## A THIMBLE OF GOLD

IT IS MADE OF METAL ALLOYED DOWN TO FOURTEEN CARATS.

The Process of Manufacture, From the Ingots of Pure Gold Fresh From the Subtressury to the Finish

Out of whatever part of the earth it may originally have been dug, the gold from which thimbles are made in Philadelphia was bought at the United States subtreasury in the city in the form of snug little ingots, brick shaped and about two and a half inches long, an inch and a quarter wide and about an inch thick

These little ingots would be of a convenient size for paperweights. But would be rather heavy for such use and probably too expensive for most people, for each one contains, of pure gold, 24 carats fine, metal of the value of about \$600.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles, and it is alloyed down to 14 carats, in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of man ufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine stamping this disk also into the form of a straight sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which a die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering and from that into an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its final shape and dimensions. It is dull colored when it goes into the lathe, but at the first touch of the keen edged cutting tool it shows a glistening narrow band of bright gold surface, which is widened in a moment to cover the whole length of the thimble as the skillful worker shifts the tool along.

With repeated application of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to bring the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, and he defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough suspended bestands the lathe

With that last touch to its rim in this stage of making the former has grown marvelously more thimble-like in appearance, but somehow it still lacks the breath, so to speak, of thimble life; it lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make, and the making of these is nice

work indeed. It is done with a tool called a knurle, There is an end knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, th ing wheel of steel, upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of such a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its sides, this eylinder having knobs all over its surface, as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning like the wheel, on its axis.

The thimble in the lathe is turning with 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as though the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jangled and mixed up lot of irregular marks. But now with the end knurle the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble, and then he proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the end knurle to describe around that center concentric rings of indentations, with the indentations all perfectly made and the rings all perfectly spaced, from the center to the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the sides of the thimble, making there as well, as he deftly presses the tool against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.

It is astonishing and a pleasant thing to see how it develops and comes to itself with the making of these familiar indentations, and now there remains to be done to it only the polish ing inside and out and you have the finished gold thimble.—Philadelphia Press.

How Exclamations Originate, "Halloo" and "hurrah," which are among the exclamations in com use, can be traced to curious origins. 'The author of "The Queen's English' tells us that the people of Carnwood forest, Leicesterablre, when they wish to hall any one at a distance call out not "halloo," but "halloup." This, he takes it, is a survival of the times when one cried to another "A loup! A loup!" or, as we should say, "A wolf! "Hurrah," according to high authority, is derived from the Slavonic "huraj," "to paradise," a battle cry which voiced the prevailing belief that all soldiers who fell in the fight went straight up to paradise. - Pearson's

In Bohemia courtships are abnor ly long. In that country engagements frequently last from fifteen to twenty

Nothing In It. Towns-I never saw a man who w so fond of entertaining as Henpeck ! It's really remarkable. Browne—Ob that's not so strange. You see, his wife is culte pleasant to him when there's company in the house.—Philadelphia

Throwing Fire at Soldiers. ames wild fire, aquid fire, wet fire and fire rain-was the most destructive war material used before the introduction of gunpowder. Discovered by Callinious, a Syrian, it was first used in the siege of Constantinople, 673-678, and at Mecca, 690. According to an evewitness, it made a noise like thunder, looked like a dragon flying through the air and made night light as day This, allowing for a vivid imagination gives its striking characteristics when poured from caldrons, shot from cop per tubes in balls of twisted flax of expelled from catapults in vins during sieges and naval engagements Water made it burn more flercely, and wherever it fell it spread a torrent of fire. So well was the secret of its pro duction kept that its precise ingredients and admixture were still unknown, but it is certain that naphtha sulphur, gums of resinous trees, char coal, saltpeter, pitch and other bitumens were used.

