CARLISLE MERCURY

WARREN R. FISHER, Ed. and Pub.

CARLISLE, . . KENTUCKY.

London is wild over ragtime. Pretty soon, London will be insane.

A Pennsylvania man got smallpox from a bunch of banknotes. The filthy lure!

Sailors of the navy are now obliged to wear pajamas. They'll be given valets next.

Peace rhymes with Greece, but Greece may have gone out of the poetry business.

The men look at the women and the women look at the mirrors, and it's all good looking.

The robins and the amateur gardeners are beginning to feel the spring sap rising.

An Oregon man was sentenced to prison for eighty years. He ought to be a good life insurance risk.

A St. Louis man was fined $25 for beating his son with a poker. Usually the beating is at, not with.

Tourists are pouring into California expecting to find oranges, and they have to accept prunes instead.

Men paid alimony in Babylon back in 2830 B. C. Wonder if they had theatrical stars in those days?

A Cleveland man testified that he was paid $3,000 a year to do nothing. Must have been a political job.

Being a Turkish leader is an occupation that the insurance companies would classify as extra hazardous.

A girl goes away on a visit expecting to find a prince and comes back with a new way of fixing her hair.

Kansas City girls are reported to have the smallest feet in the world. Must make Chicago feel rather jealous.

King Menelik of Abyssinia, who was "dead" once before and has since been dead in the news, is "dead" again.

A Frenchman is to put in a knapsack a gale that will tip over an aeroplane. It might also be handy in a hold-up.

A Louisville alderman seeks to have the date put on all eggs. They should be engraved. Ink fades after a few decades.

Telephoning between New York and San Francisco is to cost $18 a minute. Still, the old adage remarks that talk is cheap.

England will not let women practice law, and at that they probably would have something harsh to say about the wigs.

A Frenchman has invented what he calls "cold light." Probably copying the cold, gray dawn of the morning after.

Thus far no way has been discovered to make the parcel post shake down the furnace mornings and carry out the ashes.

A Chinese lecturer advises American women to adopt birdseed as a breakfast food. Ought to be fine for operatic prima donnas.

"Don't let a lack of money stand in the way," advises a New Jersey minister to young persons considering matrimony. The advice is unnecessary. They don't.

More baby carriages were sold during the last year than ever before. And still they prate of race suicide!

It is stated that it costs $500 to be presented to the English court. In this country it can be done as cheaply as $1 and costs.

A Denver woman was just granted her divorce from her dead husband. No woman likes to be married to a dead one, of course.

A Harlem dentist fought with his wife when she refused to get up and start the fire. Evidently they had a hot time despite its absence.

A St. Louis waiter bought a hotel on tips he had saved. If he's wise, he'll get a job in his institution as waiter, and insure himself against any possibility of failure.

A California painter left a note before committing suicide in Palermo explaining that he desired to die in Italy. Might understand it if it were Oshkosh, or Keokuk, or Montevideo, but Palermo—

Now lawyers are debating as to what constitutes a fair fee. In the past, to outsiders, it has appeared to be all one could get.

"Love will put an end to poverty," says a southern man. Maybe so, but it takes something beside hugs and kisses to maintain love.

Bees sent by mail got loose in a San Francisco postoffice, and for awhile it looked as if the advocates of the mail as a general carrier were getting "stung."

A Chicago woman says that when her husband stays out all night, she refuses to give him breakfast. Odd that he should want any.

Madame de Cisneros was refused a cup of tea in a New York hotel because she wore a riding habit. What drink was she dressed for?

A Kansas judge refused to divorce a woman who had four husbands and a man who had had three wives. Thus were two promising dramatic stars nipped in the bud.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

An Interesting Group in the National Museum

WASHINGTON.—In a great show case in the National museum five stalwart American Indians are represented as illustrating the art or the industry of making arrow heads. Their workshop is the wide, stony margin of a brook. It is an interesting exhibit and the process of making arrow heads, so puzzling to many persons, is here so clearly depicted that any man can follow it. At one side of the case is the descriptive card, but the descriptive matter being of considerable length, few persons pause to read it, interesting and instructive though it is. It gives one a pleasurable shock in reading this explanatory matter to learn that this group represents Potomac Indians making arrowheads on Piney branch at that point where "Eighteenth street, in Washington city, would cross the creek." To find these savages among groups of Indians and other peoples from far away regions making arrowheads here, near where so many of us live and at a place so familiar to many citizens of the District, is a shock, but in most cases an agreeable one.

On the descriptive card it is said that "This group is intended to illustrate the work carried on in the great quarries of Piney branch, and in the associated workshops not long before the arrival of the English, something about 200 years ago. Near the point where Eighteenth street would cross that stream the broken bowlders and 'flakage' left on the shop sites are in places ten feet or more in depth."

The information is given that the Indians of the new world had not advanced beyond the stone age of culture, and the quarrying and shaping of stone implements was to them an industry of vital importance. Suitable stone was gathered from the surface of the ground or was obtained at the expense of great labor from deposits in place. The quarrying of flint and other bedded minerals was carried on in many sections of the country, and the pittings may still be seen among the hills. In like manner water-worn stones and pebbles were quarried from the river bluffs or ancient beaches, "and extensive workings of this class are found in the suburbs of Washington city."

