NITROGLYCERIN. Methods Used In the Manufacture of This Dangerous Explosive - The Care That Has to Be Exercised In

are little known, even in localities where it is made. People generally give it a wide berth, and even a less number know how it is manufactured. States is there such a great amount of the explosive used as in the Indiana cilfields. Indiana has four nitroglycerin factories, and they are seldom visited by curious people.

The explosive is made from a compo sition of solds and glycerin. It is generally pale yellow in color, and quite colorless when pure. It is odorless, and has a sweet, pungent, aromatic flavor. If touched by one's tongue, or even brought into contact with the skin, it will produce a severe headache. A large tank, called an agitator, is where the fluid is mixed, and the mixture is composed of equal parts of altric and sulphuric acids. Inside the tank are several paddles, like those of a churn. and it is here that the real danger in the manufacture exists. The paddles are put in operation and a stendy stream of sweet glycerin is turned into a vat until 250 pounds are thoroughly mixed with the 1,500 pounds of neid. The chemicals coming in contact produce an intense heat, and in order to obviate the danger cold water is run through pipes encircling and running through the vat. At 85 degrees F. a red vapor, almost like fire, arises. If cutting off the supply of glycerin in the acitator does not lower the temperature, it is time to say farewell. Before 90 degrees are reached nothing but atoms of the structure and its contents

In its manufacture water is used to flood the workroom, since a drop falling on the floor might lend to an explosion. Not a nail is to be found in the floor of the factory, and the visitor is cautioned not to drag his feet. Those who make the dangerous fluid say that a jar will not cause an explosion; that friction and fire are the only agencies by which it can be discharged. One may pour a barrel of nitroglycerin from a high building to a cement walk below and it will not explode, but a small quantity of it dropped from the same beight in a can will blow the building down. A sharp concussion instantly touches it off. Factories become useless after a few years' operation and have to be destroyed. The timber becomes saturated with nitroglycerin and an explosion is imminent The average production of nitroglyc-

erin from 1,500 pounds of acid and 250 pounds of glycerin is about 150 quarts. About 160 quarts constitute an average shot for an Indiana oil well. While magazine explosions are not rare, the real cause of the blowing up never becomes known. Those who are close enough to see the cause always go up with the building. The average time for a shooter or nitroglycerin maker to five years. Death is instant, and no one has ever recovered from a nitrogiveerin accident. Bodies are torn to atoms no larger than bits of sausage. The wages of employees of the factories range from \$125 to \$150 a month. Colonel William A. Myers of Bolivar,

N. Y., was the man who made and exploded the first pound of nitroglycerin in an oil well. He built the first factory in the United States near Titusville, Pa., in 1868. Up to that time powder had been used to torpedo oil wells. It was then that an explosive that could be discharged under water was found in nitroglycerin. Colonel Myers' father was a Philadelphia chemist and taught his son how to make it. The first well torpedoed was on Colo-

nel Mills' lease, near Titusville, and the charge consisted of only two pounds. Oll was worth \$9 a barrel then, and a torpedo that would double the production of a well was worth almost what the maker chose to ask for it. Colonel Myers built 12 different factories in different parts of the oil regions from 1808 to 1885, when he retired from the business. Only one of the original factories stands intact today. Myers made several fortunes and spent his money like a prince, but, fortunately for him, be still has a snug sum laid by.

Well shooters spin great parns of their experiences, and the stories are of the hair raising order. Well shooters generally are fatalists to a considerable degree in their belief, and it is probably one reason why they do not fear the fluid. They state that when one would think it was the most dangerous the explosive is the safest. The smallest drop can be placed on an anvil and struck by the heaviest sledge hammer, and the hammer will bound back over the shoulder of the striker, no matter how much be may try to hold it. Some claim that it will tear the arm off, but this is exaggeration. Transporting the explosive from n magazine to a well is not as danger- fidgets, the native sits still; balmy ous as timid people think, according to sleep, especially in hot weather, will the shooters. It is transported in resist the foreigner's sweetest woolng, square cans such as are used for var- while to the native lying on a heap of nish. In preparing for shooting a well, stones or across the bars of a wheela long tin shell is suspended in the tub- barrow she comes as a matter of ing, and the shooter pours the fluid course; we need constant change and in as if it was water. It is not un- variety, they would find contentment usual for 200 quarts to be in a well and rest on the treadmill. shooter's wagon on one trip. A slight leak in a can may be touched off by If it should explode in the center of a petitive examination as to their capaci-

The spontaneous and happy wit of the late Isaac H. Bromley, for many years a writer of New York Tribune leaders, is recalled by the example be-

One day in The Tribune office the veteran journalist Charles T. Congdon was talking of the delightful reading be had found in Bayle's Dictionary and remarked that if he were ever in jall he would be quite contented with that book.

"Of course you would," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get

Getting Out of a Corner.