Hot and Cold Crystals. Whether we watch with the micro scope a tiny crystal growing from a drop of solution or contemplate with the imagination the stages by which the flery lavas of past geological periods sank to rest and crystallized, said Professor H. A. Miers in an address before the geological section of the British association at Cape Town. we view the same process. It is the transformation of liquid into crystalnot necessarily into a solid, for research shows there is no dividing line between liquid and solid. A plastic solid body may flow; a solid glass is only a super-cooled liquid. The real primary distinction is between crystalline and noncrystalline material. There are two great liquid reservoirs from which materials have cry\_allized-the seq with its dissolved salts and the subterranean baths of molten glass from which the igneous rocks have been derived.-New York Globe,

German Care of Landscapes. Most German states have laws to prevent the disfigurement of landscapes by advertisements. The district authorities are authorized to determine what landscapes, buildings or monuments of historical or artistic value should be protected. Violations of the statute are made punishable by fine, with or without imprisonment. The statute provides against the display of pictures, advertisements or other things calculated to mar or disfigure any especially attractive landscape or detract from the artistic or aesthetic effect of any building or other structure of special importance or as highly prejudicial to any street or part of a city. The alteration of buildings of historical or artistic value may be prohibited by the local authorities, as may the construction of other buildings calculated to interfere with such historical monuments

## Found a Way.

A widow of an old Lyceum theater servant applied to Irving for some sort of occupation about the theater whereby she might earn a living. Irving appealed to Loveday, his manager. "There is absolutely no vacancy of

any kind," said Loveday. "Can't you give her a job to look after the theater cats? I think we've too many mice about, not to mention rats." "No," said Loveday, "there are two

women already on that job." "Hum, ha, let me see," said Irving reflectively, then suddenly brightening with an idea. "Very well, then, give her the job of looking after the two women who are looking after the cats." The widow was at once engaged on the permanent staff of the theater

If judgment is obtained against a man in one state and be moves into another before the judgment is satisfied the plaintiff proceeds against defendant at his new residence by what is known as "suing on a judgment" He has simply to bring into court a certifled copy of the original judgment and execution is issued. This is in accordance with that provision of the constitution of the United States which says that "full faith and credit in each state shall be given to the acts, records and judicial proceedings of another

A Wonderful Child. Zerah Colburn when a child had the most wonderful memory for figures ever known. He performed operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on sums involving from eleven to twenty places of figures without setting one down on paper. Being once asked to raise eight to the sixteenth power, he almost instantly responded, "The answer is 281,474,976,-

# Rapid Growth.

One time when Joaquin Miller was in Chicago he was interviewed for one of the newspapers. While he was telling of the progress of things western the reporter interrupted him with an inquiry about the numerous city conflagrations out west. The poet of the Sierras instantly replied, "Our fires are caused by the friction of rapid growth."

An Expert Required. "I wish an electrician would get rejected by Miss Snubem."

"Why do you wish that?"
"Because he might be able to explain why her negative is so positive."-Baltimore American.

Not What He Wanted. Skinfint-I have no money, but I will give you a little advice. Beggar-Well, if yer hain't got no money yer advice can't be very valuable.

land that objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

Just a little Kodel after meals will re-lieve that fulness, belching, gas on stom-ach, and all other symptoms of indiges-tion Kodol digests what you cat, and enables the stomach and digestive or-gans to perform their functions natural-ty. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood, truerists.

## GIFTS TO JOCKEYS.

Queer Rewards and Reminders That

Come to the Riders. One of the greatest of living jockeys has a most remarkable collection of ly. She has two sweet little children, tributes from admirers, unknown and otherwise. It contains, among other strange things, pawn tickets, writs and summonses contributed by unsuccessful backers of his mounts, talismans of all kinds to bring him luck in his races, sermons and tracts for his spiritual welfare, recipes for all kinds of allments, from coughs to a tendency to corpulence, forms for insuring against accidents, offers of marriage, accompanied by bundles of photographs of would be wives, welshers tickets and a pair of wornout boots with the legend: "All that is left of them after walking from York to Lon-Backed all your mounts."

