Americans Marked Up as an Extraordinary Race of Ependers.

SIGHT-SEEING JAUNTS TAKE MILLIOMS

People on Pleasure Bent at Home and Abroad Reduce Their Rolls Quickly-Some of the Ways It Goes.

The Americans are the most extraordinary more money than the people of any other \$1,000,000 every day-and lose most of it. Our women spend about \$4,000,000 a year for feathers to wear on their hats, and our small boys get an early start as spend-

for peanuts and popcorn.
The people of Chicago spend \$100,000 every week in going to their theaters, and they spect more than that sum last fall on the series of championship ball games. A New York firm reports the sale of £30,000 worth of rugs for one man's house; a Philadel. wondering sons and daughters be invited phia jeweler sold a \$100,000 ruby to complete one woman's collection of jewels, and now comes a New Yorker who spends \$2,500,000 for a site for a private residence. The annual expenditure in this country for little things like golf sticks and balls is \$2,000,000, and golf is a new game with us. When it comes to speculation we are the casiest lot of "marks" that ever drew the breath of life. During the last twelve months the get-rich-quick element in the United States has invested enough money in wildcat mining schemes to pay off the

Extravagant in Travel.

the Yankse spenders should stop falling etc-Louisville Courser-Journal. on their counters. Uncle Sam's tourists LINCOLN'S ONE GREAT LOVE are so generous in their expenditures that LINCOLN'S ONE GREAT LOVE in most parts of the world the natives ask elers from other countries. Bead sellers and curio venders in the West Indies know that a Yankee will readily pay 21 for an article that a Britisher will hesitate to purchase for a shilling.

And Americans squander untold millions on travel in their own country. Los An- Net, in a strange agitation, she repulsed of people who visit Niagara Falls during had engaged herself to a man who called divinity appears.

The Yellowstone National park, with its natural wonders and beauties of nature, attracts upwards of 20,000 visitors a year the majority of whom come from east of the Alleghanies. Railroad fare to and from the park to such eighteeers means almost as much expense as a trip to Europe. The Yosemite valley, inaccessible as it is, is visited by 5,000 eightseers yearly, nearly all of whom come from great distances.

The volume of travel to Colorado has inthat, although carpenters have been busy through the entire winter building new hotels, each summer the capacity of the state is taxed to its utmost. During last Thousands of travelers go down the St. Lawrence every summer, and thousands more flock to Florida in the winter. Although Asheville, N. C., is not looked upon as one of the great national show places, it is now attracting 10,000 visitors every year.

Our people are great enthusiasts for excelebrations and conventions. At the St. Louis exposition one morning a

QUAKER MAID

"THE WHISKEY

WITH A

REPUTATION"

Won Three

Straight Medals

RIGHEST AVAED AT

ST. LOUIS, 1904

PARIS, - 1905

PORTLAND, 1905

ounvinsing evidence that QUARER MANAGER IS

the bask Whiskey to be

Ask for it at any first-ch

S. HIRSCH & CO.

WE MAKE THE MONEY FLY strong about the money that had been DEUIDS' CIRCLES EXPLAINED squandered in this country on expositions An inquiring young scribe asked an ex-position official if it would be possible to estimate the sum and compare it with omething. This was the reply: "Just say that if all the money that has been thrown was gathered together and put in a heap, it would make a pile so high that you couldn't fly a balloum over it." There were 18,700,000 paid admissions at St. Louis, and it is estimated that the visitors to the fair apent over \$50,000,000 in the city while the big

show was in progress. A good illustration of the American fundness for "going semowhere" was afforded when the annual reunion of the United race of spenders that ever lived. Having Conferades veterans was held at Dallas, Tex. At this time the census credited nation, we proceed to squander it in a Dallas with a population of \$5,000 people way that makes foreigners disay. There is to the reunion. Therefore the hospitality no question but that we spend more money of Dallas was taxed with the remarkable in the evening for fun than the rest of responsibility of entertaining nearly three the world lives on during the day. Our times as many people as it had population. unheard-of extravagances take innumerable. But southern hospitality was equal to the During the racing season we bet omergency, and before the week was over every visitor was ready to throw up his nat for Dallan.