"What a beautiful lounge!" "Yes. That's a birthday present from

my husband. He always gives me a present that costs him as many dollars morning.-Chicago Tribune. as I am years old." "That's nice of him. It reconciles one to growing old. By the way, I have a lounge at home like that, but

not nearly as fine, and we paid \$38 "Is that all? This-this didn't cost nearly as much as that."-Chicago

A Moderate Man.

How much is this soap a cake?" "Take two for 15 cents." "Two? Do you think I buy soap by the wholesale?"-Fliegende Blatter.

No trait of character is more valuable to a woman than the possession of a it is sought. Our brightest blazes of the truth I'ze telling yez-the walls of told me he was giving her some lessons sweet temper. Home can never be gladness are commonly kindled by un the building began running down to in osculation." happy without it. It is like the flowers | expected sparks.-Johnson. that spring up in our pathway, reviv-

ing and cheering us. The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.-Chicago

News. Newtoundland Pogs. The famous fogs of Newfoundland are only found as a rule on the east and south coasts and on the "banks,"

bling that of the south of France.

FIGS GO TO COURT.

and Prove the Most Effective Witnesses In a Damage Sult, An English solicitor was defending feuit broker in an action brought for the recovery of \$100, the price paid for a consignment of figs which the plaintiff declared to be unfit for human food. The defense alleged that, although poderately discolored by salt water. as the plaintiff knew when he bought them, the figs were perfectly whole

some The firs were in court. The plaintiff, a coster, who conduct ed his own case, was skillfully cross examined. The trial was obviously going against him, and once or twice he retorted so hotly that the judge threatened to commit him for contempt. and, turning to the opposing co

hoarse and perspiring, he said: "Look here, guv'nor, you say the figs are good to eat, and I say they ain't. That's all there is between us ain't it? Now, s'elp me, if you'll ent two of them figs and you ain't sick immediately afterward I'll lose my

The judge at once saw the propriety of this suggestion and asked the law yer what he proposed to do.

"Your honor is trying this case, not I." was the reply. "No, no! The offer is made to you,

A hurried consultation took place. Counsel suggested that it was the solicitor's duty to submit to the experiment. The solicitor refused. The broker himself was then asked if he would

"You'll lose the case," replied both

his legal advisers. "Then," said he burriedly, "lose the case, lose the case!" And so be did .-

BOTTOMLESS HOLES.

Pits In the Transvani Whose Depths Bave Not Been Fathomed.

Youth's Companion.

Up near the course of the little river hole in the rocks a few yards in diamter descending perpendicularly down to the unknown. In that hole there is nothing. It is empty. The neighbors sny a stone dropped into it is never heard of again. These good people, though, are not given to throwing i many, even when the protecting parson is there on his rounds. They grave ly suspect a too free indulgence might prove an annoyance to an irritable personage whom they would rather not see on their level in that part of the world and whose visits in anger they would be louth to receive.

Though this hole is empty, there is another, somewhat larger, close to it which is not empty. This other is full of water almost up to the brim, and it has upon it a floating island of grass which shifts from side to side with every change of the wind. To find further examples of the same sort of herbage It is necessary to go 600 miles northward, well into the hot districts in the Boers say of this second pit they

have endeavored to sound it, using 12 dozen rawhide thongs (rein:) tied end to end, a line, say, of 200 fathoms, with a hig stone as sinker, but without striking bottom. The sinker and line, at the lowest, were pulled sharply away to the side, as if a strong current were coursing below. Upon that they ceased to investigate further. You see. they were meddling in things which didn't concern them and risking encounters with powers best left alone. So how deep it may be we do not know yet. Some day a bolder spirit may tell us.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ills Nodest Luncheons. "The ordering of my luncheon used to be a great nulsance," said a lawyer yesterday. "I would go into a cafe, perhaps pretty hungry, but two or tree minutes' study of the huge menu would not me in an uncertain, irritalde mood, and no matter what I'd order

wouldn't enjoy it on account of the thought that I might have ordered something different and barter. It was like going into a public library to read. With so many books there, it is impossible to sit down and read one book contentedly, as you can at home. But now I have an arrangement that makes my luncheon a joy. I said to my waiter one day:

"'What I eat here at noon costs me on the average, \$1.25, and my average tip to you is 20 cents. Now you ought to know what a nice luncheon is better than I do, so I make you this proposal: Serve me every day a lunch of my usual number of courses, and whatever under \$1.25 it costs you can keep.

"The walter jumped at that. brings me every day now a better meal than I would think of ordering myself. and he makes from 20 to 30 cents by keeping down the price. It is a splendid scheme, and I wonder why I never thought of it before."-Philadelphia

Those who know the Chinese bes have been particularly struck with their absence of nerves. The foreigner

"It would be easy," says Mr. Smith, "to raise in China an army of 1,000,000 friction and explode the entire load. men-nay, 10,000,000-tested by comtown, every building would be reduced | ty to go to sleep across three wheelinstantly to debris. - Indianapolis Jour- barrows, with heads downward, like a | The clothing usually worn by the Chispider, their mouths wide open and a nese is of the purest silk and costs any-

fly inside!" From which it is evident, says The North China Herald, that in a crusade against noise we can hope for no assistance from our native fellow town men, but instead a great amount of vis inertiae, if not positive opposition,

Worse Off Then He Thougat Shadbolt-Well, I'm \$50 worse off than I was yesterday morning. Dingus-How's that?