A few years ago, after his horse had lost an important race, a well known turfman went up to the jockey and made him a formal and public pres entation of a silver spuffbox, saving that if he would look inside he would see the kind of horse he ought to ride in future. The jockey opened the box and found in it half a dozen fat snalls It was the same satirical owner who on another occasion presented his jockey with a sumptuous casket, which on being opened disclosed a wooden spoon and to a third jockey who had failed to win an important race he handed a pair of crutches bought from a beggar on the course.

When John Singleton, a clever jockey of nearly two centuries ago, first won a race in Yorkshire the farmer whose horse he had ridden to victory was so delighted with his achievement that he made him a present of a ewe, whose offspring soon mustered a round dozen, and really started the ex-shepherd lad on his career as a jockey. Singleton was very proud of and grateful for his singular fee.

In this respect he furnished a great contrast to a well known jockey who when a check for \$1,500 was handed to him by the owner of a horse on which he had won a race crumpled it up contemptuously, with the remark that he and "often received more for riding two-year-old."-Chicago News.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When a man is loaded you always know it, but it's different with a gun. Keep telling a boy he never will amount to anything, and he generally won't A six weeks' engagement will put a

lot of conceit into a man, but six minutes of married life are sufficient to take it out. It is wonderful how many have watches considering how few there are n the world to whom time really seems

to be of any value. Perhaps a man's eyesight grows poorer with the years as a merciful way of preventing him from seeing his

wrinkles and gray hairs. We suppose a man is called "wo man's protector" for the reason that he protects her from others imposing upon her, preferring to do it all himself.-Atchison Globe.

It must be admitted that some of the best work that has lived has been done by indolent men. This is especially true as regards literature. The finest description of a sunrise was written by the poet Thomson in bed. Coleridge was one of the most indolent of men, yet his work is, of its kind, unapproached. One of the most important improvements in the steam engine was due to the indolence of James Watt. Many other examples might be quoted; but, as a general rule, it is fairly correct to say that work which is the outcome of meditation or prolonged observation is best performed by people whose natural indolence makes them careless of the strife and bustle in which an active temperament would tend to immerze them .- Pearson's.

### Nerve of a Stownway. The captain of a Mediterranean liner

was talking about stowaways.

"Most of those fellows," he said, have an excessive quantity of cheekof brass. Once we discovered a stowaway a few days out from New York and put him to work in the galley. A lady on a tour of inspection paused by the stownway as he sat peeling potatoes. "'How soon do you think we'll reach

Naples?' she said to him. "'Well, madam,' he replied, 'I'm doing all I can to get her in by Tuesday."

An Affidavit. The suggestion of an English barris ter that a certain matter was a proper subject for oral examination, not for affidavit, agreed with the emphatic opinion of an English justice recently retired. He was once trying a case at the Manchester assizes in which a man had been cross examined upon an affidayit. Summing up the evidence to the jury, the judge said, "Gentlemen, of all the weapons in the whole armory of iniquity there is nothing to equal an af-fidavit for concealing the truth."

Didn't Need To. "It's too bad," said the judge caustically, "that the defendant should have

sen you for counsel. You know nothing about law." "Well, your honor," replied the young lawyer, "I don't need to in this court." -Philadelphia Press.

Her Contribution. Visiting Philanthropist-Good morning, madam. I am collecting for the Drunkards' bome, Mrs. McGuire-Shure I'm glad of it, sor. If ye come around tonight yes can take my husband.—Harper's Weekly.

They never gripe or sicken, but cleanse and strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels. This is the universal verdict of the many thousands who use DeWitt's Little Early Risers These famous little pills relieve headache, constipation, bil-iousness, jaundice, torpid liver, sallow complexion, etc. Try Little Early Ris-ers. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood,

# THE OCTOPUS.

There may be a world of pathos and

even of rebuke in a very few words, and so the rather thoughtless wife of

a contributor of ours discovered recent

both girls, and, almost without know

ing it, she made a pet and favorite of the younger and prettier child.