"Home Comings." The "Home-Coming Week" is a new detucky girl living in Denver, fistened to a

next morning suggesting that Kentucky's to return for a home-coming week. The suggestion was adopted, and it cost 50,000 ex-Kentuckians not less than \$500,000 because a bluegrass girl in far-off Colorado got homesick; but every Kentuckian thought it was well worth the money. One of the best established and most popular annual festivals in the country is the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. southern city does itself proud in provid-ing entertainment for its visitors on these

occasions. Four precessions, Momus, Proteun Bez and Comus, cost \$25,000 each, or \$100,000 for the four. A gorgeous ball is given in connection with each of these processions, the expense of which amounts The Atlantic liners have suites of rooms to \$50,000. Other entertainments, illumwhich cost \$2,000 per voyage in summer, inations, decorations, rich and rare cosand these sumptuous apartments never tumes, etc. run the expense up to \$55,000 as well. It has been known also in a genlack for occupants. Americans are excep- for the week's festivities. The New Orleans tionally extravagant in their travels. When people figure that every visitor who comes been placed to look toward the rising of I was in Caire, Egypt, the manager of the to town spends 500, and that the big show largest hotel there told me that 70 per cent is a paying proposition for all parties con-of his guests were Americans. Fully 50,600 cerned. Other celebrations almost equally of our people go to Paris every year. The as famous as the Mardi Gras are the Veiled keepers of the great shops and resorts of Prophets at St. Louis, the Priests of Pallas the French metropolis would think dull at Kansas City, Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha, the times had struck them if the easy money of Fall Musical Festival at Cincinnati, etc.,

them just as much again as they do trav- His Pondness for Anne Rutledge, Who Died, the Supreme Passion of His Life.

It was while Anne Rutledge was quilt-

ing that Lincoln asked her to become his wife. She met his love with one as great, geles has over 80,000 rooms for rent, and him. There was a half secret in her life they fill up every season. It is estimated that hold her back and made her feel that that the tourists spend \$55,000,000 in south- she was not free to be happy. Some time ern California every winter. The number before, when she was very young, she an ordinary year is between 700,000 and himself McNell, but whose real name was 800,000, and during years when many ex- McNamar. He had made money and was cursions are run from distances the num-ber of visitors to the scene of this great natural wonder run over a million. The natural wonder run over a million. The amount of money spent here by the tour- lets is incalculable. They spend all the for his old home in New York, which in from \$2 to \$2,000 spiece. The last esti- those days was more distant from the Nile. In fact, the Egyptians were the only mate may seem high, but when people little western hamlet than is Chicago come with a retinue of servants and take from Timbuctoo today. At first he wrote terest in determining the longest day in whole suites, or several suites of rooms in her often, then less often and more coldly, the year.

the big hotels, and make large purchases and then at last he wrote no more. Anne's But the early astronomers had no telehad piedged her word, and even though love another, she could not marry until the sun shone on a particular day. pleaded earnestly, and her own heart spoke ghost of her first love. Lincoln begged her to write to McNamar and ask for a release. She wrote, but still no answer came. Then she felt that she was really free, and when Lincoln, now ardent and thrilling with hope, asked her once more the great question, she turned to him and let him read the answer in her ardent

> It was the supremely foyous moment of his life, just as the days which followed were to be the very blackest. For the young girl had been worn out by the long suspense, the hourly conflict between love and what she thought her duty; and now she was stricken by a fever, of which she died. In her illness she kept calling pitsously for Lincoln, until at last her brother brought him to her bedside and left the two alone together. What passed between them no one ever, knew; but soon she became unconscious, and he went out into the world, to be forever after, in his heart,

> a broken, melancholy man. friends, fearing lest he might take his life watched him with the greatest vigilance. He said little, but once he burst forth in an agony of grief over the poignant ought that "the snows and rains might fall upon her grave." For many weeks this grief, almost unbearable, beset him. and when he once more took up his dally life he was no longer the one whom his associates had known. Although his age still lacked four years of 30, men be-gan to call his old. He stooped as he walked; and those lines, which in later years appeared to be marked upon his face by vitriol, now seamed his haggard cheaks. He shut his sorrow in his heart and played the man, but he never really loved again.-Lyndon Orr in Munsey's.

CHOPPED OUT OF THE ICE Haine Trout Cut Out of Winter Quarters Merrily Swim for

the Cook. That trout remain alive for a consider able time after being frozen in the logis declared by some choppers at Caribou, Me., who say that they have proved the

fact to their own entisfaction. The men were encamped eight miles south of here on the shore of a small pond abounding in trout when they ran out of provisions. It being fliegal to take ice, but hunger overcame their suruples.

a nearby spring. They would then scoop other old quarter point holiday has lapsed. hem out as they were reeded. One night the temperature dropped auddealy and in the morning the spring as well as the trust was frozen solid. Prorisions bad arrived the night before and was paid to the spring until

nough fish for dinner. see them open their mouths, wriggle their sunrise of May 6, some four hundred years sails and move about. The smallest one earlier, showed signs of activity first, but within So the

Away on expositions in the United States SIR NORMAN LOCKYER'S DISCOVERIES

Calendar-Religion that Spread Thousands of Years Ago from Egypt to Britain.

