

EIGHTY FIVE YEARS OLD

Sen. Davis of West Virginia has reached that Age

HAS MANY MILLIONS

Called "The Grand Old Man" of West Virginia by the People of the Mountain State—Has Knocked Dr. Osler's Chloroform Theory Galley-West.

Henry Gassaway Davis is proudly and affectionately called "The Grand Old Man" of West Virginia by the people of the Mountain State. He is known personally to hundreds of thousands, and known of by every one of them.

In West Virginia they call him "Uncle Henry Gassaway," never taking the trouble to add the superfluity of his last name. "There is only one 'Uncle Henry Gassaway,'" so there is no use of going to the trouble of adding the Davis, West Virginians are always interested in what their "Uncle Henry Gassaway" is saying and doing.

Senator Davis is 85 years of age, and has had more to do with knocking Dr. Osler's chloroform theory galley-west than any other specimen of robustness of age extent. He was



HENRY G. DAVIS.

born in Maryland, November 16, 1823, and the traditions of that old State are still near and dear to him. He likes his chicken a "Maryland," and terrapin tickles his palate more pleasingly than any other article of gastronomic indulgence. Davis was born of poor parents, and school advantages were denied him, so he had to go to work very early in life. He worked in a store as a boy, then became an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a brakeman. He worked at this for several years, and then was promoted to a conductor. He later on quit the railroad and embarked in the mercantile business with his brother, Thomas B., at Piedmont, W. Va. It was there that he laid the foundation of his great fortune, which is believed to amount to \$30,000,000.

Senator Davis had early taken an interest in politics, and was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1865. In 1867 he became a State Senator, and in 1871, he was elected a United States Senator. He was re-elected in 1877, which term he served out, but declined to stand as a candidate for a third term. His last official connection was a delegate to the Panama Congress. In 1904 he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Parker. He was very desirous of getting a good big vote in his State, and really hoped to carry it. But West Virginia gave the biggest Republican majority that year in its history, Roosevelt carrying the State by over thirty-one thousand.

"Uncle Henry Gassaway" has a palatial mansion, "Graceland," at Elkins. It tops one of the three stately hills which stand side by side, and on the other two hills are two other multi-millionaire palaces, one occupied by Senator Elkins and the other by Richard C. Kerens of Missouri. The Elkins residence looks for all the world like a feudal castle.

He is a powerfully built man, over 6 feet, walks with a sprightly, elastic step, and has solved the problem of never getting old, in the sense that most of 85 do.

Long Distance Balloon Record.

Many notable trips have been made in balloons. In 1845 Mr. Wise started from St. Louis and came down in Henderson county, New York, having made about eight hundred miles.

This stood as the world's long distance record until the Paris Exposition of 1900, when the Count de la Vaux sailed over into Russia. His distance was about twelve hundred miles and he was in the air over thirty-six hours.

The present record for time was established by two German aeronauts. They succeeded in remaining in the air over fifty-one hours.

When the German Emperor attends a musical comedy he often composes two or three original jokes, which are handed from the royal box to the leading comedian for interpolation.

THE "TETRAHEDRAL."

Dr. Bell's Attempted Solution of the Problem of Man Flying.

It is a queer thought that grave and famous scientists sometimes betake themselves in dead earnest to the childhood sport of blowing bubbles,—not for sport, but to study some very difficult and hard to understand problems that trouble their learned minds. Perhaps it is even queerer to see a man whose name is known the world over for his learning, his inventions, his wonderful mind and his earnestness in the pursuit of knowledge, chasing after a queer looking kite, and noting its behavior, and doing this, too, in the most serious manner.

For it is a serious matter, this scientific kite-flying, and the work, as it is done by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the famous inventor of the Bell telephone and dozens of other useful things, is a task which he hopes will some day result in a practical solution of that most baffling of riddles—how is man to learn to fly?

That a plane surface of not too great weight, properly held at an angle with moving air, will rise in the air and stay up, is a fact known to every boy who ever begged rags from "mother" for the "ail of his kite. The problem of flying is to get a kite big enough to hold a man or men, strong enough to stand the strain, steady enough to fly without danger, and stable enough to fly without a cord, and to alight without destroying itself.

It would seem that if a kite of, say, ten square feet surface would lift ten pounds in a certain wind, a kite of twenty square feet would lift twenty pounds, and thirty square feet thirty pounds, and so on. But, unfortunately, for this easy solution of the problem, when two or more kites are added, each to each, they lack strength, and, to get the strength, more weight must be put into the frames and in cross bars and braces; so that, when the kite gets very large, indeed, large enough to lift a great deal of weight, it weighs as much as it will lift? To make a kite which would grow stronger as it was made larger—a kite the lifting power of which would increase just as fast as the weight, and which would be just as strong (in proportion) big as it was small—was the first step in Dr. Bell's problem. This has been done, within wide limits, and the result is a kite called by the hard name of "tetrahedral."