Simdbolt-i was held up by footpads on my way home last night and rob-Dingus-I'm sorry for you, old man.

of you before you started home, any-Shadbolt-That's so. I forgot that. I'm \$55 worse off than I was vesterday

Conceded Fitness. "This 'Gntes Ajar' design is a hand some one," said the tombstone man.

"It is just what I want," said the widow. "He never shut a door in all our married life without being told.". Indianapolis Journal.

eye most readily, and 12 men wearing that color are killed to 7 in rifle green | Misther Smith in? or 6 in blue or 5 in either brown, blue gray or gray. Pleasure is very seldom found where a suddint he pulls the rope, and-its

His Repertory. "What have you been playing during your present tour?" "We played 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' on the stage," answered Mr. Storming-

ton Barnes. "Were there no comedies in your repertory?" being caused by the meeting of the | "Only one. When we came to count cretic current with the gulf stream, up the box office receipts, it was usually The interior in summer is described 'Much Ado About Nothing.' "-Washas a most delightful elimate, resem- lugton Star.

HEAT FROM THE SUN.

HOW LITTLE OF IT WE GET IS ALMOST

BEYOND BELIEF. learcely One Sunbeam In Two Thou annd Millions Alights Upon This Earth-A Pen Picture of the Actual

wasting his heat-flinging away the golden rays that are the life of the all human waste is mere parsimony. It is almost beyond belief. Scarcely one sunbeam in 2,000,000,000 alights upon the earth, and allowing for the whole solar system not more than one in 100,000,000 ever hits anything, so far

as we can ascertain. Sir Robert Ball's comment on this waste of the sun's beat is: Suppose a man with an income of \$1,000,000 a year. He spends for useful purposes 1 cent and throws the rest away. wastefulness is no greater than that which this old prodigal the practiced for untold ages.

The untold amount of heat which thus leaks away through the cracks in the sky cannot be expressed by figures. It is only by considering what it might do that we can get any conception of t. This is probably the most striking justration, and is given by an eminent

Suppose a solid shaft of ice two miles square to be extended like a bridge across the gulf which separates the earth from the sun. If a track were laid on its surface an express train running at full speed would require more than 150 years to traverse it. Yet, if the whole heat of the sun were turned upon it for a single second it would be melted, and in a few seconds more all, even to the railroad fron, would drift away as vapor.

that flows into space as the gulf stream pours into the Atlantic, warming the earth and other planets like little islands in its course? What keeps up the supply? If the sun were merely a white hot

But what is the source of this heat

ball, gradually cooling, our grandchildren would indeed get a chill; or, rather, neither they nor we would ever have seen the sun. The final frost would have fallen long ago. Nor can the heat be maintained by

fire, as we understand the word-such fire as warms and now and then consumes our houses. If it were a globe of flaming coal it could have lasted but a few thousand years; it would have been burned to ashes long before we were born. All the coal on the earth would hardly keep the sun going for one-tenth of a second. A falling meteor gives out great heat,

just as a bullet is heated when it strikes the target. Some have conjectured that a vast stream of these little hallstones raining upon the sun supplies its fuel. But if the whole mass of the moon were put into a stone crusher, broken up and thrown against the sun, it would barely furnish bent for a single year. And no such weight could possibly approach the stin without our knowledge.

Yet, in its own chosen way, the sun really has its fires. With proper instruments we may see the red flames uting from its edge, sometimes to a height of 400,000 miles higher than the moon floats above the earth. To some of them our world would be no Companion. more than a water drop falling from a fountain.

To gain any idea of the almost inexhaustible reservoir from which the sun draws its heat we must first picture its actual condition. Matter there is in a state unlike anything ever seen upon earth. It is neither solid nor liquid nor in any familiar sense gaseous. The sun is a boiling, seething, flaming mixture of the gases or vapors of all the elements condensed by the tremendous squeeze of solar gravity until it is thicker than pitch, and so hot that its vaporized iron might be used for steam power if there were any boiler fit to hold it. It has no definite surface, but shades away from this incandescent paste, through leaping flames of blood red hydrogen to the faint streamers of the corona, as filmy as a comet's tail,