A fascinating mystery surrounds the of Latin authors of strange Hyperboreans golden knives and offered human sacrifices

and students of folk lore show that the tradition of these same Drulds still survives in remoter parts of Great Britain as local superstitions and festivals, sacred wells and, more than all, in peculiar rows thrifts by squandering \$1,000,000 a month parture in celebrations, and there is a and circles of roughly shaped stones. Such good story in connection with its origin. blocks are often of gigantic size, while it Miss Louise Lee Hardin, a former Ken- is not uncommon for a pair of stones, each three times the height of a man, to be capped with another as large, neatly mor tised in place.

The great circle at Stonehenge is 100 fest scross. One of the avenues at Dartmoor is more than 1,000 feet in length. Such monuments of a vanished faith occur all over the British Isles from Cornwall to the Orkneys.

Oddly enough, it turns out that the most important of recent contributions to the knowledge of these mysterious priests and their temples has been made, not by an archaeologist, but by an astronomer-Sir Norman Lockyer. For twenty years and more Lockyer has been studying ancient temples and other buildings, in Egypt and Greece as well as nearer home, endeavering to make out their precise use as astronomical observatories.

It has long been known that ancient tion of some particular star.

fooking at and just when he was doing it.

priests would be sure to mix up their religion with their science, and having built a temple for the worship of some heavenly body, would in addition make the delty useful as an almanac. Star gods can be utilized to tell the time by night. From the morning adoration of the sun god it is but a step to fixing the calendar by the successive points on the horizon where the

Lockyer's studies go back to that obscursource of religion and science, the land of Egypt As a matter of religion the Egyptians wershipped the sun. As a matter of early people who had any particular in-

the big hotels, and make large purchases and then at last he wrote no more. Anno so brig-a-brac, furs and curios at the friends declared that he had willfully descopes with spider web sight lines and miles for at least five hundred years, of brig-a-brac, furs and curios at the friends declared that he had willfully descopes with spider web sight lines and miles for and the Druids who ministered there began hasars, a thousand dollars doesn't last seried her; yet see still felt bound. She crometer eyepteees. All they could do to which have been added sight lines for and the Druids who ministered there began the observation of the solstices and equino letters came and she had learned to in line with the point of the horizon where

> 2000 and 1000 B. C. have their long axis for him, yet still she could not lay the so placed that on the longest day of the year the light of the rising sun come through a long line of narrow doorways and illumines a dark chamber at the further end. Thus the Egyptians knew when it was midsummer. Wherever, therefore, one discovers temples or othed monu ments oriented with regard to the rising sun on June 21 there one may suspect the influence of the Egyptian sun worship.

horseshoe line of blocks at Stonehenge looks toward this point of the horison, and that other parts of the structure and one especially prominent sight line have also this direction. Lockyer made a careful determination of the position of this sun rise point at various past epochs, as it has

of the horizon where the ancient sight line pointed, allowing for the refraction of the

the religion of the pyramids. This same religion of the pyramids, moreover, has given us our legal year, whose cardinal points are the soistices and the equinoxes and whose festivals were the originals of Christmas, Easter and midsummer day-all now more or less misplaced by changes of reckoning and reformations of the calen-

The old Egyptian June year, the year that begins near the end of June or De-cember, has, then, fixed the positions of half the ancient temples and monument of Europe and given us much of our modern calendar. Nevertheless, the December-June year, based on the solstices, was not

to 6000 B. C. are the records of another religion and another astronomy whose year began with May 4. A temple observatory aligned for sunrise on that date will catch the sun again on its way back on August 3 and determine two quarter points of a year divided into four equal seasons.

trout at this time of the year, they heat-older monuments are oriented with respect tated before fishing for them through the to a year other than our legal calendar to a year other than our legal calendar The fish bit wall and as they did not for changes of date, began on May day wish to keep an oversupply on hand where and still marks its half-way point by Halgame wardens might discover them the lowe'en and all Saints' day, and one of its men put all they could not eat alive in quarter points by Candlemas, though the This May year is still recognized in Irish and Scotch common law, where it fixes the quarterly rent day, and in our own prac-

tice of moving on May L The great sandstone blocks of Stone henge are set to face the sunrise of June the following day, when one of the men II, 1680 R. C. Navertheless, this structure went there with an az and chopped out is not the original Druidical temple. Lock-Fer recognizing also the remains of an in a pan of cold water to thew out and smaller, ruder blue stones set with sight a little later the cook was startled to lines to single outlying blocks, to face the

So there were two sorts of Druids; two an hour all were acting as naturally as sorts which folklore marks as Druids of they located the rising of Beteigeuse by a if they were swimming in the bottom of the mistletoe and holly, which bear their line running nearly east; and twenty years the pend. Three out of ten died before berries at Chirstman and Druids of the latter another line, a little south of west. but the rest lived until the cook hawthorn and ash, which flower in May. | marked the setting point of Antares, while Stonehenge turns out, then, to be a tem-ple observatory of the later Druidinal cuit, in 1899. These four sight lines, then, start

Kefreshing · Appetizing · Invigorating

Timepieces Invented by Priests of the Dim and 5 isty Past.