In this group one man is represented as using a heavy wooden pike in prying up a large bowlder, while at the same time a second Indian is breaking it, or splitting off layers of it by throwing with great force another and a harder stone upon it. A third Indian is roughing out the forms of the implements by means of sharp, quick blows with a bowlder hammer, and a fourth Indian is trimming the edges of the hewn stone with a tool of bone, set in a wooden handle. A fifth Indian is putting on the finishing touches by "flaking" the edges of the arrow head with a small "flaker" of bone.

Famous Row Almost Forgotten by Residents

SO rapid has been the growth of Washington and its population that many Washingtonians have never heard of Minnesota row. These conspicuous houses stand on the north side of I street, beginning at the corner of Second street northwest. New Jersey avenue in its northwesterly course intersects I street close to Second street, and a triangular park marks the intersection. It is quite high there, being up grade from H street. Originally there were three of these houses, but now there are four, the westernmost of them having been divided into two homes. They are distinguished looking buildings today and they were a sensation in private architecture in Washington when they were built, which was before the Civil war. Thousands of citizens have noted these four-story houses of pressed brick with old-fashioned brown stone trimmings, broad fronts and ample lawns. There is an air of spaciousness about these old houses not too common among the town houses of this day. Opposite the row is the Seaton public school and at the west end of the block is the Central Presbyterian church.

Old residents recall that the row was called Minnesota row from the circumstance that Henry M. Rice, a senator from Minnesota, then recently admitted as a state, was one of the owners of the row, and had no doubt been mainly instrumental in its erection. The ground was purchased by Senator Rice in 1857. Stephen A. Douglas, then a senator from Illinois, joined Senator Rice in the enterprise, and so, too, did John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who was at that time vice president. The houses were of a magnificence not usual in the Washington of that period, and were the talk of the town. They were given a frontage of 48 feet and the land on which they were built extended 200 feet north to K street. When completed, the corner house was occupied by Stephen A. Douglas, the middle one by Senator Rice and the house at the west end of the row was occupied by Mr. Breckinridge.

Senator Rice put a deed of trust against the property, or at least against his interest in it, and the mortgage came to be acquired by Alfred Lee, a colored man, who kept a feed store in Georgetown, and died in about the year 1868, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. The Rice house was part of his estate, and it may be that the other houses were also, but on this point the informant of the Star man was not clear.

May Suppply Residences for Cabinet Members

AN effort will be made during the approaching special session of congress to have the government supply residences in Washington for members of the cabinet. Representative Stephen R. Ayres of the Eighteenth New York district is forwarding the project. He is preparing a bill carrying sufficient money to enable the government to purchase homes for cabinet members.

The argument that has been used in the campaign to purchase residences for our ambassadors and ministers in foreign capitals to the effect that only very rich men can afford to accept place in the service, will be used in connection with the effort to supply official homes in Washington for members of the president's official family.

"I have been working on a plan to have the government appropriate half a million dollars to be used in the purchase of homes for cabinet members," said Representative Ayres. "Only a week or so ago the house passed a bill carrying appropriations of over $25,000,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of federal buildings in various sections of the country. This government is big enough and rich enough to provide homes for cabinet officers. The amount of money they receive as salaries is not sufficient to meet all the demands made upon them."

Mr. Ayres says that his idea already has met with much encouragement. His contention is that if such an inducement as he proposes is held out to poor men who cannot afford to accept positions in the cabinet of a president on account of expenses attached to the office, in the future the list from which an executive will select his official family will be increased at least 100 per cent.

What Congress Did Not Do Pleased the Old Man

REPRESENTATIVE Burleson of Texas, who is one of the most prominent politicians in congress, was hurrying away from the capitol at the close of a session the other day. It had been a long session, devoted to much talk but to little else. Burleson was out of humor. Also, he was in a hurry to get home, and his long legs were making the ground fly beneath them.

Suddenly an old man bobbed up in front of him and effectually blocked his way.

"Say," said the old man, "ain't you Congressman Burleson?"

"Yes," said the Texan, "what can I do for you?"

"Thought I recognized your picture," said the old man. "What did you all do up there in the capitol today?"

"Nothing!" barked Burleson. "Absolutely nothing!"

Solemnly the old man produced a little red notebook and a pencil.

"You say you didn't do nothing?" he repeated, doubtfully.

"Absolutely nothing," affirmed the Texan.

Solemnly again the old man made a long, black mark in his book.

"One good day for the people," said he calmly, and passed on.

Painting Window Shades.

Window shades that have become cracked and broken can be renovated by laying them flat on the floor and painting them with ordinary oil paint bought at any hardware store in small cans. Paint one side, let dry thoroughly before touching the other side. This treatment preserves the shades and makes them last years.

Possibly She Had Been There.

A little girl who lived on a street near a dentist's office, where a shooting affray occurred, happened to hear the pistol shots and shouts of the police. Revolving it in her baby mind, an explanation dawned upon her and, turning to her father, she said, "He must have pulled the wrong tooth for somebody."

PUBLIC ROADS

CLAIMS FOR THE ROAD DRAG

Really Holding Back Construction of Good Roads, as Many Believe No Work Is Needed.