The tetrahedral kite flies easily; it will rise from the ground without a man's having to run with a cord, except in the lightest of breezes. It will fly in a dead calm if pulled fast enough. It has no tail, and needs none; but it flies more steadily in some shape than in others, and better with the cord at one place than another, and there, also, are special problems that will have to be worked out to obtain the best results.—St. Nicholas.

Electric Sunburn.

On board a cruiser recently under repair at Portsmouth, England, it became necessary to make a hole in the shutter of a turret. The mechanical processes commonly employed for work of this kind are so slow that an officer asked permission to melt the hole by using the electric arc. This operation, though well-known, attracted many curious spectators, from the captain down to the sailors. All went well, and the solid steel under the action of the current flowed like melted glass.

But on the morrow, everyone who had witnessed the operation was either half blinded or horribly burned. The officer who had directed the work, had the skin of his face completely scorched, and of a deep copper color; it gave off a serious liquid like that from a burn. Several sailors who were at some distance from the turret had their vision so affected that they were sent to the hospital and it was feared that they might lose their sight.

This is a characteristic case of "electric sunburn." It is well known that in its common and weakest form sunburn consists merely in a slight redness of the skin accompanied by a burning irritation. Sometimes, especially if the subject has remained a long time in bright sunlight, the skin becomes really painful and becomes red and swollen as in erysipelas. Later, blisters, filled with a clear liquid, may appear on the affected parts.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Sympathetic Victim.

There is a good story going the rounds in Pittsburg of a young man, formerly a stock broker, who dropped many thousands in speculation during the early spring.

One night, shortly after going to bed, the Pittsburger was awakened by strange signs. At his first motion to jump up he was greeted by a hoarse voice. "If you stir you're a dead man!" it said. "I'm looking for money!"

"In that case," pleasantly answered the erstwhile speculator, "kindly allow me to arise and strike a light. I shall deem it a favor to be permitted to assist in the search."

Modesty of M. Fallieres.

It would be difficult to find a more modest man in high places than M. Fallieres, the French President. "You are asking me," he said, not long ago, to an interviewer, "to blow my own trumpet, and I cannot gratify you. I remember every hour of my life that my grandfather was a blacksmith, while my father was a registrar."

PLATES TO INSPIRE TALK.

One of the Missions of Highly Decorated Chinaware.

Artistically decorated conversation plates are now found in the homes of many of New York's most exclusive sets. Some of the finest specimens cost as much as \$2,000 a dozen, but they may be bought as low as \$300, says What to Eat. The custom originated in the passing of an exquisitely decorated plate for the admiration and approval of dinner guests, and from what developed into an established custom of having a choice china plate at each guest's place when the guests take their seats. The merits of the plates then form a subject of conversation before the dinner is served. Artists of great skill perform the work of decorating the china. Each of the myriad colors requires a separate firing to assure the original tint of its durability.

Although these plates show the same color scheme in sets, each plate has its own picture, probably the miniature production of some famous painting. Or, among the newest of these beautiful plates, curious and wonderful effects are produced on rims and centers in the popular highly glazed porcelain, of which turquoise blue is the color in highest favor, accompanied always by filigrees or encrustations of gold. Gold is a never failing factor in the decoration of all conversation plates, and as the only beautifier of complete china table services it is decidedly in vogue.

New Field For Women.



Miss Amanda Clement, a student at Yankton College, Yankton, S. D., is probably the only woman in the country who functions as professional baseball umpire. She is seventeen years old, handsome and healthy, a fine athlete and can throw a baseball 205 feet. She acquired her knowledge of the game from her brother who is a professional baseball player. Her home is in Hudson, S. D.

Demand For Women Gardeners.

Owners of private gardens are reported to be manifesting a desire to obtain ladies skilled horticulture to take charge of gardening operations, says the London Daily News.

The journal published in connection with Studley College, in Warwickshire, which was founded by Lady Warwick, states that this demand is growing, and that constant applications are being received at the college for lady students, either to take entire charge of gardens or to superintend the men gardeners.

There is apparently a tendency among lady gardeners to demand higher wages than men. Lady students are therefore warned to be content with a fair salary and to show willing "to work as many hours as men."

The Horticultural College at Swanley admits women as well as men, and since its establishment eighteen or nineteen years ago many scores of students have been trained there.

Household Suggestions.

When washing china silk add a slight suggestion of starch and it will look like new.

In blending flour and water if a fork is used it will not lump.

