

CATARACT OF THE EYE.

It May Come at Any Time of Life, and Its Goal Is Blindness.

Cataract is an opacity of the crystalline lens caused by interference with its nutrition. As the rays of light cannot penetrate this opaque matter it results in blindness. A cataract may come at any time of life, but is most apt to come in old age, when senile changes take place in all parts of the body.

A cataract may be caused by changes in the eye before birth. Children are born with a cataract. It may be caused by changes during childhood, by disease or injury, by excessive and persistent light and heat and by many other causes. Glassblowers are subject to it, X ray workers, sufferers from diabetes and many others. It may be a primary disease or it may be secondary to other diseases.

It is often very successfully treated by operation, particularly in the aged, the lens or lens and its capsule being removed. The development of cataract is sometimes very rapid, especially after injury, but in the aged it takes place slowly, sometimes requiring years before blindness results. The operation is not usually done until the cataract is mature or ripe. An earlier operation frequently militates against a successful result.—Philadelphia Record.

DEGREES OF COOKING.

What Is Meant by Rare, Medium and Well Done Meat.

Perhaps a word may be said about the degree of cooking, as indicated by the words rare, medium and well done, used in reference to the cooking of meat.

Some people interpret "rare" as meaning meat seared a little on the outside, but with the whole interior raw. This is far from a correct interpretation. The albumen should be coagulated, the fibers really cooked, but the juice may be yet red or pink. In "medium" there is still some pink left in the meat, though the red color has left the juice, while well done means no pink color in either juice or fiber, but not the stringy, overcooked, tasteless product so often served as "well done" meat.

The quantity and kind of meat used by any family depend upon its living habits, its appreciation of food values and the money available for food. The excessive use of meat means an unwise expenditure of money as well as an unnecessary tax upon the kidneys and liver, but in any case the preparation of it is a most important factor.—Woman's World.

A Shot That Made Trouble.

An odd incident happened in the then Danish West Indies in the last century that nearly caused serious international complications. An American marksman, paying a visit to Charlotte Amalia, amused the governor by an exhibition of his skill with the rifle. Sitting on the veranda of the government house, he said that he could cut with a bullet the signal halyards on the flagstaff of the fort and lower the Danish standard to the ground. As the lines were almost invisible in the distance the governor was willing to bet that he could not do it. The shot rang out, and the flag fell. Presently a horseman dashed up, informing the governor that some one had fired on

A Stormy Trip.

"Good gracious! How in the world did you happen to get lost?" "Oh, after we had been on the road about five hours we found that the chauffeur was trying to find his way with a weather map."—Puck.

NO GIRLS ON WARSHIPS IS NEW BRITISH EDICT.

Order Due to Torpedo Being Fired In Dock During Visit.

"No more girls on warships," is the edict of the British admiralty. The order is the result of a torpedo running amuck at Newport, Isle of Wight.

The British destroyers put in at Newport frequently and the officers have become popular with the inhabitants. One evening a prominent citizen of Newport, his niece and another young woman were aboard a destroyer, and one of the gunners was explaining the working of a torpedo tube.

The charge of high explosive had been removed and placed to one side, when the gunner was temporarily called away. Meanwhile another gunner came along and, thinking the explanation had been concluded, replaced the charge and went away.

The first gunner returned and, unaware that the charge had been replaced, proceeded with his demonstration, saying, "This is how the torpedo is discharged." With that he pressed the button.

There was a report, and the amazed little party saw the deadly torpedo leave its tube and travel under water right across the stretch between the pier where the destroyer was tied up and the next pier. It was making straight for a large Italian steamship.

But for some unexplained reason the torpedo's course was suddenly deflected. Instead of striking the steamship it crashed into the wall of the pier twenty feet from the vessel's stern. Tons of water were thrown into the air, drenching many persons who happened to be nearby. The pier suffered considerably. There will be no more little parties.

POLAR POSTAGE.

Special Stamps Used by Some of the Exploring Expeditions.

Many arctic and antarctic explorers have taken with them a special supply of postage stamps for special uses. When the Terra Nova left New Zealand on Nov. 20, 1910, she had on board £100 worth of New Zealand penny stamps bearing the words "Victoria Land."

Captain Scott was made postmaster of British Antarctica, an appointment first held by Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1907.