"Sweet," as she called her, had every

care and attention lavished upon her,

and good natured neglect was more of

The mother was sitting in her bed

room quietly reading recently when the

"No, mamma," was the sad reply

That pathetic little "Only me!" haunt

ed the wife of our contributor for long

er than she would have cared to admit.

but a change has since marked her

treatment of her eldest born.-London

English Names.

Puzzling enough to an American is the English fashion of spelling a name

one way and pronouncing it in quite

another, but the cities are even worse

than the individuals, since they deliber-

ately adopt some alias. The town of

Hull, for instance, is Kingston-on-Hull,

It has no official recognition as any-

thing else, yet as Hull it is known to

nine out of ten, who would wonder if

Kingston-on-Hull was near the town of

Hull should they hear it mentioned.

Even supposedly respectable cathedral

towns are not above hiding identity,

and to call New Sarum "Salisbury" is

to give it its alias. The royal town of

Windsor is really New Windsor, and

the county of Hampshire, popularly

shortened to Hants, is in reality the

county of Southampton. Bradford-by-

the-Sea is more correctly Morecambe,

but rightly Poulton le Sande, while

Bridlington, sometimes called Burling-

ton, is more popularly Wakefield-by-the

Deadly Trades.

"Tobacco workers are prone to dead-

ly servous diseases." I have never yet

seet a tobacco worker who is not a

nervous crank, who is not off in his

I have never recovered from the effects

of the trade. Half the time my men

are away sick or dying, they are al-

ways ill tempered and flighty, and a

was advised to consult a physician and

The foreman of a stonecutting yard,

when questioned, was better informed

And quick, at that."-Technical World.

Bin Measurements.

To measure corn find number of cu-

bushels. To determine amount of shell-

two cubic feet of corn if sound and dry

To find the number of bushels of ap-

ples, potatoes, etc., in a bin multiply

the length, breadth and thickness to-

gether and this product by 8 and point

off one figure in the product for decl-

mals.-Iowa State Register and Farmer.

A Dilemma.

Of course the coeducationist, to

Muscles.

by slender strings or tendons. This is a

provision of nature solely for conven-

lence. If all the muscles whose power

is concentrated in the hand and foot

were located in the hands or feet these

members would assume an inordinate

size and weight and become more trou-

Mirabeau's Trumpet Voice

Mirabeau had a voice like a trumpet.

and when he raised it in threat or de-

nunciation the effect was awe inspir-

ing. The impression he created was

personal appearance being exceedingly

imposing. He had a way of lifting his

to his periods that made the beholders

Temporarily Silenced.

"Why did you insist on sending that

"Got tired of his speechmakin'," an-

swered Farmer Corntossel. "We thought we'd put him where the speak-

er would keep him quiet for a few

Choice of a Vocation

Aunt Rosa - Well, Juanito, what

would you like to be when you are

grown up? Juanito (whose parents are

very strict)-I'd like to be an orphan.-

Doubting Science.

She (from a book)-A woman's brain

declines in weight after she is thirty.

He-How do they know? I thought a

woman never got to be thirty.

involuntarily draw back with fear.

young man to congress?"

years."-Washington Star.

cates of coeducation.

ture or to the girls?"

listen to the lecture.

blesome than useful.

Harper's.

as to the evils of his trade.

find out.

soft patter of tiny feet sounded on the

"Is that you, Sweet?" she called.

"it isn't Sweet-it's only me!"

less the portion of the elder.

stairs.