Beating cocoa with an egg beater before removing from the fire is an improvement, and a few drops of vanilla in the cocoa pot will make it still better.

To beat whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt.

A few drops of lemon juice makes cake frosting white.

A little flour put over the top of a cake will prevent the icing from running.

Sprinkle clothes with hot water and a whisk broom.

Scrape a raw potato and apply to a burn. Instant relief will follow. Throw flour on kerosene flames.

To Restore Faded Upholstery.

Beat the dust out good, then brush. Apply strong lather of castile soap with hard brush, wash off with clear water. Then wash with alum water. When dry, the colors will look as well as ever. When colors are faded beyond recovery, they may be touched up with a pencil dipped in water colors of suitable shade mixed with gum water.

The orange stick is the only nail cleaner necessary. The stick properly pointed will not injure the enamel or the cuticle around the nail.

CORN AS A FEED FOR HENS.

Stimulates Egg Laying and Keeps Hen in Good Condition.

On the average farm, the cheapest ration is usually corn, and I know of nothing the average hen will prefer for her mainstay in cold weather. Under ordinary farm conditions, the hen is cheaply wintered when she has just corn enough to keep her in good flesh—a little fat, but not overfat—and ready to hunt the barnyard over on mild days for any waste grains from other farm stock. In her corn supply should be included all the moldy and damaged ears, for several reasons. First, she takes it a grain at a time, and so need not eat any which is totally unfit, as other animals may do. Second, some observers have thought that their hens actually did better on damaged corn than on sound grain, probably because of its softness, and since even the damaged grain should be put to some use, the hen which is on a maintenance ration should have a fair trial as to her ability to get more out of it than animals to which it is evidently distasteful. It may sometimes happen that some other grain, or even some nitrogenous substance like skim milk, may be available and even cheaper than corn, and in this case winter eggs may be laid whether or no, and if so, will be laid at the greatest possible percentage of profit. The point is that the average farmer cannot afford to buy nitrogenous foods to stimulate egg laying under the conditions which normally surround him in winter. The hen which has had enough corn, but not too much, is usually in good shape to give a large and profitable egg yield as soon as nature gives the hint by sending up the first blades of grass, or even before.

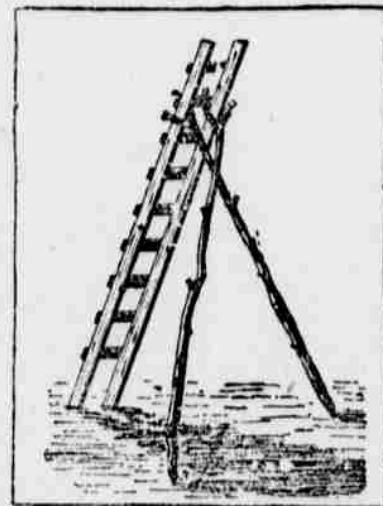
Poultry House Ventilation.

It is a very difficult matter to ventilate a poultry house without causing draughts of air on the fowls at night. The proper mode is to keep the poultry house clean, leave the doors open during the day, and shut the house at night, allowing no ventilation at all. We have found that it is very difficult to keep the fresh air from coming in, and it is a fact that many who take pains to render the poultry house warm and comfortable, by stopping all cracks and crevices, and by lining the house with paper, make a hole in the roof or gable ends, which they style a "ventilator," and thus let in more cold than they desire.

There is not as much foul air in a poultry house as may be supposed. The severe cold renders all gases heavy, and less volatile matter exerts. Fill a poultry house with smoke, and close the door; then step outside and notice where it escapes. You will at once be convinced that you need no "ventilator," and that despite all our precautions, your house is full of air holes that you cannot easily close, and your birds are liable to roup and other disease.

A Home Made Fruit Ladder.

A handy fruit ladder can easily be made with just a common ladder and two long stout props. The props should be provided with forks at the ends which fit over the rungs of the ladder. The proper arrange-



ments of the props in order to secure a firm ladder is shown in the cut. The advantage of this form of fruit ladder, over the common step-ladder is that by means of the movable props the ladder can be placed in any desirable position without disturbing the branches or fruit.

Shipping Poultry Undrawn.

Practically all dressed poultry should be shipped to market undrawn. It is claimed that it keeps much better. The basis for this claim is that the incision in a drawn fowl readily admits molds and germs of different kinds into the body, where they find ideal conditions for rapid multiplication. The cavity is dark, damp and not easily accessible and frequently a drawn bird which outwardly appears all right is really unfit for food. As it requires considerable time to draw the birds contained in an ordinary shipment and there is a decided loss in weight as well, stock should be shipped undrawn.