In an article on "Split Log Drag and How to Use It to Obtain Best Results," Mr. Howard H. Gross, among other things, says:

"A good road is one that is good and serviceable 365 days in the year, a road whereon one may ride or drive with pleasure or have full load without strain upon the horse, vehicle or harness.

"To do this the road must have a hard, smooth surface and offer the minimum of resistance.

"An earth road may be an excellent one today and tomorrow a very bad one. It may be a delight in June and a fright in March. Such roads have the virtue of a balky horse, they are liable to fail when most wanted.

"The extravagant claims that have been made for the road drag are really holding back the building of good roads. Many have believed that all that was required to have good roads

A Good Pennsylvania Road.

was to go up and down a streak of mud once or twice, say 'presto,' and behold a good highway. This is sheer nonsense. This loud acclaim of a 'River-to-River road,' made good in an hour or so, is a myth. This famous road was greatly improved by the dragging, but it is not a good road, and never will be until it is thoroughly drained, properly graded and has a hard, durable wearing surface placed upon it."

POOR ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

American Farmer Pays 25 Cents Mile Per Ton for Carrying Farm Products to Market.

There are 2,100,000 miles of public roads in this country. Only 150,000 miles, or 7 per cent., are improved. All the rest can be fairly described as bad roads. The waste of our natural resources, reckless as it is, is nothing compared to the money waste brought about by this condition of our highways.

It costs the French peasant an average of 12 cents a mile per ton to haul his produce to market. It costs the American farmer an average of 25 cents a mile per ton, or 100 per cent. more than the Frenchman. During the year 1905-1906 hauling of farm produce to shipping points amounted to between forty and forty-five million tons weight. The average haul was 9.4 miles. If the farmers could have done their hauling over French roads, instead of their own inferior ones they would have netted $58,900,000 more on their crops.

But all the hauling to shipping points is not done by farmers by any means. The interstate commerce commission tells us that in all something like 250,000,000 tons are hauled for shipment every year. The willingness to move this immense volume of freight over poor roads, as against good roads such as France enjoys, costs the country a cool unnecessary $365,000,000 a year.

These figures and facts come from the office of Logan Waller Page, the United States director of public works.

BONDS IN NEW YORK STATE

Second Issue of $50,000,000 Was Greatest Thing in Good Road History of Last Year.

The greatest thing in good roads history in 1912 was the action of New York in voting a second state bond issue of $50,000,000. There was some opposition to the proposition, but it went through with a good majority. New York has led all other states in road improvement. Under the act of 1906 it issued $50,000,000 worth of road bonds. This it spent at the rate of about $5,000,000 a year. With what has been spent and with contracts made the whole sum has been disposed of, and so the new $5,000,000 comes in to continue the work. These huge hums have enabled New York to more than double her mileage of improved roads and to project large plans for trunk lines. Incidentally, it means an increase in the direct tax of about $2,500,000 yearly.

Plank Drag.

A plank drag is a valuable implement, easy to make, and no farmer should try to farm without one. In many cases it is more useful than a roller, because it levels off the field better than does the roller, as it drags along the dirt, filling depressions that a roller does not.

Market Best Lambs.

In marketing lambs send only the well conditioned ones to market. An even, fancy well fitted lot are the ones that top the market every time.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES WORTH READING

GENERAL SUMMARY OF HAPPENINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PUT INTO PARAGRAPH FORM

Everything of Importance That Has Occurred in the Past Week Has a Place in These Classified Items That Can Be Read at a Glance.

Washington

That there must be peace in the Latin-American republics and that this peace must be maintained without any steps toward personal aggrandizement, is the keynote of a statement by President Wilson outlining his policy toward the Central and Southern American republics.

• • •

Secretary of State Bryan has been invited to take charge of the Young Men's Bible class in the First Presbyterian church Sunday school, Washington, and in consequence the membership of the class is going up by leaps and bounds. Mr. Bryan has not yet accepted.

• • •

The nomination of John H. Marble to be a member of the interstate commerce commission was confirmed by the U. S. senate.

• • •

The edict has gone forth that the Wilson-Marshall administration shall be a "white ribbon" affair with no wines or liquors served at any entertainment. Not only do the president and Mrs. Wilson and their daughters taboo the sparkling cup, but also do the vice-president and Mrs. Marshall, the secretary of state and Mrs. Bryan and nearly all the cabinet.

• • •

Loan sharks, driven out of Washington by the drastic terms of a bill passed by the last congress, have not only established offices at the Virginia end of the long bridge which connects the District of Columbia with the Old Dominion, but have organized a free automobile service from Washington for intending borrowers.

• • •

President Wilson has re-appointed Charles P. Neill as commissioner of labor.

• • •

John C. Roper of South Carolina was nominated by the president to be first assistant postmaster general.

• • •

Domestic

Broadening the scope of its investigations, the Illinois senatorial vice commission will tour the east, visiting the principal cities of New York and Pennsylvania, in an effort to stimulate a nation-wide inquiry and effect federal legislation on the minimum wage for women. The expenses of the trip will be borne by the state.

• • •

After discovering flames in the Motley public school in Chicago, during the absence of the principal, two boys, aged twelve and fourteen, acting on their own initiative, sounded the large fire gong which sent 1,200 children and twenty-one teachers marching in orderly procession to the street.

