you?"

"Yes, mum."

"Made you earn your money, didn't they?"

"They did, mum."

"Routed you out of bed good and early in the morning?"

"Not on Monday mornin'. That was the day Mrs. Pneer paid me, an' sometimes she'd let me slape till noon, so she cud kape the money longer."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Granted in Advance.

The young doctor who had lately settled in Shrubville had ample opportunities to learn humility, if nothing else, in his chosen field.

One day he was hailed by an elderly man, who requested him to step in and see his wife, who was ailing. At the close of his visit the young doctor asked for a private word with the man.

"Your wife's case is somewhat complicated," he said, "and with your permission I should like to call the Brookfield physician in consultation."

"Permission!" echoed the man, indignantly. "I told her I knew she ought to have a good doctor, but she was afraid you'd be offended if she did."

### THE FARMER IN WESTERN CANADA.

### The Quality of No. 1 Hard Wheat Cannot Be Beaten.

The Canadian West in the past five or ten years has given a set back to the theory that large cities are the backbone of a country and a nation's best asset. Here we have a country where no city exceeds 100,000, and where only one comes within easy distance of that figure, according to the census just taken and where no other city reaches a population exceeding 15,000. The places with a population over 5,000 can be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and yet the prosperity that prevails is something unprecedented in the history of all countries past or present.

The reason for this marvelous prosperity is not hard to seek. The large majority of the 810,000 people who inhabit Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have gone on to the farm, and have betaken themselves to the task of not only feeding and clothing themselves, but of raising food for others less happily circumstanced.

The crop of 1906, although not abnormal, is an eye-opener to many who previously had given little thought to the subject. Ninety million bushels of wheat at 70 cents per bushel—\$63,000,000; 76,000,000 bushels of oats at 30 cents per bushel—\$22,800,000; 17,000,000 bushels of barley at 40 cents per bushel—\$6,800,000; makes a total of \$92,600,000. This is altogether outside the root products; dairy produce, and the returns from the cattle trade; the beet sugar industry and the various other by-products of mixed farming.

When such returns are obtainable from the soil it is not to be wondered at that many are leaving the congested districts of the east, to take upon themselves the life of the prairie farm and the labor of the husbandman.

With the construction of additional railroads, new avenues for agricultural enterprise are opening up, and improved opportunities are offered to the settler who understands prairie farming, and is willing to do his part in building up the new country.

This is the theme that Mr. J. J. Hill, the veteran railroad builder in the West, has laid before the people in a series of addresses which he has given at various points during the past few months, and, having been for so long identified with the development of the West, there are few men better qualified than he to express an opinion upon it. Take care of the country, says he, and the cities will take care of themselves.

The farmers of the Western States and the Canadian West are more prosperous than ever before, and when it comes to measuring up results, the Canadian appears to have somewhat the better of it. His land is cheaper, in fact, the government continues to give free homesteads to settlers, and the returns per acre are heavier when the crop is harvested. Farming land in the Western States runs from \$60 to \$150 an acre and up, whereas equally good soil may be purchased in Canada for \$8 to \$15 per acre, within easy reach of a shipping point, and much of this is available for free homesteading. The quality of the Canadian No. 1 hard wheat cannot be beaten, and the returns to the acre are several bushels better than on this side of the line. The soil and climate of that country being peculiarly adapted to wheat growing.

The fact is evidently appreciated by the large number of American farmers who have in the past two or three years settled in the Canadian West. The agents of the Canadian government, whose address may be found elsewhere, advise us that for the fiscal year 1904-5, the records show that 43,643 Americans settled in Canada, and in 1905-6 the number reached 57,796. From all of which it appears that at present there is a good thing in farming in Western Canada, and that the American farmer is not slow to avail himself of it.