

COURTING WAYS OF ROYALTY

Romance Rarely Lends Its Charm to Royal Matchmaking.

UNIONS USUALLY ARRANGED BY RELATIVES

Princesses Led to the Altar Without Much Advance Ceremony—Some Famous Matches and How They Were Made.

Immediate departure, but pleaded for the respite of a week, in order to take leave of everybody. During this time she ran about visiting the poor and the little garden of medicinal herbs, fruits and flowers which she cultivated herself for the benefit of the poor. She afterwards introduced the same practice at Kew and Richmond.

The poor little bride suffered a terrible crossing to Harwich, the royal yacht being nearly driven on the coast of Norway. The duchesses of Ancastr and Hamilton, sent to conduct the princess to England, were both much indisposed, but Charlotte herself remained quite well and cheered the company by singing Luther's hymns to her harpsichord in her cabin with the door open.

Perhaps she remembered the saying attributed to Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., who was also nearly wrecked on her crossing, "Les roines ne se noient pas."

Arriving in London at about 3 o'clock, having traveled since she was met by the king in the garden of St. James' palace. Attempting to kneel, she was caught.

The romantic wooing of the king of Spain reminds one how rarely the element of romance has been associated with royal marriages.

What could have been more brutally inconsiderate than the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. This princess, just as she was lectured as consort for the king of England. Her life at Mecklenburg had hitherto been of the simplest. She dressed "en robe de chambre" every day except Sunday, when she put on her best gown and drove out in a coach and six.

The ambassador sent to demand her hand having arrived, she was told nothing of his mission; merely that she was to dine downstairs that night for the first time.

"Mind what you say, ne faites pas l'enfant," was the warning of her eldest brother. After dinner, at which she was naturally very shy, she beheld the saloon illuminated, a table and two cushions prepared for a wedding, her brother saying, "Allons, mes enfants, le mariage est va tre reine d'Angleterre," led her in.

Some kind of ceremony then took place; she was embraced by her family, and presented by the ambassador with a beautiful parure of diamonds, including the little crown of diamonds which so often appears in her portraits. She was dressed for an enthusiastic monarch, who embraced her kindly and nearly carried her up stairs. That very evening the wedding ceremony took place. Horace Walpole writes of the new queen: "She looks very sensible, cheerful and is remarkably genteel" (that favorite epithet of the period).

Her taste of diamonds was very costly, her stomacher sumptuous, her violet velvet mantle and ermine so heavy that her clothes were dragged almost down to her waist. The wedding over and supper not being ready, the queen sat down and obligingly played and sang to her harpsichord. The royal marriage was celebrated between 3 and 4 in the morning, no slight trial for a bride of 37 who had employed the few moments she passed in her room after her arrival in trying on her wedding gown and the rest of her trousseau.

When first she caught sight of her harpsichord, she became very nervous and, being told that she was to be married that evening, she, in fact, fainted in the carriage. The duchess of Hamilton, one of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, smiling at her fears. Charlotte said: "You may laugh—you have been married twice—but to me it is no joke. It is pleasant to think that after being so highly tried Charlotte's married life proved perfectly happy."

Little Romance Here.

Very different was the arrival of Catherine of Braganza, who, when first seen by Charles II, was laid up with a cough and a little fever in bed. He was not favorably impressed by his new consort, and remarked as she sat in his attendance, "Elizabeth Farnese, who married the king of Spain, son of Louis XIV of France, as his second wife, celebrated her arrival in Spain by quarrelling with and summarily dismissing the lady in waiting sent to receive her, the famous Princesse des Ursins, who had ruled the late queen, and by whom she herself had been chosen as successor.

RARE FEAST OF CHEMICALS

Cocktails that Were Simply Dreams Concocted on the Spot.

LIKEWISE SOLID AND OTHER CONFECTIONS

Bill of Fare Compounded in a Laboratory and Served to Epicures, Who Sighed for More.

A chemical dinner, compounded by Prof. Thomas B. Stillman of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, was pulled off in a New York hotel recently. The feast opened with a synthetic cocktail, and such a drink!