This writhing mass, heavier on the average than water and yet as unstable as air, does not even rotate like other orbs, but swirls around its axis. In the terrific tension of these gases s stored up the energy of the sun. As Yule log from a yew tree, a man, dressthis escapes in gushes of heat they do ed in clothes of a dark hue, came up to not cool, but slowly contract. It is Hugh and said, 'Have you seen my quite possible that they even grow hot- ewes? 'If you will wait until I hew ter as they thus settle downward and this I will go anywhere in Europe with

compress themselves into a denser you to look for your ewes." A total shrinkage of 220 feet a year will account for the whole expenditure. I ade more easily out of simple parand so small a change in the size of the disk could not be detected until it had been watched for thousands of years. This will go on until the substance of the sun ceases to be essentially gaseous. Then will come the beginning of the end, for from that time forth the

actual temperature of the sun will de-This, however, will be in some far distant day, for careful scientists assure us that our race will enjoy undiminished sunshine for at least 5,000 years, and perhaps for twice 5,000. Then, while the sun slowly reddens and darkens, our earth will die. After that comes the night of ages.-Charles Kelsey Gaines in New York World.

Conts That Last a Century. To wear your grandfather's cont would not seem much of an honor, but to John Chinaman it is the greatest felicity. Not only is the common looking, shapeless blue blonse of his ancestor prized because it is his ancestor's, but because of its intrinsic value. where from \$100 to \$250 a suit.

dahlia bulbs in Covent Garden we As a nation the Chinese object should have had no dahlla show at the wearing clothing of any other kind, and Crystal Palace.-London Correspond centeries of experiment have taught them how best to make up the costly caterpillar thread into the most durable form. On this account the Chinese dress, though of purer material, has none of the sheen usually associated ited Washington recently. He appearwith silk, a peculiarity which has resulted in the erroneous ideas as to their eomposition. All the garments are made in China and are only exported for the personal use of Celestials in foreign countries

Owing to their cost, however, they But they didn't get the \$5.1 borrowed are only purchased at long intervals each garment being of so durable a character that they are handed down to the third and even the fourth generation. Wear appears to rather improve them than otherwise, with the result that the coat of the father or grandfather often has more intrinsic value than the newer and less worn articles. -Omaha World-Herald.

The Walls Ran Down. The Irishman who went up in the ho tel lift without knowing what it was did not recover easily from the surin buttle red uniforms attract the prise. He relates the story in this way: "I wint to the hotel, and, says I, 'Is

"Yes," said the man with the sojer cap. 'Will yez step in?' "So I steps into the closet, and all of

the cellar. "'Och, murther!" says I. 'What'll become of Bridget and the children which

was left below there?" "Says the sojer cap man: 'Be alsy. sorr. They'll be all right when yez come down.' "'Come down, is it?' says I. 'And it is no closet at all, but a haythenish

aged millionaire," said the aged minisballoon, that yez got me in? "And wid that the walls stood stock | bit. When he first entered my church, still, and he opened the door, and there he established the habit of putting a I was wid the roof just over my head! And, begorra, that's what saved me though he has since grown rich, he thine, and the confounded time kept from going up to the hevins intirely," puts in his 25 cents."-Indianapolis running through my head all light!" -Irish Independent. Journal.

A BULKY RECEIPT.

SHOOTING OUT THE LIGHTS.

in Occasion When the Old Ranch-

man Saw the Trick Done.

er saw it done but once, but the inci-

dent made sufficient impression on my

mind to last me for life. It was at

Benton, a small camp on the old 'Stake

Plain' trail. in northeastern New Mexi-

co. I was staying there over night

with a couple of cattlemen, and we

brackets. In the center of the place

was a chandelier containing three

more, altogether giving a good deal of

light. We were sitting at one side

smoking and talking, when in rushed

half a dozen drunken cowboys, hended

by a well known ranchman named

"The crowd were out for excitement

and didn't care how they got it. They

blank lights" bawled the ranchman.

'The leemit oz feety dollar,' said the

Mexican dealer, and the words were no

scotter out of his mouth than Wells

and his gang pulled their six shooters

"About 25 or 30 shots were fired, and

almost at the outset the place was in

complete darkness. Of course there

was a stampede, but I remember being

of glass. Half an hour later I went

back and found the place lit up as

brightly as ever. Wells and his cow-

friends. The roof was full of holes,

but not a single lamp had been hit.

What had put them out was the con-

cussion of the shots in a confined

space." - New Orleans Times-Demo-

An Unsought Pardon.

Among the stories of that form

governor of Texas familiarly known

enitentiary who had warmly opposed

was particularly anxious to retain his

sequently the governor was soon in re-

ceipt of a petition in which the man's

years of faithful service and special

qualifications for the place were set

The governor sent for him and said

gravely, "It appears from this petition

that you have been in the penitentiary

"And during that time you have per

formed faithfully every duty that has

"I have," answered the agent, his

"Hello! Is that Mr. Highmus' resi-

"So am I. Everybody else at the of-

fice has gone. I want to talk to you a

"'Sh! Don't you know the girl at

"Darkness, I was going to say, may

come on before I get around this even-

ing. It's a nice day, isn't it? Well.