• • •

Dr. A. G. Six, a prominent physician of Lawrence, Mich., shot and killed himself a few minutes before he was to have consulted with authorities regarding a mysterious fire which destroyed his home, in which his wife and daughter were burned to death.

• • •

Forest fires that still are burning have destroyed thousands of cords of bark and timber and have entailed heavy losses to the farms of the Blue Ridge mountains, Virginia.

• • •

The Kansas senate at Topeka defeated the eight-hour bill for women when it was placed on its final passage. The bill was defeated through the efforts of members from country districts where such changes in working hours would entirely disarrange business.

• • •

Warrants were issued in Miami, Fla., for the arrest of a man known as Judge J. M. Bateman, said to be from Atlanta, and believed to be the brains of the old J. C. Mabray gang in Omaha, Kansas City and other cities. Frank Rothleuter of Kilgore, Neb., charges he was swindled out of $9,000 by Bateman and his "operatives" by fake horse races.

• • •

Charles Scheibler rushed upon his fifteen-year-old daughter with a butcher knife because the girl would not stop laughing. Scheibler's son, Peter, shot and killed his father. At the coroner's inquest the boy was exonerated for the shooting.

• • •

The Ohio supreme court refused a new trial to former State Senator George K. Cetone of Dayton, under sentence to serve three years in the penitentiary in connection with the legislative bribery cases.

• • •

Penitentiary guards with bloodhounds are searching for J. E. Kimbrel and Joe Petty, two life termers who escaped from the Georgia state prison after digging their way to safety with nothing but a heavy iron spoon for an implement.

• • •

Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene A. Clancy, labor leaders released on bail from prison at Leavenworth, Kan., after conviction at Indianapolis, Ind., in the dynamiting conspiracy, returned to San Francisco and were welcomed with a street demonstration.

• • •

Immediate reduction in gas rates from $1.10 to 95 cents for 1,000 feet and a reduction to 80 cents after January 1, 1914, is provided in a measure passed by both branches of the St. Paul city council. Mayor Keller signed the ordinances.

After confessing that he murdered Miss Ella Brooks, seventy years old, of Ulster county, New York, five years ago, John Babbitt, aged fifty-two, fatally slashed his cell mate in the jail at Portsmouth, N. H., here and then cut his own throat.

• • •

Wholesale indictments and arrest of more than sixty men—many of them declared to be well known in the insurance field—will follow the startling confession made in South Bend, Ind., by Benjamin Fink, alleged "traveling fire bug" of the "arson trust," according to Assistant State's Attorney Johnston of Chicago, to whom the confession was made.

• • •

North-bound Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 38 was wrecked near White's Station, Ky. Both engines and all coaches left the track and turned bottom upward. No one was fatally hurt.

• • •

The country for several miles around Aetna, Ind., was shaken and hundreds of persons frightened when 200 pounds of guncotton exploded at the Aetna powder mills.

• • •

Ten thousand members of the Children's and Misses' Dressmakers' union, mostly girls, went out on strike in New York, demanding a 50-hour week, better pay, and the abolition of tenement house work. The strike is an aftermath of the general garment workers' strike.

• • •

Fire, caused by premature explosion of nitroglycerin placed by robbers in the post office safe, destroyed the business district of Carmel, a small town 20 miles northwest of Indianapolis.

• • •

Clarence S. Darrow's second trial at Los Angeles, Cal., on a jury bribery charge ended in a disagreement of the jury. Eight jurors were for conviction, four held out for acquittal. Darrow immediately demanded a new trial and Judge Conley set March 31 as the date for the beginning of the re-trial.

• • •

William J. Bomhardt, assistant foreman of the gang of stevedores who were loading the dynamite into the Alum Chine in Baltimore harbor when an explosion caused the death of more than forty persons, the serious injury of threescore more and property loss of over $100,000, has been arrested.

• • •

The Women's industrial exposition was opened in New York by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

• • •

Personal

The decennial convention of the Religious Educators' association was called to order by President Harry Pratt Judson in Cleveland.

• • •

Congratulatory telegrams, letters and gifts of flowers poured into the Fifth avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, following the news of the arrival of a new Miss Gould. The birth of the little girl makes the family consist of four, there being another daughter, Eleanor.

• • •

Foreign

After fifty hours' fighting, during which rebels attacked the city of Parral, state of Chihuahua, Mexico, while the townspeople rioted, burning the market place and attacking the banks, the federal garrison repulsed the enemy and in street fights subdued the inhabitants.

• • •

The militant suffragettes were driven from a hall in Nottingham, England, by the most hostile crowd they have yet encountered, and the would-be speakers were saved from probable injury through the efforts of the police.

• • •

The Austrian government demanded, through its minister to Servia, that all Servian troops be immediately withdrawn from the siege of the fortress of Scutari, near the Montenegrin frontier, and which is to become the Albanian capital under the plans adopted by the European powers for an autonomous Albania.

• • •

Terrific dynamite explosion wrecked the town of Arder in Ayrshire, twenty miles from Glasgow, Scotland. The number of dead is not yet known. The injured number hundreds. The explosion occurred at Nobel's explosives works. For a radius of several miles, it had the force of a destructive earthquake.