The stamps carried by the Shackleton expedition were the ordinary New Zealand stamps, marked "King Edward VII. Land." Twenty-three thousand of these stamps were issued, and though of only a penny value they are now quoted at 26 shillings each, unused.

The Australian antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Mawson, used the stamps of Tasmania, canceled with a special postmark showing in the center the figure of a penguin. The stamps used by the Terra Nova expedition were also canceled by a design noticeable for the figure of a penguin.

The German antarctic expedition of 1911 had a stamp of special manufacture showing a design of the expedition's ship, the Deutschland.—Minneapolis Journal.

Trapping Baboons.

Hagenbeck in his book says that baboons are caught in traps made much like the huts of savages. Food is put into the huts, and once the baboons go inside a trapdoor closes behind them. Outside baboons make a great to do and urge the prisoners to escape. When the trappers come the captured baboons are terror stricken and try to force their heads through the walls of the huts. One baboon was caught three times in the same trap, and several when turned loose got back into the same trap a second time. When the baboons are carried away all their comrades thereabout climb into trees and scream out to the prisoners, who answer in sad, mournful voices. On one occasion some big Arabian baboons were trapped, when 2,000 or 3,000 baboons hurried themselves upon the trappers, who had hard work to save themselves with firearms and clubs. As the trappers were forced back, the victorious baboons tore up the trap and turned loose the captured baboons.

EDISON'S NEW INVENTION.

3,000,000 Candle Power Searchlight Fed by Storage Batteries.

Profiting by an experience of firemen in fighting the \$3,000,000 fire at the Edison works in West Orange, N. J., on Dec. 9, 1914, Thomas A. Edison has perfected another invention, which he took to his home in Llewellyn Park. A few minutes after Charles Edison began operating the device for the edification of his father people living in the valley east of Llewellyn Park telephone police headquarters and asked, "What is that terrible light shooting out of the park?"

A policeman found Mr. Edison and his family enjoying the wonders produced by a new 3,000,000 candle power searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. It is very small, and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

In the fire at the Edison plant the yards were thrown into darkness when the power was shut off. Mr. Edison conceived the idea of a portable searchlight, and two days after the blaze he had designed a working model. Now he has announced the perfection of his idea.

It was said at the Edison laboratory that the lamp will be very useful in mine rescue work, at fires and on

The Czarina.

"Do try and get the empress to smile, Eulalia," said one of the grand duchesses to me at some court function.

But that was sooner said than done. There is not a trace of artificiality in the empress's character. She seemed unable to pretend she was enjoying herself when, in point of fact, she was fatigued and bored. Moving as the central figure of a splendid pageant, I think she was always wishing the ceremony to be at an end and to find herself free to be with her children again.—H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia in Century.

Alphabetical.

Willis—Won't you dine with me? Gillis—Thank you, I just dined. I was home and had my regular meal of apples, apricots and asparagus. Willis—Isn't that a rather odd combination? Gillis—Well, you see, my wife went to a domestic science school and had to leave after the first week.—Life.

Not Guilty.

It was 4 a. m., and Bilkins crept softly into the house and removed his shoes, but as he tiptoed up the stairs one of the treads gave a loud creak.

"Is that you, John?" demanded Mrs. Bilkins from above.

"No, my love," replied Bilkins; "it's the stairs."—Illustrated Bits.

Learning About Women.

"The only way for a man to learn all about a woman is to get married."

"And study the ways of his wife, eh?"

"No! Listen to what she tells him about other women."—Boston Transcript.

Two of a Kind.

"My dear Mrs. Gadsby, I'm so glad to see you. What is the latest gossip?"

"My dear, that is just what I called to find out."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MIGHTY MAUNA LOA.

This Gigantic Volcano Is a Worthy Rival to Vesuvius.

The lofty volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, rising above the ocean from 5,000 to nearly 14,000 feet, are only the summits of gigantic mountain masses that rise abruptly from the bottom of the Pacific. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, stands 13,675 feet above sea level, but its slopes descend beneath the sea, as shown by deep sea soundings, with a grade fully equal to if not greater than that of the visible slopes. The same is generally true of the submarine slopes of other islands, and the depths attained by these continuous slopes, within thirty to fifty miles of the shores, vary from 14,000 to 19,000 feet. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, if their true bases are considered to be at the bottom of the Pacific, are therefore mountains of as great an altitude as Mount Everest, or approximately 30,000 feet. In general the Hawaiian Island group consists of summits of a gigantic submarine mountain chain which projects only its loftier peaks and domes above the water. On the island of Hawaii the volcanic forces are still in operation.