Too Hard For Him.

other evening, who was boasting that

he had thoroughly mastered the Eng-

lish language, was asked to write the

"As Hugh Hughes was bewing a

Money has been and clways can be

ented inventions than out of any in-

Dahlins For Food.

It is an interesting fact that when

valued, but as a vegetable. The plant

is said to be really akin to the potato,

and it was thought that it would prove

an important addition to our food re-

100 years ago. It came to us from

Madrid, the Spaniards having, it is be-

was introduced into France as well as

A few daring adventurers appear to

have made trial of it as an edible root,

but it is never an easy matter to popu-

larize a new article of food, and the

tuber of the dahlia did not take on. If

it had done so, the probability is that

we should never have troubled much

about its cultivation as a flower. We

never do grow things for fruit and

flower, too, and if we had sacks of

His Opinion of Shakespeare.

There is a story going about concern-

ing a famous man of letters who vis-

mous man without a moment's respite.

It was during a pause in the general

"I'm awfully stuck on Shakespeare.

Everybody listened to hear the great

man's brilliant reply, for as a Shakes-

"Yes," he said solemnly. "I do think

he is interesting. I think he is more

simply too cute for anything."-Wash-

Costly Lessons.

s?" asked Mr. Parvenu

"What does he teach?"

"He's a tutor, I believe," replied his

"One of them old sciences, I s'pose."

apswered Mrs. Parvenu. "I ain't just

sure what it is, but last night Maybelle

"Well, I s'pose she's got to be edu-

ested." returned the old man. "I only

hope he won't charge no fancy price

Stendfast Nature.

from a poor young man to a middle

"I have seen Brother Bruggetts grow

for his lessons."-Chlengo Post.

ington Post.

pearean scholar be has few peers.

Don't you think he's terribly interest-

conversation that she said to him:

the central office is listening?"

goodby."-Chicago Tribune.

following dictation:

vestment or occupation.

England.

"I have," was the reply.

courage swiftly rising.

"Is that you, Fanny?"

"Are you alone?"

forth in glowing terms by himself.

as Sam Houston is more than

There was a financial agent of

amusing tale

eight years."

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Yes.

little. Dar"-

and began blazing away at the lamps.

Bill Wells.

"According to western stories," said

Bank Depositor Had Something to Show For His Money. A man with a German accent and a ree red mustache walked into one of ite amusements of frontier desperathe banks the other day and announce does is 'shooting out the lights.' I neved that he wanted to open an account. He was directed to the proper official and from a well worn belt extracted Sin. This sum he handed through the

nature book toward the depositor for his signature. Just then the official's naturally gravitated to the only resort attention was attracted in another direction. When, a second later, he turnin town, a sort of combination of bur ed around, the man with the red mus and gambling house, in a rough one story building, containing a good sized tache was coolly walking toward the door with the book, which contained the signatures of all the depositors in "The bar was on one side, and on the other were two or three 'Mexican | the bank, tucked under his arm. mente' tables, over each of which were The assistant cashler velled: several large coal oil lamps in wall

"Hold on there!" But the Teuton pursued his even ourse toward the street.

The official rushed from behind his counter and caught the new depositor just as he reached the door. What are you doing with that book?" demanded the bank official angrily, laying hold of the precious vol-"Why, I thought that was the receipt

for my \$500!" answered the German, took several drinks and then clustered completely bewildered. around one of the monte tables. In a In the same bank a well dressed wofew moments Wells insisted upon makman called to deposit \$300. ing a bet over the limit, to which the The assistant cashier pushed the sigdealer objected. 'If you don't turn for nature book toward her, after receivthat bet. I'll shoot out your blankety

ing the deposit. "Sign your name there," said the offi cial, indicating the proper place. The woman took up the pen and made a show of writing, but the steel point never touched the paper. After a few more fancy flourishes in the air the woman handed back the pen, say

surprised that I had heard no crash name all right, but for some reason enn't do it now." The bank official directed her to make an "X" in the book.-Chicago boys having been taken away by Journal.

> TWO MEAN TOWNS. The Stories That the Traveling Men

Told About Them. They were talking about bad towns. "The meanest place I ever was in," said the man who travels for a Chicago house, "is down in Massachusetts, Sav. do you know what happened while I was stopping there once? A man had fallen through a hole in a sidewalk and sustained injuries that resulted in the loss of his right arm. He sued the city for damages, and the case was tried before a jury, which, the papers said, was composed of representative citizens. Well, what do you suppose they did to him? Brought in a verdict in favor of the city, holding that luasmuch as he was left handed his injury

didn't amount to anything." "Yes." the cigar man said, "that's a pretty mean town, I admit, but I know of a worse one. This place is in Pennsylvania. An acquaintance of mine down there was injured some time ago In pretty much the same way the man you mentioned got hurt. He fell on a had sidewalk and lost one of his legs, He sued the city, and didn't get any-I never heard just why, but probably because the jurors didn't be-"Then, sir," said the governor, with I lieve he needed more than one leg in the air of one conferring a priceless his business, seeing that he was a barfavor, "I pardon you out"-Youth's ber and couldn't hone a razor or shave a man with his foot anyway. But gard to exposure to chills, wet and the wait, I haven't come to the point at which the real meanuess developed. Being a poor man, he couldn't afford to buy a cork leg, so he had to get along with a wooden peg, and one day while he was crossing the principal street this peg in some way got wedged between a couple of paving stones right in the middle of the street car track. It took them nearly an hour to get him loose, and what do you suppose happened then? Blamed if they didn't go and fine him \$10 and costs for obstructing traffic!"-Chicago Times-Herald.