• • •

Germany's jubilee year, the centennial of Prussia's war for liberation, opened with great army maneuvers at Berlin.

• • •

Two hundred passengers and the members of the crew of the small British steamer Calvados were drowned when the steamer foundered in the Sea of Marmora during a blizzard.

• • •

Without either public or private celebration Dowager Queen Alexandra completes the half century of her life in London.

• • •

State troops and recruits of Sonora, Mexico, rallying to the call of the state government to oust all of Huerta's federal soldiers from the state, have scored their first victory in wresting Nacozari, an important mining town below Douglas, Ariz., from the federal garrison.

• • •

The Greeks have occupied Paramythia, in Epirus, thirty miles southwest of Janina, and Margariti, near by. The crown prince in a message from Janina says the Greek forces will concentrate at Paramythia.

• • •

Forty persons were killed and more than twenty-five others injured in a fire in a moving picture theater near Laon, in the Department of Aisne, France. Panic followed the outbreak of fire, and in the resulting rush for the exits many were knocked down and trampled to death.

• • •

The woman's suffrage cause won a notable victory when the lower house of the Hungarian parliament adopted the government's suffrage reform bill, by which a large number of women are enfranchised.

The Baking Powder Question Solved

—solved once for all by Calumet. For daily use in millions of kitchens has proved that Calumet is highest not only in quality but in leavening power as well—unfailing in results—pure to the extreme—and wonderfully economical in use. Ask your grocer. And try Calumet next bake day.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill. Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

AN EXPENSIVE DISEASE.

"The doctors thought he had appendicitis until he went into bankruptcy, and then—"

"Continue."

"They diagnosed his case a pain in the stomach."

Charity Without Pauperism.

A great defect of many charitable schemes is their tendency to pauperize the beneficiaries. This is overcome by one of the methods adopted by the Robert Browning settlement at Vealworth, which supplies boots to poor children. The footgear is handed over in return for the payment by the parents of a small weekly "rent" until the retail price has been covered. After the final payment the boots still remain the property of the settlement, without whose permission they can neither be sold nor pawned.—London Globe.

Alfonso Enjoys Reminders of Danger.

King Alfonso of Spain is said to be a fatalist, and being of this temper he is able to derive enjoyment from occurrences that would affright most people. A knife that he knocked out of the hands of an assassin is hung up in his den. The hides of two horses killed in bomb explosions have been made into rugs for his cozy corner. On his wedding day an attempt was made on his life, and the next day he visited the spot and pointed out to his young wife the spot where the assassin stood.

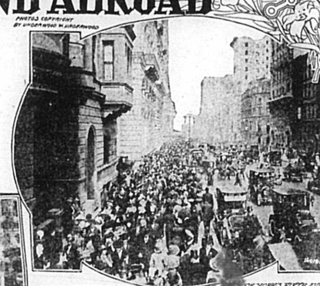
Point He Had Overlooked.

The story is told of a man who bought a gallon of gin to take home, and by way of a label wrote his name upon a pickup card which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. His son, observing the jug, quietly remarked, "That's an awfully careless way to leave that liquor." "Why?" "Because some one might come along with the eight of clubs and take it."

While the way of the transgressor may be hard it is seldom lonesome.

EASTER OBSERVANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



NEW YORK'S FIFTH AVENUE EASTER PARADE

EASTER is the principal festival of the Christian year, observed in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The resurrection took place just after the Jewish feast of the Passover. The Christians of Jerusalem, and after them those of the Asiatic churches generally, were accustomed to hold the feast of Easter on this same day, or simultaneously with the feast of the Jewish Passover. This custom was not acceptable to the Gentile churches in Italy and the west generally, and they changed the time of Easter observance to the Sunday following the fourteenth day of the moon, or month, and this difference of practice led to grave discussions between the east and the west, which were finally settled by the agreement at the council of Nice in the early part of the fourth century to make the western usage universal. From that time

EASTER PROCESSION IN A JERUSALEM STREET

Easter has been observed not only in Christian Europe and America, but far across the sea in the ancient strongholds of pagan superstition. And so it has come to pass that the very word Easter thrills the heart with gladness, bringing its welcome announcement that the gloom is past, and the time of bud and blossom, leaf and spray, glancing wing and sudden song, floating cloud and prismic shower, the time of affluence and beauty and growing, and rapture of high vitality in plant and human life alike—that wondrous time has come again.

In every Christian land the season is observed with deep, religious feeling. In Jerusalem, the Holy City, enshrined with so many memories of Christ, his life, his work, his death and his resurrection, the celebration of Easter is of peculiar interest. Representatives of so many churches and sects assemble here at this season for special religious celebrations that an elaborate schedule has to be planned to prevent worship according to one form of the Christian faith from interfering with that of another. Turkish soldiers are much in evidence at this time to check the smallest beginning of open conflict. One of the most impressive features of the Eastertide observance in Jerusalem is witnessed on Good Friday on the Via Dolorosa—supposed to be the road over which Christ bore the cross to Calvary—when this commemorative journey is made by the pilgrims on their knees.

Easter customs still cling to England in many places. Maundy money is distributed on Thursday at Westminster Abbey, as in the days of Pepys, old men and women over 60 years of age receive specially minted coins, corresponding to the years in King George's life. It follows that the older a British king is, the more money is distributed.

