

THE GUARDED MINE

Incomes Small as Compared with Present-day Cresuses

ACCUMULATION PROCESS CHANGED

Very Rich of To-day Six Times as Rich and Twelve Times as Numerous as Those of the "Ancien Regime"—Accumulated by Law of Force.

Imagination has clothed the courts of the kings of France since the last crusade with a glamour of wealth and splendor unparalleled in our own days. Their palaces have been pictured as perpetual panoramas of magnificence that contemporary millionaires for all their lavish expenditures have not reproduced. Yet according to Vicomte Georges d'Avenel, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, their incomes were relatively small compared with those of present-day merchants and bankers of France. After painstaking research he proves that "the very rich of to-day are six times as rich, or those of equal fortune are twelve times as numerous, as the richest men of the 'ancien regime'; they are ten times as rich or twenty times as numerous as the most opulent princes of feudal times." At the same time the laboring classes, the people who live by the work of their hands, are twice as rich as their ancestors.

Under the late republic 1,000 persons have incomes exceeding \$40,000. Of these 1,000 there are 350 with incomes of more than \$100,000, 120 have an annual revenue of more than \$200,000, fifty more than \$300,000 and about ten more than \$1,000,000.

For purposes of exact comparison M. d'Avenel estimates all fortunes and incomes of "gone times in terms of their equivalent value to-day, not as mere nominal sums. Up to the end of the sixteenth century, he shows, no one had an income of \$1,000,000. Louis IX. in the exceptional year of the crusade of 1251 spent \$775,000. After the Hundred Years' War, in 1450, Charles VII's budget was \$212,000. In 1516 Francis I, noted for his taste for luxury, had only \$250,000 for his personal and his court. Napoleon III's civil list amounted to \$5,000,000, but Louis XIV. had less than \$4,000,000 for all expenses of an extravagant court. Richelieu and Mazarin received tremendous incomes from their privileges, Mazarin leaving behind nearly \$40,000,000 to the king, who refused it and let it pass to Mazarin's eight nephews and nieces. Except these three no person up to the time of the Revolution enjoyed an income of \$1,000,000, and the revenues of Richelieu and Mazarin were subject in fact to charges really connected with the state. Mme. C. Maintenon during the twenty years of her reign received \$14,000,000, but did not leave enough to pay her brother's debts.

Most of the royal princesses from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century received dowries of only about \$130,000. The daughter of the President Jeannin, whose daughter had the greatest marriage of Paris in the latter part of the sixteenth century, received only \$84,000. Among the nobility similar sums were very rare. Individual fortunes, M. d'Avenel says, were accumulated in the middle ages not by force of the law but by the law of force; the shifting of existing wealth, not by the accumulation of new riches. There was great inequality of wealth by reason of privilege. Modern laws and political systems have changed the processes of accumulation, but not prevented the inequality resulting from changed conditions of commerce and industry. In making the poorest class today twice as well off in regard to earnings as their grandfathers were, time with all its changes has given to the richest class in France the opportunity by their factories and banks to become four or six times as rich as the richest functionaries of the old monarchy. And yet France is poor in millionaires and French millionaires poor in millions compared with our American princes of trade and property.

Cats to Scare Squirrels. Three easterners came out to the coast a year and a half ago looking for a location, and the result of the venture was explained recently by H. J. Macomber, who arrived at the St. Francis and registered from Palmdale Rancho.

They have just completed a \$25,000 dam a mile long and nearly 30 feet high, and the water for it is brought through seven miles of ditches from the Tres Pinos and the San Benito rivers. But squirrels are the pest and the menace, and a man with a gun has to guard the dam to keep squirrels from puncturing it and starting a break. At the dam a colony of cats has been placed to chase squirrels, and one of the men has devised a great number of little crosses with ribbons from the arms and a cross is set at each squirrel hole so that as the breeze blows the ribbons flutter and when the squirrel comes up it is frightened away.—San Francisco Chronicle

You Never Do. You never hear of a woman joining the ancient order of anything.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

HAVE TAKEN A LEADING PART IN RECENT REVOLUTION.

COUNTESS DE ROHOZINSKA, ESCAPED TO PARIS FROM HAREM, LEADING THE WORK OF LIBERTY FOR HER COUNTRY WOMEN.

Women have taken a great, though silent, part in the Turkish revolution which has exacted a constitution from the Sultan. The most remarkable of the Turkish revolutionaries is the Countess de Rohozinska, daughter of the late Noury Bey, former under secretary of state for foreign affairs in Turkey, who, rather than bear the oppression of harem life, escaped to Paris and married a Polish count. She has since thrown her soul into the work of liberty for her country women. The revolution in Turkey is a fight for advanced ideas and higher ideals.

The marriage laws of Turkey are such that women are not held on a high plane. Monogamy is gaining ground and has been for some time, but the harems still hold a leading place and the Turkish gentleman is not credited with having a home until he has married two or more women, usually his slaves. The expense of marrying a woman of rank owing to numerous wedding festivities and presents is enough to make the fondest heart waver. The marriage of a slave costs only the purchase money for the woman and for all that she may be a high-born lady.