The one continuously active volcanic vent of the island is Kilauwea, far down on the eastern flank of Mauna Loa—"the great mountain." No other volcano in the world approaches Mauna Loa in the vastness of its mass or in the magnitude of its eruptive activity. There are many volcanic peaks higher in the air, but most of them are planted upon elevated platforms, where they appear as mere cones of greater or less size. It is not yet known at what level the base of Mauna Loa is situated, but it is below the sea, probably far below.

Mauna Kea—"the white mountain"—is also a colossus among volcanoes. Its summit, 13,825 feet, is a trifle higher than that of Mauna Loa, but its slopes are steeper, and its base is therefore much smaller. The magnitude of Mauna Loa is due chiefly to the great area of its base, which is nearly elliptical in shape, with a major diameter of seventy-four miles and a minor diameter of fifty-three miles, measured

How to Throw the Spittleball.

A spittleball is thrown just opposite to an ordinary curve. Instead of giving the rotary motion with the fingers, it is given with the thumb. The thumb is placed firmly against a seam, and the saliva is applied to the ball beneath the fingers. The ball is thrown overhanded, and slipping easily from beneath the moistened fingers, but gripped firmly by the thumb against the seam, a sharp rotary motion is given to the ball. When properly thrown a sharp break is secured, the direction of the break depending upon the angle at which the ball is released. The ball is controlled by the thumb.—American Boy.

Lots of Vowels.

In the Hawaiian language every word ends in a vowel. A Hawaiian finds it almost impossible to pronounce two consonants together, and in English he has the greatest difficulty in pronouncing any word ending with a consonant. Mr. Hale in his Polynesian grammar says: "In all the Polynesian dialects every syllable must terminate in a vowel, and two consonants are never heard without a vowel between them. It is chiefly to this peculiarity that the softness of these languages is to be attributed. The longest syllables have only three letters, and many syllables consist of a single vowel." Again, no syllable, as a general rule, in the Bantu family of African speech can end in a consonant, but only in vowels.

Protected.

Grubbs—I hear that old Skinem has given the committee his views on the proposed new charter.

Stubbs—That must be a mistake. Skinem never gave anybody anything. If the committee had his views he has the committee's note providing for the return of the views with something more than legal interest.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

An Element of Difficulty.

"What is the hardest part of your work as a lecturer?" asked the man designated as toastmaster.

"As a rule," replied Mr. Speekins, "the hardest part of my work is waking the audience up after the man who introduces me has concluded his remarks."—Washington Star.

No Postmortem Touch.

"Loan me \$5 until Thursday, old man. If I live till then I'll surely pay you."

"All right. But if you succumb don't send anybody around to touch me for the funeral expenses."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Modus Vivendi.

The term modus vivendi is a mutual arrangement whereby persons not at the time being on friendly terms can be induced to live together in harmony. The term may be applied to individuals, to societies or to peoples. It signifies a mode of living.

Wood Alcohol.

The greatest danger in inhaling the fumes of wood alcohol is their effect on the optic nerve, which often results in total and incurable blindness.

Strange.

"Strange things happen in life." "Indeed! I even know a man who actually thinks his landlord is a fine fellow."—Exchange.

The Indiana Macaroni Company.

OUR MACARONI

Can be Bought at the Following Stores:

The Cunningham Department Store, Steveson & Myers, Plotzer Meat Market.

They are FRESH. Made in Indiana

Odd Happenings In the Day's News

Beer gardens in Munich, the greatest beer drinking center in Germany, serve lemonade because of shortage in beer.

Aurora borealis on rampage interrupted telegraph service and stopped trains in northwest United States and Canada.

He didn't hit the frog, but Peter Banks, colored, must spend thirty days in jail for shooting at one, because he had no license to shoot a gun in New Jersey.

Man who must appear in supreme court in alimony case inspected Ludlow street jail, New York city headquarters of the Alimony club, and said it suited him.