Ha Terrible Army of Suckers and Ha

Powerful Jaws. Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are elothed with a formidable array of suckers which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object the central piston, having previously been raised so as to complete ly fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm is actually torn away from the f the octopus, it is practically body impossible for its prey to disentangle

itself. In addition to these suckers the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awa inspiring looks the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels. In fact, the latter are particularly fond of devour-

ing the smaller octopuses. Conger cels bunt for the octorus and when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in yain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the fee and under cover of the turbld water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing aftention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings

### WHEN WE STAND UPRIGHT. A Special Complex Mechanism Ens

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will head," complained the owner of a large show that the ordinary explanation of cigar factory. "I don't know why it the erect position (the center of graviis. I used to be a worker myself, and ty to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind. he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the public agitation makes idlots of them. I front of the spinal column than be

don't know the reason, as I said." He hind it. The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful museles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other, "See those dust clouds all over the Thus the legs would fall forward were yard?" he said. "Consumption there! it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us ble feet in crib, then multiply by 9 and taking a sitting position, and the musdivide by 20, which gives the amount in cles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The ed corn to be obtained from crib of head is prevented from dropping on the corn in ear flad cubic feet of corn, dichest by the ligaments in the nape of vide by 2, and the product will be the the neck. number of bushels of shelled corn, as

That the upright is not its normal that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.

British Contrasts. A well known college professor offers Their wealth, their luxury, their culthe two horns of a dilemma to advotivation of arts which we have not yet had time to seriously contemplate, their "If you lecture to twenty boys and civilization, their strange class distinctwenty girls In the same room," he tions, but above all the great wealth aska, "will the boys attend to the lecand the great poverty of their people, stir our wondering faculties more than any other things can ever do. When con istent, must say that they will we behold their wealth we are as poor children brought suddenly into a rich "Well if they do," replies the dean child's nursery and lost in astonish-"they are not worth lecturing to."ment at the number and profusion of toys strange to us. When we see their poverty we are Pharisees who thank God that we are not as these others. Many muscles are located at a con-But in either case are we beset with a siderable distance from the point where great amazement.-From "An Outlandtheir force is to be exerted and are er In England." connected with the point of operation

### His Excuse. A Scottish parish minister met the aird's gamekeeper one day and said to him, "I say, Davidson, why is it I never see you in church?" "Well, sir," replied Davidson,

don't want to hurt the attendance." "Hurt the attendance! What do you mean?" asked the minister in surprise. "Well, sir, you see," replied the gamekeeper, "there are about a dozen men in the parish that go to church when I'm not there, and they would go poaching if I went to church."

greatly heightened by his manner, his An Explanation. "Why is it," said the young man with head and shaking it to give emphasis long bair, "that the average woman would rather marry money than

"She takes less chance," answered Miss Cayenne. "The average woman is a better judge of money than she is of brains."-Washington Star.

### His Luck. Friend of the Family-You are very lucky, my boy, to be the seventh son. It will bring you everlasting fortune. Son No. 7-It hasn't so far. All it's

brought yet is the old clothes of my six brothers.-Illustrated Bits. Nothing but Praise. "I have nothing but praise for our new minister."

"So I noticed when the plate came round."-Chicago Journal.

If we neglect to exercise any talent, power or quality it soon falls from us. -Wood.

One-pound orders for round steak Men are quite as eager as women and our own make sausage 15c. to cultivate good looks. We know of men in this vicinity that are tak-Two pounds or more at 12 1-2c, per ing Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Smart fellows, 35 cents, Tea or Tab-lets. (McDuffie Drug Store) King pound. Crystal Market, 'Phone 143, 106 Gillespie Street.

## TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Origin of the Organization

the Time of Jefferson. Tammany was the heir of the spirit of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolu tionary war. It was kin in some of its purposes at least to those who were beginning the revolution in France. It was enthusiastic in its sup port and approval of that revolution. Ind\_ed a misty legend has been handed down from generation to generation in the hall that the suggestion came from Jefferson himself, who, called from France to Washington's cabinet, was pained to see that aristocracy, English In its impulse and fostered by the So clety of the Cincinnati, was rooting itself so early in our national life. To crush that impulse, at least to fetter it. Jefferson gave the hint, and Tammany, with its tomahawk, stood facing the Cincinnati and its sword. William Mooney, an upholsterer, but,

like many of the mechanics of that day, keenly interested in politics, suggested that there be brought together in an association those who dreaded the aristocracy and who suspected that the purpose of Hamilton was to force the government into something like a limited monarchy. Mooney found a good many mechanics and merchants who thought as he dld, and so a common purpose, the grouping impulse rather than any cunning planning of one man for personal advancement, brought some of the ablest political and personal foes of Hamilton and Jay together, and with some mystery of oaths and ritual, the pipe of peace, the feathered headdress, even the painted face and leathern costume, with wampum for its ornament, these men were bound in one association as the Tammany society, or Columbian order.

### BURIED LIVING PERSONS. Horrible Custom of Japanese Prior

Prior to the year 646 A. D. the Japa-

nese had one of the most horrible burial customs that can be imaginedthat of burying all the immediate friends and retainers of a prince or other person of note in a standing position around the potentate's grave and leaving them in the earth up to their necks to perish of thirst and hunger. The custom cannot be said to have been general as late as the date given, for the Japanese records prove that in the time of the Emperor Sulnin (97-30 B. C.) the burial rites of royal personages were so modified as to partially abolish former cruelties. Speaking of a young brother of Suinin, who died and had his retinue buried standing around his grave, the old record says: "For many days they died not, but wept and cried aloud. At last they died. Dogs and crows assembled and ate off their heads. The emperor's compassion was aroused, and he desired to change the manner of burial. When the empress died, soon after, the mikado inquired of his officers if something in the way of a change could not be suggested, and one proposed to make clay figures of men and bury them as substitutes."

That this did not entirely do away with the former custom is proved by an edict issued in the year 646 A. D., the date given first above, which forble the burial of living persons and provided a penalty for further adherence to the awful rite.-St. Louis Republic.

Carlyle's Bluntness Thomas Carlyle once took Lord Houghton (Richard Milnes) to task in the proposed pension for ayson, "Richard Milnes," said Carlyle, taking his pipe out of his mouth, "when are ye gaun to get that pension for Alfred Tennyson?" Milnes tried to explain that there were difficulties in the way and that possibly his constituents, who knew nothing about Tenuyson, would accuse him of being concerned in a lob were he to succeed in getting the desired pension for the poet. "Richard Milnes," replied the sage, "on the day of judgment, when the Lord asks ye why ye didna get that pension for Alfred Tennyson, it'll no do to lay the blame on your constituents. It's you that'll be

# A Careful Patient.

damned."

A woman whose throat and troubled her for a long time, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, grew impatient at the slow progress she was making and made complaint to her doctor, who said: "Madam, I can never cure you of this

throat trouble unless you stop talking and give your throat a complete rest.' "But, doctor," objected his patient, "I'm véry careful what I say. I never

use harsh language or anything of that

What Noah Did. The story is told of a congressman that he once declared in an address

to the house, "As Daniel Webster says in his dictionary." "It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague who sat at the next desk,

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker. "Noah built the ark." Double.

"Apparently you don't admire Miss Skreech. "No. I don't like her airs." "What nirs?"

wears."--Exchange. Cutting. Gaggs-I don't see why everybody calls Miss Keen clever. I think she

strange, for I heard she cut you yesterday in the street. industry.-Goldsmith.

There's a cure for old age, an excellent and thorough one. There is nothing sensational about it. It is the best the doctors can find under existing circumstances. Hollister's Rocky Monntain Tea. 35 cents, or Tablets. (McDuffle Drug Store) | Of vv cuams a results King Drug Co.

A Lawyer's Trick. When Baron Bramwell was once all ting on the crown side on the Wales circuit counsel for the defense in a certain case asked leave to address the jury in Welsh. The case being a simple one, permission was given without demur. He said but very few words. The baron also did not think much comment was necessary, but was somewhat startled by a prompt verdict of acquittal.