It was imprisoned sunshine, the mellow soul of a thousand stills, the spirit of the masks of Flourens. It gave the strength which would have made any son of earth eager to throttle the fierce Numidian lion or hurl defiance in the teeth of the Great Cham of Tartary. Science was the barmaid, Galen the inspiration, and the alchemists of old looked kindly down from the realms of ether while the limpid liquor dripped through crystal ice into the thin stemmed glass. It was a cocktail fit to give life to stone and to warm the cockles of the human heart.

The bill of fare was made up of things which were mostly prepared in the laboratory of the professor, who said that, without doubt, he could make wine and sauces and condiments of all kinds of foods pleasing to the senses of taste and smell and sight without recourse to the ordinary processes of nature.

Oysters in Rare Sauces. Genuine oysters were employed in the oyster cocktail which followed, but the sauce was one which was a challenge to all the weavers of the modern world in tenderness. The lava of this molusk filled crater was composed of a dash of citric acid, which imparted the lemon flavor; oil of capers, which is the chemical equivalent of horse radish; a little capsaicin, a chemical product obtained from red pepper; a little diluted acetic acid, sufficient to impart to give body and the whole colored with red aniline. The oysters submerged in this underwent a change which gave them imagination and an oyster. The soup was made from ordinary green turtle stock, flavored with a test tube tureen from a Spanish Hoboken. The biscuits had no flour, nor needed any, and the macaroni was not butter, but called buttermilk, which had never seen a cow and never hoped to see one.

The synthetic sauce for the Mexican pos salad was composed of diluted acetic acid, oil, mustard, salt, laboratory-laid eggs, capsaicin and just enough chlorophyll to give a pleasing tinge of inviting green. The synthetic raspberry sherbet was a frozen solution of saccharin, ethers blended into air, artificial raspberry juice and distilled water. The vanilla ice cream consisted of an emulsion of cottonseed oil triply refined and flavored with chemically made vanilla, artificial almond extract and saccharin.

"I gave the dinner," said the professor in a New York Tribune interview, speaking of the affair, "just to show what chemistry can do. I do not wish to be understood as favoring the indiscriminate manufacture and sale of food substitutes, for I believe, as does Prof. Wylie of the Department of Agriculture, that, whatever may be certain of these substitutes that are perfectly harmless, they should not, as they are now, be sold for the real article, but should be plainly marked in such a manner as to show that they are substitutes. "I could have added more than I did to the menu. For instance, I could have given my guests a soup composed entirely of chemicals while they waited, but as it was, I think the menu was sufficient to convince one of the wonders that can be chemically evolved in this line."

The dinner was not a large one, for Prof. Stillman invited but guests to two close friends, Henry W. Goodrich of Manhattan and James E. Howell of Newark. Had he desired he could have filled the hotel's main dining room with guests, for when it was announced that he was to give such a dinner he was besieged with requests from far and near for permission to attend.

"You would be surprised," said the professor, "if I should tell you some of the names of those who wrote me for permission to attend the dinner."

Our Stomachs Drug Stores. "Practically everything we eat can be duplicated with a substitute of some sort," said the professor, who was asked to give the possibilities of chemistry in this direction, "and many of these substitutes are for the most part not injurious, but that is not the point. The market is today flooded with these substitutes, and even though they may be not injurious, they should be properly marked as substitutes, so that people may know what they are buying. I cannot begin to name the substitutes for original foods now on the market. Why, they have even produced an artificial egg. True, it is not in the shell, but it nevertheless takes the place of eggs. It comes in a powder form and is composed of protein, starch, salt, some of the fats and powdered milk. Then there is our olive oil, so called. Why, every year we ship tons and tons of cottonseed oil to Italy, only to have it come back to us later as olive oil. It does seem as if we might as well leave the core of shipping, which is less oleomargarine, the substitute for butter, which is now fairly well known to the public. It is, perhaps, just as good as butter itself, yet it should never be sold for the real article.

"Take vinegar for the most of it in common use today is artificial, and yet people buy and use it for the real thing, and never know the difference. This vinegar is made of acetic acid mixed with water and a little coloring matter. It is never marked as a substitute for vinegar, but is sold for the real article. It is the same as the jams and jellies on the market. I am not exaggerating when I say that fully 90 per cent of the commercial brands are artificial. The reason for it is this: There is a constant demand for cheap sweets, and these jellies and jams can be manufactured and sold at 10 cents the half-pound jar. The genuine, made with sugar, cost twice that. These cheap jelly substitutes are made of apple juice, a little commercial glucose and an anti-septic. One particular stock of this jelly can be made into either jam, strawberry, raspberry, currant or other flavors at will.