Haircut didn't suit Walter Eddy, so he has sued Colgate fellow students for \$5,000, charging that they forcibly clipped a head of hair it took him four years to grow.

Thereby Hangs a Tale.

Nature Faker—Why do the leaves turn red in autumn? Freshman—It's the established law of creation. Nature Faker—You're wrong. They have to blush when they think how green they've been.—Brunonian.

Aluminium.

Since the Centennial exposition an entirely new industry in mining and metallurgy has been developed through the production of aluminium. No aluminium was produced on a commercial scale in 1876.

Clever Scheme.

"Blink's wife seems to be quite a musician."

"Yes, she is a fine pianist."

"How does she keep in practice when she is away from home?"

"She carries a large muff."

"What for?"

"Just to keep her hand in!"—Pearson's Weekly.

What After Safety?

Everybody from Dan to Beersheba is now thoroughly convinced that "safety first" is the proper thing. It may not always be possible to agree upon whose safety it shall be, but considered wholly in the abstract anybody caught putting anything ahead of safety in these enlightened days of peace and good will would have to dodge anathema the rest of his life.

Indeed, so amicably and universally settled is this problem of "safety first" that many are wondering if we shouldn't now stop talking about it and commence to consider what shall come after safety. Safety, although the first thing, is not the only thing. What shall we have for second? Any suggestion, however foolish, will be welcome.—Life.

Inner Life in Constantinople.

Constantinople has a deleterious effect upon Europeans. So at least declared a "great and highly gifted lady," mentioned by Grant Duff. She had the honor of being received by the sultan. "I hope you like Constantinople?" inquired the monarch. "Yes," said she, "but I find great difficulty in leading my inner life here." The sultan started, but, recovering himself, said suavely, "Ah, no one should drink water here without having it previously boiled."—London Chronicle.

This Player "Quick Study."

For remarkable memory it would be hard to outdo a strolling player of the eighteenth century, of whom Sir William Robertson Nicoll has written. For a wager he once undertook to memorize the whole of the next day's Daily Advertiser and accomplished his task by repeating every line in the journal, news, headings, advertisements and all in perfect order and without a slip.—London Tatler.

Gentlemen Didn't Answer.

"Will the gentlemen please move up forward a little!" called out the polite conductor of the trolley car.

"I won't," growled Mr. Grouch, who hung to a strap near the door.

"Oh, I didn't ask you," said the conductor.—Buffalo News.

Talking.

Talking is like playing on the harp. There is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their music.—Holmes.

As the Twig Is Bent.

Knicker—What became of the boy who was kept in at school? Bocker.—Grew up to be the man who was detained at the office.—New York Sun.

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sanazaro.

WATER SOAKED WATCHES.

What to Do When Camping or Where a Jeweler Can't Be Found.

What to do with a water soaked watch is often a problem when one is caught in the wilderness, or in a community where no jeweler is to be found. Lack of knowing what steps to take often results in much expense, if not in the utter ruin of the watch.

Watches made with both a screw face and screw back may be dried easily by removing the front and back, emptying the watch of as much water as will run out, reversing the crystal, screwing it on the back of the watch and then laying it where the sun will have a chance to reflect through the crystal.

The heat of the sun on the crystal will draw the moisture from the works in fifteen or twenty minutes. If water still remains in the works, the crystal may be unscrewed, wiped and replaced and the process repeated.

After the sun falls to draw any more of the water out on to the glass it is safe to conclude that there is no more in the works, and the oil originally on them, warmed by the sun, lubricates the parts.

There should be no more trouble with the watch, although it is advisable to have it examined by a jeweler at the earliest opportunity.—Technical World.

NEWSPAPER ERRORS.

They Appear Glaring Because of the Publicity They Face.

The capacity of some people for detecting errors in the newspapers is marvelous. Also it is singular how many unexpected meanings the people can find.

If the reporter writes that a man wore a coat of such and such a character some one may call up and ask if the coat was all the man had on? To satisfy these literalists you must enumerate item by item the other articles of attire or they will accuse you of making the victim appear half naked.