On Good Friday there is a procession to St. Paul's cathedral revived from early times by the Bishop of London, and the suburban districts have smaller ones to their parish churches.

The veiling of the crucifix at Easter is still maintained as a survival of that older ceremony of "watching the sepulchre." In olden days this graphic and elaborate rite commenced on Good Friday with the lowering of the great crucifix and its bestowal in a shallow grave dug beneath the high altar, where it remained until early in the morning of Easter day. In course of time, as the ritual became more ornate, the grave was discarded in favor of a temporary wooden sepulchre erected on the north of the choir, and the host as well as the crucifix were deposited therein.

An old writer on Durham cathedral thus describes it: "On Good Friday, after the singing of the Passion, two monks took a large crucifix and, laying it upon a velvet cushion, brought it to the lower greeses (steps) of the quire and there betwixt them held the crucifix.

"Then one of the monks rose and went a pretty space from it and setting himself upon his knees to the cross and kissed it, and after him the other monk did likewise. Afterwards so did the prior and all the monks, the whole choir in the meantime singing an anthem. Amidst the light of the candles and the burning of incense, the cross was then carried to the sepulchre and there was laid, together with the holy sacrament, within the sepulchre."

Guards were then placed to watch until Easter morning, when the singing of "Christus Resurgens," the sacred symbols were taken out of their temporary grave and replaced upon the altar. It was an old belief that the eyes which beheld this Easter elevation would not close in death during the year to come.

The churches in many poorer quarters, including St. George's in the Borough—"Little Dorrit's church"—and St. John's, Walworth, are so thronged by Easter wedding couples that the clergy often marry them in groups.

At the church of St. Mary, Woolnooth, near the mansion house, a queer distribution is still carried out in accordance with the will of Sir John Spencer, who was lord mayor in 1594. He left a

GOOD FRIDAY ON THE VIA DOLOROSA

legacy with instructions to the church wardens to distribute colored eggs to communicants on Easter morning. That entails giving away about 400 of these eggs.

Many ceremonies and sports distinguished the celebration of Easter in olden times. In a royal roll of the time of Edward I preserved in the tower, appears an entry of 18 pence for 400 eggs to be used for Easter gifts. Town authorities engaged with due dignity in games of ball. In the northern parts of England the men paraded the streets on Easter Sunday and claimed the privilege of lifting every woman they met three times from the ground, receiving in payment a kiss or a silver sixpence. The same was done by the women to the men the next day. It is recorded also that on Easter Monday the women had a right to strike their husbands, and on Tuesday the men struck their wives, as in December the servants scolded their masters. From a German authority it is learned that in the Neumark on Easter day the men servants whip the maid servants with switches, and on Monday the maids whip the men. In some parts of Germany parents and children try to surprise each other in bed on Easter morning to apply the health-giving switches.

In Palestine, Easter is the day when relatives and friends exchange gifts and it is the family reunion day, much as is Christmas in America. On Easter a grand mass is celebrated at 12 o'clock midnight, at which all present receive the Lord's supper. After the service, which lasts about four hours, the crowds go home to break their fast and feast on the dainties prepared before hand. In the morning visits are exchanged between relatives and friends, the younger people go to the older people first to wish them a bright Easter and many happy returns. About 1 p. m. a grand patriarchal procession walks to the church of the Holy Sepulchre singing those melodious Gregorian songs. The scene is particularly imposing. There now follows a service in the Greek cathedral at which the gospel for Easter day is read in all the leading languages of the world.

The first person to salute the czar of Russia on Easter morning with the words "Christ is Risen" must be greeted in turn with a royal kiss. No matter how lowly the person—the meanest of beggars, even—the great czar must bestow upon him a brotherly kiss. Not so many Easters ago the czar was compelled by this inexorable custom to kiss the cheek of a peasant sentry, stationed in the garden to which the czar had escaped for an early morning walk.

The Spaniards believe that he who is born on Good Friday has the gift of second sight. They delight to tell that Philip IV was second-sighted because he came into the world on this day. Spanish women, as well as many English country-women, declare that sewing done on Good Friday will never come undone.

By many European peasants the wind is watched on Palm Sunday, in the belief that from whatever direction it then blows, thence it will come most frequently during the ensuing year. The Spaniard who is fortunate enough to secure a palm, blessed and used in a church procession on Palm Sunday, fastens it to the balcony of his house for protection from lightning.

An interesting Easter egg custom prevails in Poland. On Easter Monday every head of a house, man or woman, presents each visitor on his call with a hard-boiled egg, or, rather, the

EASTER DAY ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

half of one. The head of the house divides the egg, gives a half to the caller, and eats with him the other part. The custom has such a hold on the people that the nobles, even when living far away from the fatherland, observe it. Many years ago Prince Czartoryski was in residence in Paris, when he held the usual reception on Easter Monday, receiving each guest at the door of his salon, and dividing the egg in traditional style with each visitor, who ate it conscientiously.

In America, with its population drawn from all sections of the globe, many Easter observances distinctive of the various countries have been retained by the immigrants and their descendants.