Planting the Potato.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the best depth for planting. The results, with some exceptions, favor planting not less than four inches deep. The favorable effects of deep planting were especially marked on well prepared, friable soil and in dry seasons.

Very deep planting is open to objection because of the increased labor of harvesting and the danger of a deficient stand when weather conditions are unfavorable. Very shallow planting reduces the yield and injures the quality of the crop.



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE GENTLE COMPANY, 27 BUNNAY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Household Suggestions.

To keep a house free from flies during the hot weather keep a small branch of common elderberry tree in the kitchen and other places where they are troublesome.

When tea and coffee pots get discolored, fill with water and baking soda (teaspoonful to pint of water), and boil for several hours, wash and they will be like new.

If necessary to put bright tinware or granite over fire where it will be smoked grease thoroughly before putting over the blaze and the black will wash off with soap and water.

To keep beans from burning when oven is too hot, lift lid from bean pot, replace with a deep saucer filled with cold water.

Complexion Cures.

Pimples and blackheads are very often merely the result of a superficial cleaning of the face.

Hot water opens the pores and soap cleanses them.

For this reason they should both be used every day.

Before going to bed the face should be washed in warm water and soap and then rinsed thoroughly.

This should be followed by an application of cold cream rubbed thoroughly into the skin.

What remains on the skin should be rubbed off with a soft cloth.

In the morning a thorough rinsing with cold water should follow the bath in warm—not-hot—water.

Six Good Hints.

A bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

Warm borax water will remove landruif.

Tight clothes and indigestion cause red noses.

A hot bath taken at night affords refreshing sleep.

For a runaround on the finger hicken the yolk of an egg and apply.

Persons of defective sight when breading a needle should hold it over something white, by which the sight will be assisted.

Furnish Their Own Wine.

Members of the royal family always send their own wine to public dinners, and in many cases their own special brands of cigars also. The wine is in the charge of a responsible servant in the employ of the royal household, whose duty it is to stand behind the chair of his master, and wait upon him.

The Valuable Sunflower.

An eminent Spanish scientist has made the recent discovery that the sunflower yields a splendid febrifuge that can be used as a substitution for quinine. Accordingly, the sunflower should not only, by its growing, exert great fever dispelling effects, but also yield a product which is used advantageously in all fevers.

Civilized Indians.

The Pima Indian who lives on the banks of Gila River (pronounced in Spanish Heela), are the most civilized of any North American Indians. They live in houses, manufacture useful articles and are known for simplicity of character, peacefulness and honesty.

Steel Cars.

The data about the manufacture of steel cars in this country are not as definite as might be desired, but the Railway Age report the number of all steel cars ordered in 1907 to be 2,200, and of cars with steel underframes, 4,500.

Kipling's Words Bring \$1.00 Each.

A London journal recently contained the announcement that Kipling received \$15,000 for his "Seven Seas," the highest price ever paid in advance purchase for any single manuscript, yet that was the one production of that author that had not repaid the publisher. It is said that a witty American wrote him thus:

Dear Sir—I hear you are retailing literature at the rate of a dollar a word. I inclose \$5 for sample.

Kipling was equal to the occasion. He wrote back the one word "Thanks" and kept the dollar.—New York World.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. If

Nature's Way Is Best.

The function-strengthening and tissue-building plan of treating chronic, lingering and obstinate cases of disease as pursued by Dr. Pierce, is following after Nature's plan of restoring health. He uses natural remedies, that is, extracts from native medicinal roots, prepared by process wrought out by the expenditure of much time and money, without the use of alcohol, and by skillful combination in just the right proportions.

Used as ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and Stone root, speedily exert their influence in cases of lung, bronchial and throat troubles, and this "Discovery" is, therefore, a sovereign remedy for bronchitis, laryngitis, chronic coughs, catarrh and kindred ailments.

The above native roots also have the strongest possible endorsement from the leading medical writers, of all the several schools of practice, for the cure not only of the disease named above but also for indigestion, torpor of liver, or biliousness, obstinate constipation, kidney and bladder troubles, and catarrh, no matter where located.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a free booklet telling all about the medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

Wigg—"That fellow in the prisoners' dock has been in jail six times." Wagg—"What does he do between times?"

WHAT IS A COLD in the head? Nothing to worry about if you treat it with Ely's Cream Balm. Neglected, the cold may grow into catarrh, and the air-passages be so inflamed that you have to fight for every breath. It is true that Ely's Cream Balm masters catarrh, promptly. But you know the old saying about the ounce of prevention. Therefore use Cream Balm when the cold in the head shows itself. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Blobbs—"Do you believe that every man has his price?" Slobbs—"Oh! I don't know. Many a fellow gives himself away."

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring a picture of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments like colds, catarrh, and fevers.