> Cost of a Lonf of Bread. The average "pound loaf" of fresh brend sold by bakers, says a college professor, weighed on an averageabout one pound one ounce. A pound loaf of bread can be made from about threequarters of a pound of flour, about 25 per cent of water being added to the lour during the process of breadmaking. With some flours 5 to 10 per cent more water can be absorbed, making a greater weight of bread from a given weight of flour. This additional weight

is water and not nutrients. At 2 cents a pound for flour it is estimated by the professor that a pound loaf of bread can be made, not counting fuel and labor, for about 2 cents, a half cent being allowed for shortening and yeast. The loss of dry matter in breadmaking is usually considered as | Beans. amounting to about 2 per cent of the flour used. In exceptional cases, as in prolonged fermentation, under favorable conditions the losses may amount

the dahlia was introduced into Europe It was not as a flower that it was to 8 per cent or more. A Diplomatic Drummer Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties, crossed the ocean probsources. The single variety seems to ably more times than any other official have been imported first, the Marchionin that branch of the national governess of Bute having introduced it about ment. On one voyage he made the sequaintance of a traveling salesman, lleved, found it first in Mexico, and it by curiosity.

whose companionability was marred "Traveling on business, like myself. suppose?

"What line of goods?" "Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?" "Papers for cabinets." "Humph, I thought cabinet makers used only wood, steel and brass!" "Most of them do," and the diplomat

began to speak of other things.-Saturday Evening Post. The Popular Southern Girl. Two men of southern manner speech were talking of a mutual friend

named Henry. "Did Henry evel get ma'led to that young indy in Memphis?" asked one. The other shook his head and reed at but one dinner party. There plied: "No, seh. When Henry got he sat next the young daughter of a down theah, he found he had to take noted naval officer. Her vocabulary, his number and stand in line so as to is of a kind peculiar to very young be able to see the young lady, so he girls, but she rattled away at the fa- came away."-Chicago Record.

> The Pursuit of Pleasure. We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruits. But the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is overpager and impatient in the pursuit of

The elements of virtue are at the than that. I think Shakespeare is just bottom of every heart, and, though they may be trampled underfoot and crushed into the mud, they still exist, and, when rescued and restored, nobility and manhood will grow out of "What's that there young man's them.

A Well Beaten Path. Teacher-Can any of the class expinin to me why the way of the transgressor is hard? Scholar-I guess it's because it's traveled so much.-Ohio State Jour-

jute mills are from 4:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., or 10% hours per day, Saturdays ineluded, and all repairs and eleaning of machinery have to be done on Sun-

Why He Was Wakeful. "Didn't sleep a wink last night," said the dyspeptic.

ter, "and it has not changed him one "Overwork?" "No: I heard one of those songs about quarter in the plate every Sunday, and, slumber sweetly, sweet dreams be | Washington Ctar.

Why a Cemetery Fence? It was a Maine graveyard, and the

So what's the need of the fence?"

ence thereof was in a most disreputa-Some of the neighbors were trying to start a movement to put a new fence round the cemetery, and it was meeting with general approval till the causwit of Darius Howard was aroused. whispered to her. "What for?" he inquired. "What's need of fencing the graveyard? asked expectantly. There ain't no one inside that wants to come out, and I'm darn sure there ain't any one outside that wants to get in.

And the fence was not built till folk had cessed to chuckle over the thrust of Darius.-Lewiston Journal. Wherein They Differed. Dr. Emily Blackwell, one of the plo neers of her sex in medicine, heard a young physician deliver a fierce diatribe against opening the doors of the

profession to women. When he censnost charming debutant of the ed, she asked: on," spoke up Mr. Blank. "Will you please tell me one reason why they should not practice medi-

muscle, the brawn, the physical strength." "I see, sir. Your conception of a slekroom is a slaughter house. Mine is not."-San Francisco Argonaut.

The puppy, as such, thinks every one is his friend. As he grows up he curbs his enthusiasm. When an old dog with gray jowls, he only glares at people who call to him. Human beings have many canine traits, including four

Quick is the succession of human vents. The cares of today are seldom the cares of tomorrow, and when we He down at night we may say to most of our troubles, "Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."

friend.-New York World.