Druids. Glimpses are given in the works living "beyond the sources of the north wind," ruled by priests who worked incantations by means of mistletoe cut with on lonely stone altars under the stars.

Beyond this the researches of antiquarians

priests have generally been astronomers eral way that most ancient temples have setting point of some particular heavenly body. In fact, early peoples are prone to "worship the host of heaven," and many early religious cults are based on the adora-It is, however, a new thing for a modern

astronomer, aided by the resources of modern science, to put himself in the place of one of these old astronomer-priests and by refined methods of measurement make out exactly what the ancient worthy was Lockyer reasoned that the old astronome

Many Egyptian temples built between

Now it has only been known that the changed slightly in the course of years.

Correcting his observations for the height air and the apparent distortion of the sun's disc near the horizon, he computed that Stonehenge was built to face the precise spot where the sun rose on June 21 about 1680 B. C. The Druids, then, from about the year 1700 B. C. appear to have been priests of a religion which originated in Egypt some thousand or more years before, and spread along the coast as the early seamen made their way from cape to cupe until it reached Gresce on the one side and England on the other.

Stonehenge is therefore a monument to

the original year, even in Egypt. The earliest monuments of all, going back

All over the ancient world, therefore, the

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built over an earlier monument to the from the center of the most recent of the MARK TWAIN'S CLOSE CALL be as anxious to fight as I was or as I May-November year. Most British monu- three circles. May-November year. Most British monu- three circles. ments, on the other hand, have their princiyear beginning early in May. These are, Apparently, therefore, the observatory noxes. Not only in the British Isles, but also across the Chanel in Brittany, the sunrise for May 6 determined the location of the chief stone blocks or earth mounds.

The Egyptians told time at night by the stars, running sight lines on the more prominent ones which happened to be near mough the pole to be visible nearly all So, too, did the druids. And bemuse a star to a far better mark to sight at than the sun, and because the positions of the stars are more conveniently computed Lockyer has been able to determine the given over building stone circles. dates of British stone monuments to within

en years. alone are set to use Arcturus as a clock star. The earliest date thus fixed at Treguscal is 2300 B. C. Five more come 1980, 1990, 1860, 1730, and so on down to 1860 and 1420 B. C.

Capalla, though it has only four known tight lines, was used as late as 1330 B. C., while the pictades served as clock stars in 1270 and 1030 of the older era. Most of these clock stars were chosen because they rose an hour or two before the sun on one or other of the festal days gave warning of the approach of day Thus the star also, as well as the sun, differentiates the cults.

At an especially well preserved circle near Fenzance the "Merry Maidens," sighting points sometimes a quarter mile or more away, mark the points on the horizon where Arcturus rose in August of 1850 B. C. and Capella in February of 2160. Two more lines mark the setting of the Pleiades in May of 1966 and Antares in

Four more lines are now too vague to be used for computations, though at least three of these also are related to the May year. This, then, was a temple of the hawthorn-ash tree cult. Stonehenge also York Press. has a line on the rising Pleiades, in 1969, an inheritance evidently from the older

It is possible, therefore, by means of emical methods not only to determine with much accuracy the time at which some prehistoric stone monument was set up; but also in a general way how long the temple of which it is a part remained in use. For as the clock stars shifted their apparent position and no longer rose or set at convenient points or times, the early astronomers adopted other stars in

They also built new observatories or, the change was small, ran a new sight line from an old one. Thus at the Hurlers in Cornwall three circles, evidently from their conditions of different ages, are placed nearly, but not quite, in a straight line The southernmost is the oldest.

From it sight lines on distant points mark on the horizon the sunrise and sunset for November, while the same lines, taken in the reverse direction, give approximately sunset and sunrise for May. To the north runs a sight line to the point where Arcturus, rising, cut the horizon in 2179.