THE COUNTESS OF ROHOZINSKA.

The dreaded specter of a mother-in-law never troubles the Turk who has married a slave, but with all that he has his troubles with his many wives and they are never happy unless they adopt the oriental fatalism which leads them to believe that they have only one life to live and it matters little how it is spent.

Caring for Bird Cages.

Those who own canaries find them at this time of the year suffering from rheumatism, which is caused by standing on wet perches. A specialist in bird diseases says that birds suffer terribly from the carelessness of those who clean the cages.

Women will wash out a cage and neglect to thoroughly dry it. The perch is left damp, and the bird, standing on it, at once takes on rheumatism, which spreads through the body.

A little inflammation starts in the feet, and this is apt to result in a tiny abscess which is torture to the bird.

The specialist tells women that the perches should be scraped and then rubbed with a dry cloth instead of being washed each time. If they are washed they should be dried in the oven before being put back in the cage.

Ways to Clean Tan Leather.

The knowledge that tan leather is hard to clean at home keeps a great many people from wearing it as much as they should like.

Unless one is very careful the efforts of renovating make it become dark and streaked in places.

Heavy tan gloves, which are almost every one's great comfort, can be kept in good condition by taking a damp rag and rubbing it over the surface. This removes the dirt and restores the original color.

Yellow shoes, which no girl considers herself in the latest style without, can be cleaned by putting a few drops of turpentine on a woolen rag and rubbing them evenly all over. When dry polish with a soft brush and they will look like new.

Welsh-rabbit Points.

The cheese in a Welsh-rabbit will not separate or become stringy if the following suggestions are observed: The "rabbit" should not be cooked directly over a flame, as the intense heat hardens the albumen in the cheese; but over hot water, and the water should not be allowed to boil. To further insure success, add a pinch of soda, which serves to counteract the acidity of the cheese. This also makes it more digestible.

Easily Prepared Relish.

An easily prepared and good relish for this time of the year is made of twelve large cucumbers, six large onions, three green peppers, one cup of grated horseradish and half a cup of salt. Chop all fine and drain in a bag over night. In morning add half a cup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of celery seed and two tablespoonful of white mustard seed. Cover with vinegar, mix well and can. No cooking is needed.

'HE PRAYS AT ME' SAYS HIS WIFE

Hewitt So Religious That the Auditorium Concert Seems a Deadly Sin

WIFE COMPLAINS, DENIED MONEY

She Tells Court a World of Petty Annoyances and Asks Relief—Says Husband "Lost Money" While She Was Ill.

Denver, Colo.—"My husband claimed that the concerts at the Auditorium were immoral, and drew me down over a chair and prayed for me three times over, and that I might be saved from my sins and learn to know that the so-called pleasures of the world amount to nothing. He was jealous of my women friends as well as my gentlemen friends, claiming that it was a loss of time as well as a loss of money to nurse me when I was sick and complaining that he had to pay my hospital bill at one time when I paid the most of it out of my private purse."

These are among the charges made by Mrs. Anna J. Hewitt of 48 South Logan avenue against Elmer S. Hewitt, a cabinetmaker, from whom she seeks a divorce in the county court.

She also charges him with extreme and repeated acts of cruelty, non-support and general unfitness for a husband.

At a time when she became violently ill, she says, her husband complained that he was losing money in staying by her bedside.

At one time she needed a dress so badly that they jointly borrowed the money from her uncle, her husband agreeing to pay it back in two weeks. She alleges that to this day the bill has never been paid, though it was contracted a long time ago.

The climax came when plaintiff alleges that, being fond of music, she induced her husband to take her to the auditorium concert on that date; that after their return he declared the concert was immoral, and drew her down over a chair and prayed for her, going over the following portion of the prayer three distinct times:

"Oh, Lord! save us from our sins and show us that the so-called pleasures of the world amount to nothing!"

Upon this act she drew the line across their marriage certificate and declares she will never live with him again.

SALTON SEA JUST A POND.

It Will Dry Up, Director Newell Says, but Not for Years.

Washington, D. C.—That the Salton Sea is but an accumulation of waste water in the bottom of a depression 200 or more feet below sea level, is the statement of F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service. Relatively to a real sea Mr. Newell adds, it is a mere puddle or duck pond in a vast extent of arid desert which at one time was the floor for a large body of fresh water.

"It is not a new thing," says he, "but a revival in historic times of what has probably occurred frequently in geological history."

He says that the wonderful results attributed to the sea in increasing rainfall in the Southwestern States and Territories is a case of placing the cart before the horse.

Mr. Newell describes vividly the break in the dike of the Colorado River, the knifelike cutting of the new channel, the organized attack on the water and the final successful closing of the break during the year.

"The sea may now evaporate at from five to seven or more feet annually," he says, "but for many years it probably will be a mark of interest to the traveller, and the inhabitants of the Imperial Valley must live, as do the people of Holland, with an eye to protection against this enemy of their homes."

OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION.