Fuddy-I want to get acquainted with Moskins, but I hardly know how to go about it, he's such a queer fish. Duddy-A queer fish, eh? Why don't you drop him a line?-Boston Tran-

a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to preserve them from bad weather. This conting has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed. When you amond your pocketbook it a good cause, you also remove a load from your conscience. You feel better, and so does every one concerned .-

Maquiring Boy - Ma, what did the noths cat before Adam and Eve wore

Where Quinine Is Good. Dr. Crosse, in an article in The Lan cet on blackwater fever, incidentally calls attention to the fact that it is no wise for those who have an idiosynera sy against quinine or who suffer from even slight albuminuria to go to malarious climates. He believes that in the more mainrious districts at least five grains of quinine should be taken a day to prevent chronic malarial poisoning. This he considers necessary in addition to ordinary precautions in redrinking.

Confuting an Impossibility. "I want to see Mrs. Smythe," said the visitor.

"You can't," said the servant. has the toothache." "You must be mistaken," the replied. "I'm ber dentist, and I bave her teeth here in this package."-Catholic Standard and Times.

Spanish Courtesy. In the Spanish Bibles and prayer books the name of the Saviour and those of the saints are always printed with the title "senor" (mister) before them. as Mr. John the Baptist, Mr. Saint Paul, Mr. Saint Matthew, etc.-Chicago

SOMERSET MARKET REPORT Cook & Beerits,

Wednesday, Oct. 4,1899. Apples (per bu dried, b vaporated b vaporated b froil, per b Butter, fresh keg, per b creamery, per b ecountry ham, per country ham, per b sugar cured ham, per l side, per b shoulder, per b white navy, per bus Limn, per b green, per b roasted, per b Coffee. Cement Cumberiand, per bbl. \$1.00 t
Portland, per bbl. \$2.50 t
Cornmeal, per b.
Eggs, per doz Eggs, per dos

Pish, lake herring. [34 bbl. 4 bbl.

per gal. maple, per gal. ilmothy, per bus elover, per bus "crimson, per bus "alfaifa, per bus "alsyke, per bus "alsyke, per bus buckwheat, per bus corn shelled, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per bus per bus buckwheat, per bus per bus buckwheat, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per bus "fi to cats, per bus "a buckwheat, per buckwheat, per buckwheat, per buckwheat, per buckwheat, per buckwheat, per b & Feed

CONDENSED TIME TABLES. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch. NORTHWARD. obnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:45 a. m., Somerset 12:47, Stoyestown 12:33, Hoov-ersville 12:43, Johnstown 1:30 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 4:40
p. m., Someret 5:32 Stoyestown 5:31, Hooversville 5:42, Johnstown 6:30
*Mail.—Johnstown 8:30 a.m., Hooversville 9:60
Stoyestown 8:31, Someret 5:52 Rockwood
10:15. Express.—Johnstown 151 p. m., Hooversville 235, Stovestown 247, Somerset 3:15, Rock-wood 3:40. *Daily.

D. B. MARTIN, F. D. UNDERWOOD, assenger Traffic Manager.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. EASTERN STANDARD TIME IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. The hours of work in the Calcutta Johnstown as follows:

WASTWARD,		
Western Express	4:51	a. m.
CMARLES WESTERFEL BOX STRUMB	Marine .	- BE
Indianown Accommodation	40.50	38
JODINIOWE ACCOMMOMENTAL	9-10	60
Pacific Express	49-700	16
	45.75	p. m.
Tritabulk trabless	4-02	**
PERCENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PERCENT ADDRESS OF THE PERCENT ADDRESS OF THE PERCENT ADDRESS OF THE PERCEN	GLOC .	84.
Fast Jane	D. 49	56
Johnstown Accommodation	9:55	146
EASTWARD	-	
Atlantic Express	4:47	e m
Personal Princer	Tire and	-
Alloons Accommodation	B-21	44
		44
Main Line Express 1	6-07	26

He Was Too Smart,

It was at one of the recent receptions All society was there, and it was a liant occasion. One young man who has a reputation for brightness and repartee began throwing bouquets at one of the fair young ladies. "I heard somebody say you were the most charming debutant of the season," he "Oh, who was it, Mr. Black?" also

"I can't tell now," he replied, "but I will tell you some time." "Oh, please do!" she pleaded.

He was obdurate, and she was persistent, and soon the other girls were attracted to where the couple stood. "I think it is real mean of you, Mr. Blank, to arouse my curiosity. And what do you think, girls?" she said, turning to the crowd. "He heard something nice about me and won't tell who "Yes, I did hear that she was the

"Who told you, please?" spoke up the girl in a last effort to get the name of "Your mother," answered the young

"Certainly, madam. They haven't the man. And now they never speak as they pass.-Memphis Scimitar.

There can be very little doubt that the potter's wheel, or potter's lathe, as it is also termed, represents today the most ancient form of machine tool known. Among the many sculptured records of the trades and occupations which so vividly represent the customs and habits of the ancient Egyptians the potter and his wheel have been feeth of the sort used by man's best found frequently depicted, and it is cerious to note that through the almost countless generations since that time this crude type of lathe has undercope no material modification.