"A low grade of jelly is made from the residue of the apples after the juice has been pressed out of them for cider. Starting with this cheap jelly stock, any flavor can be furnished with a few drops of coloring and a little sugar. Jelly is made from apple body or crushed apple, glucose, saccharine, a little aniline color, and some synthetically made sugar, to give it the

NATURE WARNS HER CHILDREN

Signals of All Kinds for Men Who Know and Will Use Their Eyes.

For those who have eyes to see them kindly nature has set signals of all kinds. She only asks that men will use their eyes. If they can, and do so, she will never betray them. She has both good and bad signs, which are as plain in their way as red or green lights to a railway engineer.

For instance, what is called the low country of the Northern Carolinas is partly healthy, partly feverish. In one spot you may camp in safety for a month, in another not a mile away the dreaded fever will seize you in a single night.

Yet to uneducated there seems little or no difference in the outward aspect of the two places. But your old prospector is never caught camping in the wrong ground. He knows the fever tree too well. The fever tree is an odd and sinister-looking piece of vegetation, with twisted greenish trunk and branches, and grows only in those spots where fever mist hangs at nightfall.

So, too, in Florida, when a hunter is traversing the immense swamps, hammocks, as they are called—which cover huge tracts in the southern part of that state, he searches for a spot where pine trees rear their tall heads among the cypresses and gums. There he can camp and sleep in safety, though to spend a night by the water here would be a hazardous thing. The alpher avoids the bogs because he has learned to read nature's danger signal. He does not walk on places where the sphagnum covers the surface, and so avoids the pitfalls hidden beneath its pale green fronds.

Most of us know something of weather signs, those warnings which are hung out for all to read in the sky, and yet how many never notice them at all, so that when there comes a really great convulsion of nature they are caught unprepared.

That awful cyclone which overwhelmed the great city of New York in 1900, three years ago, drowning thousands of people, was heralded by an immense ground swell, which was seen forty-eight hours before the tempest broke.

The Mississippi storm of 1784, which is generally supposed to have been the worst lake storm ever recorded, and the result of which was to wipe out twenty settlements, flooded 10,000 square miles of land and permanently changed the course of the great river, was preceded by a strange and at the time inexplicable moaning sound, which went on for three days. It seemed to come from the upper air, although below it people in the dunes heard it and left for the high ground; the whites heard it, stayed where they were and were drowned.

As strange a danger signal may be found on the surface of this planet is the so-called "Quetzalcoatl," the earthquake of the United States and Mexico, of which an account written by George Byron Gordon, who visited the place to be found in the memoirs of the Peabody museum.

When rain is approaching there comes from this ravine a melodious whistling sound, which carries in intensity according to as whether the coming storm will be heavy or light. Before one of the terrific tropical thunderstorms which at times devastate that part of the world the sound is a deep organ note, which is heard many miles away in every direction.

Even earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, most terrible of all nature's visitations, do not come without due warning. Sir Norman Lockyer has stated that the most disastrous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur, like the rain plagues of India, at the dates of the sun spot maxima and minima. At the minimum in 1867 Mexico, Los Volcanes in South America and Formosa were involved. At the maximum in 1873 Martinique and St. Vincent; in 1882 came the frightful explosion of Krakatoa, and to give a recent instance, the Martinique eruption came at a maximum of solar disturbance.

Also just before earthquakes there are other and plain warning signs. Just before the catastrophe at St. Pierre came news that the Martinique cable was broken. This sort of thing has happened more than once before similar visitations.

On the west coast of South America, where earth tremors are constant, severe shocks are usually heralded by disturbances of the sea. Such heavy quakes also almost invariably happen at high tide. In Hawaii, another volcanic center, certain springs stop flowing before an outbreak. In the crater of Mauna Loa the lava always rises steadily for some weeks before an eruption.