So decidedly has Easter Sunday come to be thought of in the United States as the great show day of the year that the average person no longer regards it in its most inspiring light—the crowning feast day of the Christian year. Yet its religious significance still lives and while the strenuous money seekers of the present day seem to have lost sight of any save its worldly interest the spirit of worship is by no means a thing of the past and nowhere is it more actively alive than in the up-to-date church of a great city. Music is the chief feature of the usual service, and no pains or money is spared to make it a noteworthy event.

Easter egg rolling on the White House grounds in Washington has become an affair of international note. The children gather in crowds outside the tall iron fence that incloses the grounds, and when the gates are thrown open at exactly 9 a. m. they flock in pell-mell and distribute themselves in squads over the hillocks. No time is lost, the sport beginning at once, and soon it is in fast and furious progress, the greensward speckled with eggs and rainbow hues. All the children wear their best clothes, which are destined to be sadly mussed and more or less torn before the day is over, yet a thoroughly democratic spirit prevails, the youngsters being of all classes.

To the eye of the casual observer the egg play is somewhat devoid of meaning, but a study of it shows that it is both varied and interesting. Some of the children make races with their eggs, starting them simultaneously from the top of a hillock, with the understanding that the one to reach the bottom first is the winner. If it is "for fair" the egg of the loser passes into the possession of the successful contestant. Another way is to roll an egg down hill, to be received at the bottom on the point of a second egg if the thing is properly done, and failure or success in this object gives rise to much merriment. Or, again, two children may roll their eggs toward each other on a flat piece of ground, and when they have met the one cracked is lost.

In no other land does the Easter egg so splendidly symbolize democracy as in America.

PIKE'S PEAK IS MOST FAMOUS

But Its Height Is Less Than That of Two Other Colorado Mountains in Leadville District.

What is the highest mountain in Colorado? "Pike's Peak," 19 persons out of 20 will answer, and incorrectly. The twentieth may know that the two highest mountains in the state are Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, both in Lake county, in the Leadville district. The altitude of each of these mountains is 14,402 feet above sea level. The height of Pike's Peak is 14,108 feet.

Moreover, there are 50 or 60 other peaks in Colorado approximately as high—over 14,000 feet. The lowest point in Colorado is 3,350 feet above sea level. Of all the states Colorado has the highest average altitude, estimated by the geological survey at 6,800 feet.

Although not the highest mountain, Pike's Peak is probably the best-known peak in the United States. There was at one time a weather bureau station on its summit, and it now has a substantial railway station at the terminus of the highest railway line in North America. It can also be reached by an excellent wagon road and trail which connect the summit with Colorado Springs.—Bulletin of United States Geological Survey.

No, No.

"We are told that dancing was originally a means of expressing religious feelings," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but it must be remembered that at such times it was not done on an upturned tack."

Not Buying.

"I see, on an average, every resident of the United States eats five quarts of ice cream a year," said the young man calling.

"Only five quarts?" exclaimed the sweet young thing. "There certainly are a lot of close young men in this country."

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

UNNECESSARY TO KNOT LINE

Ropes Are Made Fast by Winding Them Around Spiral According to Invention of Wisconsin Man.

Heretofore we have always thought that it required a knot to fasten a rope and the number of fancy knots that sailors have learned was rather snowy. Now comes a Wisconsin man and tells us that it is not only unnecessary to knot a line to fasten it, but is a waste of time and foolish wear on the rope into the bargain. He has patented a rope fastener. One form of the device is a spiral which can be screwed up against the clothes post, or wherever it is needed. Another form is a small round piece of wood,

Few Twists Does Trick.

with a spiral cut into it and a screw eye in one end by which it can be hung on a convenient hook. As will be understood at a glance, such devices are fine for fastening the ends of clotheslines and ropes for hammocks, tennis nets, boat sails and the like.

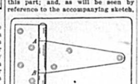
DIFFERENT KINDS OF HINGES

One Should Keep in Mind That the "T" Shape Is About Twice as Strong as Other Kind.

In deciding whether to use strap or "T" hinges one should keep in mind the fact that, when the two are of the same nominal size—as six-inch or five-inch—and of about the same cost, the "T" hinge is about twice as strong as the other, says a writer in the Scientific American. A thing is only as strong as its weakest part, and

Strap Hinge.

the weakest part of such hinges is the joint, or that part of the flap which bends around the pivot. Both strap and "T" hinges usually fail through the straightening out or breaking of this part; and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying sketch,



"T" Hinge.

this part is twice as wide in the "T" form as in the strap. In the "T" hinge it is of the whole width of the strap, as at A B, while in the strap hinge it can be of only half that width, as C D.

INDUSTRIAL and MECHANICAL NOTES

Ball-bearing scissors have been patented by an Ohio inventor.

Great Britain's textile mills employ more than one million persons.

Fresh milk, well rubbed in, acts as a preservative to leather boots and shoes.

Manganese ore has been discovered in the Philippines in considerable quantities.

Mountains on the Japanese island of Hokkaido yield 40,000,000 pounds of sulphur a year in an almost pure state.

With mines in California yielding the greater portion of the total production, the United States last year had the greatest output of quicksilver since 1906.

Alloying tin with lead, a German scientist has produced a porous tin the lightness of which is its chief advantage.

Four times as much wood was manufactured into paper in the United States last year as there was fifteen years ago.