The primitive form was evidently a small, round table set on a pivot and free to revolve, being turned by hand at intervals, and to this device there were added in the course of time such simple conveniences as a table to support it and a foot or a hand power turn ing arrangement, displaced in recent years in possibly a few isolated cases by actual engine power driving. In general use, however, the potter's wheel of the present time bears all the characteristics of the one which, 4.000 The Persians in 516 B. C. invented years or more ago, served to turn out pottery attesting unsurpassable teste and skill.-Cassier's Magazine.

Did You Ever See a Horse Cry!

Many people believe that horses de ot weep, but those who have much to with these faithful creatures know that on several occasions they will shed tears as well as express sorrow in the most heartbreaking manner. In the west, where the hardiness of the ponies causes the riders to almost over look the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common when the weather is extremely cold to leave an arblanketed pony tied up for two or three hours when the temperature nearly zero and while its owner is ransacting business or getting drunk In this case the suffering is evidenced by the cries, which are almost like sebs, and unmistakable tears freeze or to the cheeks like icicles. When a horse falls in the street and

gets injured, the shock generally number ther cry or groan, but under some con ditions an injured horse will solici sun and as to moderation in eating and sympathy in the most distinct manner I remember a favorite horse of my own which trod on a nail long enough to pierce its foot. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs and cried as nearly like a child in trouble as any thing I can describe. The sight was a very touching one, as was also the crip pled animal's gratitude when the nail was pulled out and the wound dressed. -St. Louis Choke It mocrat.

Notwithstanding the sprend of education in Galleia, superstition is still alive among the Polish peasantry. The wife of a well to do country man in Nieporesta, Kaspar Kafka, had a ma lignant uleer and was in a very dangerous state. Her husband decided to call in a shepherd renowned for his wonderful bealing powers.

The latter, having examined his patient, proceeded to tie her left elboy to her right knee and her left knee to her right elbow, announced that she was possessed with a devil and direct ed them to anoint the ulcer with a mixture of soft soap and 15 chopped hairs from a horse's tall. If the patient screamed, it was the devil screaming within her, and she was to be left alone, securely bound to the bed, that she might not remove the appliance. He then took his fee and left.

His orders were conscientiously carried out, with the result that after a night of indescribable agony the poor woman died of exhaustion.-Cracow Letter in Chicago Record.

Paraguay's Particular Fleas Perhaps the plague in Paraguay merely an attack of pigue, or sand fien. This insect is called aigua in the native 60 to 60 language. In 1870 it killed a whole colony of Englishmen, consisting of 200 families, turning the colony, which was at Itape, into a cemetery. A German colony at Acegua was driven out. The pigue causes buboes and attacks the warmest parts of the body-that is, store the cavities and the groin and armpit just the same spots as the eastern plague. It attacks Englishmen and Germans preferentially and avoids those that use but little soap. Soaps So those that use but little soap. Soaps

3 to 5c clean the body, and the pigue likes clean persons to eat. It also avoids people who cat more or less poisonous food. A man saturated with alcohols, Boen gin, nicotine and Pasco de Juffo cookery is pretty well safe from the sand fien .- Buenos Ayres Herald.

There is a large expanse of rolling sward on Governors Island kept at all times in the pink of condition. This little island off Battery park is conceded to be the best kept army post on the Atlantic const. There are two reasons for this. Fort Columbus is the headquarters of the department of the east. It must assume an appearance in keeping with its high standing in the department. It also has a military prison, and the convicts sent there for terms of months

or years are sentenced to hard labor. Under the supervision of sentinels these men keep the walks and promenades scrupulously clean and the sward closely clipped and free from falling leaves and other litter. They also give proper attention to the various buildings and their immediate surroundings.-New York Press. Applause and Criticism It was after the plano recital, and the

andience was still applauding. There were two English women, though, who did not clap their hands. But they in tones that were audi for some distance around thus: "The poor man! Will they make him play again?" "Isn't it awful the way the Americans applaud? It's so valgar!" "Yes; it's the most vulgar thing they

And the Americans took meekly their lesson in manners.-New York Com mercial Advertiser. The Change of a Comma. "Whenever she asks me to do any-

Chicago Tribune.

the morning dawn.

thing," soliloquized Mr. Meeker pensively, "I always go and do it, like a "Yes," said Mrs. Meeker, who happened along in time to overhear him. Whenever I ask you to do anything you always go and do it like a fool,"-

Sanskrit Ushas, meaning the land of

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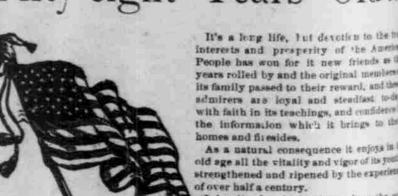
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