But in about 100 years Arcturus had tensed to keep accurate time on the old basis. The Druids, therefore, built a new circle, with its center on the old sight line. and ran a new line three degrees further to the east to hit the rising of the star in 2000. Once more they repeated the process building the third circle on the sight line of the second, and locating their line by a barrow some 4,000 yards away. This was in

Of the shift after the next hundred years there is now no sign. In 1730, however,

From the same circle, and from nonpal sight lines set for the more primitive other, runs a line to determine the solution with the June year religion of the syramid builders.

solstitial line of a date as late as 700 B. C. slowly overland.

What the Druids were about during the next thousand years or so, up to the time of the conversion of Britain to Christianity, does not appear from the monuments; apparently they ceased to attend to the stars, perhaps because they had some better way for past dates than positions of the sun, of telling time. They seem, too, to have Although as practices and superstitions,

to the present day. Their monuments in the British isles show orientations neither so early as those of Egypt-where the sight lines of the temples correspond closely with the very ancient dates given by the historical records-nor so late as those of Greece, which, beginning with 2020 B. C., come down to 779 and 600.

All these peoples, it seems, came in time to abandon the idea that the sun and the stars are gods to be worshipped in great temples with imposing ceremonials. After that event, temples and other religious monuments were no longer oriented, except in a general way, like a modern church, so that Sir Norman Lockyer's nethod can no longer be applied. He has, however, as yet made but a

small beginning with the study of Druidical monuments-in fact he has investigated with any sort of thoroughness Stonehenge alone. Lockyer's future work in this field is likely to be worth watching.

What a girl likes about boys is that her mother doesn't.

A man could save a few cents a day working around the house if he didn't know enough to make more at business.—New Laird came over that ridge and saw my

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of Materials Used and

Our Knowledge of What

Encounter. Mark Twain tells in the North American Review the story of his dueling experience in Nevada back in 1864. He was at that time an editor of the Virginia City Enter-

Man's Gun Prevented a Fierce

Apparently the new religion traveled prise. He rousted a man named Laird, the when Laird's second saw that bird with friends to send him a challenge. It was He said: "Then they took me home. I didn't sleen

any-didn't want to sleep. I had plenty of things to think about, and less than four hours to do it in-because 5 o'clock was the hour appointed for the tragedy, and I should have to use up one hour-beginning both the ancient religious have lingered at 4-in practicing with the revolver and to the present day. Their monuments in the finding out which end of it to level at the adversary. At 4 we went down into a little gorge, about a mile from town, and borrowed a barn door for a mark-borrowed it of a man who was over in California on a visit-and we set the barn door up and stood a fence rail up against the middle of it to represent Mr. Laird. But the rail was no proper representative of him, for he was longer than a rail and thinner. Nothing would ever fetch him but a line shot, and then as like as not he would split the bullet-the worst material for dueling purposes that could be imagined. I then I tried the barn door; but I couldn't hit the barn door. There was nobody in danger except stragglers around on the flanks of that mark. I was thoroughly discouraged, and I didn't cheer up any when we presently heard pistol shots over in the next little ravine. I knew what that wasthat was Laird's gang out practicing him. They would hear my shots and of course they would come up over the ridge to see what kind of a record I was making-see what their chances were against me. Well, I hadn't any record, and I knew that if

trous acceptance came.

"Now just at this moment a little bird, no bigger than a sparrow, flew along by and lit on a sage bush about thirty yards away. Steve whipped out his revolver and -much better than I was. We ran down there to pick up the bird, and just then, sure enough, Mr. Laird and his people came over the ridge, and they joined us. And editor of a rival journal, who replied in its head shot off he lost color, he faded, kind, and Mark was prevailed upon by his and you could see that he was interested.

'Who did that?' "Before I could answer Steve spoke up and said quite calmly and in a matter-offact way:

" 'Clemens did te "The second said, 'Why, that is wonderful. How far off was that bird?" "Steve said, 'Ob, not far-about thirty

yards. "The second said, Well, that is astonishing shooting. How often can be do that?" "Steve said languidly, 'Oh, about four

"I knew the little rascal was lying, but I didn't say anything. The second said. Why, that is amazing shooting; L sup-

posed he couldn't hit a church. "He was supposing very asgaciously, but I didn't say anything. Well, they said good morning. The second took Mr. Laird home, a little tottery on his legs, and Laird sent back a note in his own hand declining to began on the rail. I couldn't hit the rail; fight a duel with me on any terms what-

"Well, my life was saved-saved by that accident. I don't know what the bird thought about that interposition of providence, but I felt very, very comfortable over it-satisfied and content. Now, we found out later that Laird had hit his mark four times out of six, right along. If the duel had come off he would have so filled my skin with bullet holes that H wouldn't have held my principles."

It is well to be sure you are right, but barn door without a scratch on it he would don't be too sure everybody else is wrong,