Indeed, it may truly be said that to those who have eyes to see, nature invariably gives due warning before a coming catastrophe of any kind whatsoever.—Pearson's Weekly.

Make Your Wants Known Through The Bee Want Ad Page.

COFFIN NAILS FOR CHINA

America Sent 722,000,000 Cigarettes to the Celestial Empire Last Year.

Nine per cent more cigarettes were manufactured in 1905 than in 1904—\$490,000,000 in all—but not all of them were smoked here. Cigarettes are the only tobacco manufacture whose exportation from this country is important, and during the last three years this foreign trade has been growing.

In 1904 there were 1,958,000,000 cigarettes exported, and last year 1,980,000,000, an indicated increase for the twelve months of 1905 of 232,000,000.

About four-fifths of the total exports of cigarettes go to Asia. China, including Hong Kong, imported 722,000,000, and the British East Indies 68,242,000. The next largest importing country is Australia, which last year took 125,000,000 cigarettes.

The manufacture of cigarettes is limited to four cities—New York, Richmond, New Orleans and San Francisco. New York, first among the cigar making cities, manufactures nearly two-thirds of the cigarettes, or about 2,000,000,000.

There are 225 cigarette factories in New York City and a total of 448 for the whole country. In recent years the number of small factories has been growing rapidly on the East Side, where newcomers have by hand the variety of cigarettes called Turkish.

The total number of foreign made cigarettes imported into the United States last year amounted to 3,000,000 only—an insignificant quantity when compared with the large number of American made cigarettes exported into other countries—New York Sun.

Limit of Electrical Transmission. Frequent references have been made of late to the possibility of developing the Victoria falls on the Zambesi river and applying the power thus obtained in the mines of the Rand, says the Electrical Review. The power at present used in these mines is approximately 10,000 horse power, while that which can be obtained at the falls is several times this amount. Moreover, the typography of the falls resembles somewhat that of Niagara falls. The river plunges over a steep cliff, where the great is broken by a number of islands, falls into a deep gorge running nearly parallel with the face of the fall, and is then carried off as a swift torrent running between high cliffs. A suitable site for a power house can be found or made near the foot of the fall or located above the fall. Either of the two plans now employed at Niagara falls could be adopted without doubt of success.

The whole stumbling block, however, in this development lies in the fact that there is no probability—for a long time, at least—of establishing large consumers of power near the falls, but more unfortunate even than this is the distance of the falls from the point where it is proposed to transmit power. It will be remembered that, although the original intention at Niagara falls was to transmit the power over fairly long distances to industrial centers, the bulk of this power is at the present time being utilized at the falls. That which is transmitted to a distance is comparatively small, but, as the new plants go into operation it will, of course, increase considerably. At Victoria falls, on the other hand, practically all of the power would have to be transmitted some 700 miles—a distance of transmission far greater than any at present in existence.

In a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers some time since, Ralph D. Mershon took up the question of the possible limit of long distance transmission, and his general conclusion was that it would be feasible to transmit 50,000 or 100,000 kilowatts, about 500 miles. This was held to be the limiting distance for the present outlook, and with a loss power delivery, the plan will hardly be feasible. Yet the plan discussed for Victoria falls contemplates transmitting power some 700 miles to a point where the total amount in use today is only 10,000 horse power. Either higher voltages than those suggested by Mr. Mershon, or they were far beyond present practice, or some plan of transmission other than the three-phase must be adopted.

COMMITTEE FOR BUILDING Men and Women Selected to Direct Erection of First Christian Church's New Home.

The First Christian church building committee has been appointed to consist of Rev. S. D. Dutcher, W. A. DeBord, James H. Taylor, Dr. E. A. Van Fleet, J. A. Haughey, Mrs. Porter, Garret, Mrs. E. D. Dutcher and Miss Emma Wheatley. John McDonald has been selected as the architect. The plans drawn by Mr. McDonald three years ago are to be changed very materially. A committee on subscriptions will be appointed in a few days. It is expected to have the foundation of the church completed this fall, and to finish the work in the spring of 1907.

WE WILL HAVE NO "SPRING OPENING"

and that will interest you more than ever in our establishment, for instead of going to the expense an Opening necessitates in the way of Orchestras, Flowers, Souvenirs, etc., from March 26 to March 31 we will sell our Ladies' Tailored Suits, Skirts and Jackets at a loss of profit equivalent to what an Opening would cost.