Says Spread of Drug Habit Among Abstainers is Alarming.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard delivered a lecture before the Contemporary Club of this city on "Prohibition," which was an elaboration of his views recently expounded in a widely discussed magazine article.

His plan is a campaign of education toward a moderate use of light wines and beers, which he believes to be beneficial to the user. He said the worst feature of prohibition was not its destruction of industries, the making of hundreds of thousands of workers breadless, and the depriving of millions of a harmless joyful feeling, but that it put a premium on violation of the law and created the lonely drinker of highly potent beverages like whiskey. He said:

"I speak as a psychotherapist, whose experiences cover the whole country. I say that the spreading of cocaine and morphine and ruinous habits among the abstainers is alarming. To fight intemperance by prohibition means to substitute one evil for another."

Twenty-six Million in Sunday Schools. Chicago.—It is estimated that 26,000,000 pupils are studying the International Sunday School Lessons throughout the world at the present time.

WOMAN'S LONG VIGIL AT LIGHT.

Miss Hecox Has Tended a Pacific Coast Beacon for 27 Years.

Miss Laura A. Hecox, who for twenty-seven years has tended the light of the Santa Cruz lighthouse, has but recently returned to her post from the last of the six vacations she has taken during that period. Since 1881 this woman has had absolute charge of the light, and in all that time it has never gone out during the night.

Miss Hecox followed her father in charge of the light. He was a retired clergyman, who took the work of caring for the light when his health broke down under the stress of his pastoral duties. With him went his wife and girl, who cared for him as well as the light.

During the thirteen years her father was in charge Miss Hecox was practically the real mistress of the lighthouse. When his death came she applied for and obtained the work. Since that time she has been steadily at it, cleaning, tending and watching the light that it may be never dimmed.

Then her mother died in the old lighthouse and the woman was left alone with her work. She loves it and is never satisfied if she is away from it for long. Her only recreation is an occasional visit to her brother, who lives at Oceanaside, and gathering in sea specimens, a collection of which she recently gave to the Santa Cruz library.

Fortunately for Miss Hecox the Santa Cruz lighthouse is not built on a rockbound coast, but is bowered among trees. The light is modern, of twelve candle-power multiplied by reflectors to something like 665 candle-power. During the twenty-seven years it has been tended by Miss Hecox no ship has been wrecked on the Santa Cruz coast.—Los Angeles Times.

Proved An Alibi.

This happened at a certain boarding place—one of those where a few refined gentlemen may share an elegant home.

The girl with the dun locks brought in the soup. When she came to Jenkins he noticed a long string of substance entirely foreign to the soup itself. It was a hair. In the dim light it looked as if it might have been from the dun head of the waitress.

Jenkins called her attention to this, remarking that the best culinary authorities are agreed that a strip of cranial capillary substance is not essential to the success of a plate of consommé or other liquid nourishment.

She didn't follow him fully, but when she saw him holding up the quarter of a yard or more of hair, accusingly, she spoke up in her own defense.

"That ain't mine!" she declared, in an aggrieved tone. "It couldn't be mine. Why, I ain't even brushed my hair since yestiddy!"

Advance of Forestry.

The announcement that the largest owners of pulp-wood forests in this country have applied to Chief Pinchot of the Federal Bureau of Forestry for advice and aid indicates the advance which scientific forestry has made. It also suggests the possible working out of the problem of State regulation of privately owned forests. There has been question of the constitutionality of such regulation. But if the value of forestry can be demonstrated so that private owners voluntarily subject their wooded lands to the supervision of the State bureau the end will be accomplished. The action of a great paper company in seeking Mr. Pinchot's services may be followed by other forest owners.

The Prison Fit.

"Something always happens to a man's shape if he stays in jail long enough," said a warden. "Sometimes that change in figure is due to putting off or taking on flesh, but I have noticed that if a man leaves jail weighing to the very ounce what he weighed when he came in his clothes don't fit. No matter what the scales say, a man's figure seems to swell out here and shrink away there, to become elongated or sawed off during imprisonment. The clothes that he wore into jail may be first-class as to quality and fit, but when the man gets ready for freedom they have a regular 'jail' set, and he never can feel right till he gets a new suit."

Mixed Destinations.

A man who rarely attends church was persuaded to go with a friend, a few Sundays ago. After they had left the building at the close of the service the infrequent worshipper discovered, to his dismay, that he had dropped into the collection plate a \$10 gold piece instead of the quarter he had meant to give.

"Never mind," said his friend, reassuringly; "let's go immediately and speak to the minister. I know him very well, and when I explain the situation to him you can have your ten back without the least question."

"No!" snapped the other, with decision; "we won't do anything of the kind. I gave the money to the Lord, and now it can go to the devil!"

Unaccountable Mistake.

All was quiet in the sleeping car. Suddenly the passenger in lower No. 7 parted the curtain, thrust out a weather-beaten face and hailed the sable functionary who was tiptoeing past.

"Say," he grumbled, "where's the piller for this bunk?"

"There are your pillows, suh," said the porter.

"Them things!" exclaimed the passenger. "Smash my topknots! I thought them was the life-preservers!"



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