Safety pins invented in England have flexible points which may be returned into a hat after once passing through it.

Official figures, so far incomplete, indicate that less gold was mined in the United States last year than in any year since 1907.

New York's 26,000 manufacturers yearly turn out product valued at $2,000,000,000.

Folding platforms, carried on endless chains, form a new fire escape patented by an Illinois man.

An expert from the United States is organizing the poultry industry of Uruguay along scientific lines under an engagement with the government of that country.

The use of fuel oil by British warships has so polluted the water of some English harbors that stringent regulations governing its use while in port have been adopted.

PINE WASTE OF MUCH VALUE

Refuse, Formerly Burned as Worthless, Now Declared to Be of Great Industrial Worth.

Pine sawmill refuse in Louisiana, formerly burned as absolute waste, has recently been discovered as a source of wealth and a practical aid to timber conservation. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, appearing the Daily News December 21, 1911, gave a report of two years of investigation by the leather and paper division of the United States bureau of chemistry, in which it was declared that in tops, stumps, slabs and sawdust in the forests of the south and the northwest, and in dead and down timber from forest storms, there is more than sufficient waste material to yield annually all the paper (except news), boxboard and building board required in the country.

Now word comes from Louisiana of the completion and first successful operation of such a plant. From the sort of waste which is usually thrown away or burned or converted into made land, high grade boxboards are being manufactured for container packages and shipping cases. The process is such that not only is wood waste used for raw material and fuel for operation, but turpentine, rosin, tar and other by-products are obtained in sufficient quantities to pay the full expenses of manufacture.

In the chemistry report referred to above it is declared out of the waste wood of the south $30,000,000 worth of turpentine and other such products can be obtained without boxing or turpentining one live tree.

BARREL AS CONCRETE MIXER

Arangement Illustrated Whereby Receptacle Is Tilted and Emptied in Easy Manner.

On a concrete job, a water barrel is usually behind the mixer, and the man in charge of the mixing uses a pail to get the water from the barrel to the mixer, says a correspondent of the Cement Age. The accompanying sketch shows the arrangement of a barrel mounted on a trunnion and placed to one side of the mixer. This is filled to a certain height, and when

Barrel on Trunnions.

the batch is ready for the water, the barrel can be tilted and emptied easily and quickly. This allows a measured and uniform quantity of water to be added to the mixer in the shortest time possible.

The trunnions could be mounted on a band and the band bolted at any desired height on the barrel. This would allow the easy dumping of any required quantity of water.

RATE IRON AND GOLD BY TON

Total Production of All Metals in the United States in 1911 Valued at $788,925,046.

The total production of all metals in the United States in 1911 was 27,878,282,094 tons, valued at $788,925,046. In the volume of "Mineral Resources," published by the United States geological survey, is a short chapter by H. D. McCaskey that contains a unique table, in which, for the sake of comparison, the production of all metals is reduced to short tons. Thus pig iron, with a production from both domestic and imported ores of 26,048,162 short tons, valued at $327,334,624, is contrasted with platinum, the production of which was less than a ton (.999 ton), valued at $1,308,480, and gold, with a production of 190,704 tons, valued at $114,981,080. In the several mining industries various units are commonly employed which do not admit of convenient comparison. For instance, the production of anthracite coal is always stated by the producers in long tons, but that of bituminous is given in short tons. Again, the "flask" (seventy-five pounds) is the customary unit for the measurement of quicksilver, except where the metric ton is used. The troy ounce is used for measuring the precious metals. As shown by the tables in this report, the value of the total production for 1911 was $86,732,580 less than that for 1910. Another table gives the production of domestic crude metallic ores, and this, together with imports of foreign supplies treated in domestic plants, compared with the figures of domestic metal productions, shows the sources from which these metals are derived. The total production of all ores in 1911 was 106,258,492 short tons.

To Canvas a Ceiling.

In canvasing ceilings that are to be papered, sew the strips all together on a machine, roll the canvas on a long pole, and tack one end in the angle of the ceiling, unroll to the opposite end of the room and tack that end, now stretch the sides and tack in place, shower tack the center, and paste down the flaps, or loose ends, and when dry, apply the paper. Canvas used in this way, will not crack the paper, or cause it to wrinkle.

To Paint an Old House.

Go over the walls with a wire brush to remove the scale, paint with oil and turps one to three; when dry it is ready for the paint.

A Good Boat Paint.

Mix white lead, red lead and boiled oil in equal quantities, let stand for one week, and thin with boiled oil, and it is ready for use.

To Remove Old White Lead.

Paint with a mixture of potash and water, about two pounds of potash in fifteen quarts of water. Rinse well with clear water.

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

ONE DROP of BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents cholera, diarrhoea and other chick diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all Druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co. Lexington, Ky.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

A married actor doesn't care for curtain calls at home.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Trading compliments is a good deal like swapping green goods.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

Other Means.

It isn't necessary to have an automobile to run down one's neighbors.—Salt Lake Desert News.

Superfluous Labor Counts.

The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, toiled, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts in life.

VERY ALIKE.

"Did you ever get a kiss by telephone?"

"No; what's it like?"

"It's like dreaming about something to eat when you go to bed hungry."

STRENGTH

Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.