We consider this the more practical and beneficial Opening for both of us, and the astonishing values we will offer and the "real money" we will save you will make of this, after all, a

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BACHELORS, IT'S UP TO YOU

Bunch of the High Lonesomes Urged to Unbind and Uphold Nebraska Manhood.

If the bachelors of Stuart, Neb., do not march in a body to Miss Hudspeth's newspaper office, kneel before her sanctum door, beg her forgiveness and ask her to take her choice, then we have been grossly misled as to the character of Nebraska manhood.

Miss Hudspeth is the one woman in Nebraska who owns, edits, sets up and prints a newspaper. She endorses and expresses certain views with regard to certain bachelors of Stuart and their habits which are not acceptable to the unmarried males. Hence they have been striving, it is said, to make their newspaper unprofitable so that she may be forced to marry and settle down in private life.

But, so they have not accomplished their purpose. Says Miss Hudspeth editorially in the current issue of her newspaper:

"Stuart business interests are dominated to a large extent by bachelors. The bankers are all unmarried. The real estate man and money lender is a single man. The city attorney is a bachelor. The telephone man is a dandy. The big merchant has not been married."

Continues Miss Hudspeth: "At every turn in search of news or business an unmarried man confronts the editor. A long range one would suppose that a woman so situated would have a picnic, gala day, a Fourth of July celebration, every day in the week."

Concludes Miss Hudspeth: "It makes all the difference which side of the bar a man is on. If he stands behind it and fills the glasses, he is all right. If he stands in front and fills his stomach, he is all right."

The only question is, is there a bachelor in Stuart who is worthy of her? If there is not, then Stuart is to be commiserated.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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A branch of this Bank has been recently opened at COBALT, ONT., in the new silver mining district

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DOCTORS FOR MEN THE MEN'S TRUE SPECIALISTS Longest Established, Most Successful and Reliable Specialists, as Medical Diplomates, Licenses and Newspaper Records Show. When you are first aware of any private disease, weakness or drains upon your vitality, then it is that you should decide an important question, one that means much to your future health and happiness. If you procure the proper medical advice without delay you will secure the most successful results. We make no misleading statements, deceptive or unsubstantiated propositions to the afflicted, neither do we promise to cure them in a few days, nor offer cheap, worthless treatment in order to secure their patronage. Honest doctors of recognized ability do not resort to such methods. We guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the shortest possible time, without leaving injuries after-effects in the system, and at the lowest cost possible for honest, skillful and successful treatment. FREE Consultation. If you cannot call write for symptom blank, and Examination Office Hours—4 p. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only. STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE 1808 Farnam St., Between 15th and 14th Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

CURED BY BRANAMAN Mr. George Van Patten, 160 Little Benton Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa, says: "When I was 7 years old I had an attack of Scarlet Fever, which affected my hearing, and ever since then, until now, my ears have been discharging. My hearing gradually became worse until at times people would have to fairly shout to make me understand what they said. In fact, whenever I had a cold I was almost deaf. People told me deafness from the fever could not be cured, and I gave up all hope of ever hearing clearly again. But reading of the wonderful cures that Dr. Branaman has been effecting by his new electrical treatment, I decided to try once more to obtain relief, and I am very glad I did, for the effect was even more than I expected. The ringing noise in my head which had been so severe, that I could hardly sleep, and the discharge from the ears have entirely stopped, and I can now hear a watch tick at arm's length, and can plainly understand an ordinary conversation anywhere within in the room. In fact, my hearing is now better than at any time within fifteen years and life is worth living again. I can sincerely recommend Dr. Branaman's treatment to anyone.

The most stubborn and complicated cases will not exceed \$5 for one whole month. This new method of treatment has cured hundreds of cases of Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness and Head Noises that have been pronounced incurable by other specialists.Consultation and Trial Treatment Free to all who apply at office before April 1st. Special rates to Mail Patients. Home Treatment as effective as Office Treatment. Write for Symptom Blank and Book of Testimonials.G. M. BRANAMAN, M. D. N. Y. LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.