"What was it," he afterward in quired, "that Mr. L. said to the jury?" "Oh, he just said; 'This case, gentlemen, lies in a nutshell. You see your seives exactly how it stands. The judge is an Englishman, the prosecut ing counsel is an Englishman, the complainant is an Englishman, but you are Welsh, and I am Welsh, and the prisoner is Welsh. Need I say more? I leave it all to you."

It is scarcely necessary to mention, says the writer of "Some Legal Remipiscences," that Baron Bramwell did not allow the experiment to be repeated of addressing the jury in a language which he did not understand.

Name Coincidences. An English paper is collecting name coincidences. At Cambridge university are two Japanese students, M. Seda and M. Wisugi (pronounced whisky). Their names are side by side on the residence list. J. Hunter reports that he was once asked to fill a vacant village pulpit. The regular preacher bore the name of Fox. In Leeds Miss Orange married a Mr. Peel. There is fear that an offspring of this happy union will hyphenate the two surnames. Another matrimonial case is quoted by a correspondent from the published "Diary of John Epps, M. D." On page 605 the doctor notes; "Feb. 17. This morning a patient consulted me named Ann Devil. Finding she was a single woman, I suggested that some day she night become Ann Angel, which made her smile, though she was in great pain." A note made later states, "The curious thing is that she did marry a

Mr. Angel." As Example of Daring. During the liottest tighting in the Shipka pase the leading battalion of the Russian General Dragomiroff's division recoiled before a ballstorm of Turkish bullets. The general was a very stout person and had the appearance of a peaceful German professor. But when he saw his men recoil he dismounted and walked slowly to and fro along a ridge swept by the enemy's bullets. He was a hundred yards in advance of the men, occupying the position they had abandoned. After staying there for awhile without being touched be shouted back to the battalion: "What are you doing, you geese? Dld you think there was danger here? I don't find any!" The men responded with a roar of cheers. doubled up to him and charged so flercely that the Turks were forced to

Why Bands Help Marching. All men who have any appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune, and music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasanter stimulus to exertion for the onotonous and somewhat dreary one of keening place in the ranks. It is well known that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body and that the muscles of the body do not tire half so soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often banish all sense of weariness and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than before it began.

Starting Tight Screws. To start a tight screw press the screwdriver firmly in place with one hand, but do not turn it. Then take hold of it sideways with flat jawed pliers as close to the head of the screw as possible and turn it with them. A hand vise is better than pilers. Leave just enough of the tip of the screwdriver outside the vise to fill the slot of the screw, but no more. This reduces the danger of breaking or bending a badly tempered screwdriver to a minimam - Scientific American

# Eat What You Like

Don't Starve or Diet, but use Mi-o-na, and Cure Your Stomach Troubles.

The average treatment of stomach troubles consists of a rigid diet list, which often half starves the patient. Of course it would be foolish for anyone who knows that some foods are positively harmful and poisonous to continue eating them, even while following the Mi-o-na treatment, but in ordinary cases of stomach troubles it is not necessary to starve or diet if Mi-o-pa is faithfully used, a tablet before each meal. This scientific remedy, for the cure

of stomach troubles, acts upon the whole digestive system, and strengthens the organs so that they are able to digest any food that is eaten without fear of distress. Sedberry's Pharmacy have so much

confidence in the power of Mi-o-na to cure stomach troubles and resulting ills, that it gives a guarantee with "Those she sings and those she every 50 cent box to refund the money unless it cures.

# Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah A. Kirkis very dull. Waggs-That is very patrick, deceased, late of Cumberland county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the es tate of said deceased to present them to Fortune is ever seen accompanying the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 29th day of November, 1906, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This 29th day of November, 1905.

JAMES D. KIRKPATRICK. H. L. Cook, Attorney. Executor.

SEE J. B. TILLINGHAST.