The reader who digests his paper on the quiet in his home feels that he has shown great brilliancy if he detects an error in grammar or capitalization. It is one thing to find mistakes at your leisure in another man's work, quite another to turn out a high degree of accuracy and precision in the haste of newspaper composition.

The banker makes blunders in his figures, the lawyer draws up incorrect papers, and the business man submits erroneous bills. Such blunders are known only to the few persons whom they concern. The newspaper is like the actor on the stage, whose slightest slip is manifest to all and seems ridiculous.—Iowa City Republican.

"According to Hoyle."

The first author of books dealing with card games was Edmund Hoyle, who died in London, aged ninety-seven, in 1770. His treatises on whist, piquet and other games are still authorities, and "According to Hoyle" has become a proverb. Hoyle has been called the inventor of whist, which is an error, although he was the first to popularize the game and place it on a scientific and exact footing. Hoyle was a lawyer by profession, but he derived a good income from his books. For his treatise on whist he received \$5,000, and the work was so popular that it ran through five editions the first year, besides many printed editions. Hoyle gave instructions in whist to parties of ladies and gentlemen, charging each \$5 per lesson. For some years he held an official court position in Ireland which paid him \$3,000 per year. Hoyle's book on whist was first published in 1743.

Bad Spellers.

Lord Wolseley noted that spelling had been the weak point of many great commanders. He was defending Marlborough against the charge of illiteracy, brought by Lord Chesterfield for one, who said he was "eminently illiterate, wrote bad English and spelt it worse." Wolseley replied that a great many of Marlborough's distinguished contemporaries, such as Lord Chancellor Somers, spelled quite as badly and that Wellington and Napoleon also were among those who could never learn to do it properly.—London Telegraph.

Ready to Bargain.

Sultor (to her father)—Sir, I love the very ground your daughter treads on. Father (grimly)—Well, young man, you ain't the first party that's had an attachment for it. Howsoever, if you love it well enough to come and help pay up the mortgage on it you can marry Sarah.—Exchange.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you? Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort. Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

Hard to Keep.

"Do you keep any servants?" "No, of course not." "But I thought I saw one in your kitchen?" "Oh, we have servants on the premises a day or two at a time, but we don't keep them."—Houston Post.

A Better Reason.

Askitt—Why do you always avoid Hillow? Do you owe him money? Telfitt—No; and I don't want him to owe me any.—Indianapolis Star.

If your customer loses his patience, you cannot help him to find it by losing your own.—Youth's Companion.

CULLODEN MOOR.

The Last Battle Fought on the Soil of Great Britain.

The last battle fought on the soil of Great Britain took place in the middle of the eighteenth century.

While George II. of England was engaged in the war of the Austrian succession Charles Edward, who was called the Young Pretender, a grandson of King James II. of England, landed in Scotland and made two attempts to obtain the throne of his ancestors. He was victorious in the battle of Falkirk, but the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., having been recalled from the continent to take command of the king's forces, the Pretender was entirely defeated at Culloden moor, a plain in Scotland, four miles from Inverness. This was the last battle fought on the island of Great Britain and took place April 16, 1746, and it was also the last attempt on the part of the Stuart family to recover the throne of Great Britain.

Charles Edward Stuart escaped to France after he had wandered for five months in the highlands, pursued by his enemies. He died in Rome Jan. 30, 1788. The Duke of Cumberland gave no quarter. The wounded were all slain, and the jails of England were filled with prisoners, many of whom were executed. Among the latter number were Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock and Lovat—Lovat being the last person who was beheaded in England.—Philadelphia Press.

Women Who Make Living Dearer.

Women's abuse of a shopping privilege adds tremendously to the cost of operating department stores, and places a needless burden upon every buyer. One of the large merchants of New York city is authority for the statement that 25 per cent of the articles sent out to charge patrons are returned, not occasionally, but habitually. We are not thinking of the woman who returns garments that have been worn and declares they have never been used. She belongs in a class by herself and demands special treatment. But the woman who orders goods sent home without considering whether she needs them or not ought to be amenable to reason.—Francis Frear in Leslie's.

Suffocated.

To the grouchy looking person who had boarded his car the conductor said as he returned him his transfer:

"This transfer expired ten minutes ago."

Whereupon, with a growl, the man dug for a nickel and as he handed it to the conductor observed:

"No wonder, with not a single ventilator open in the whole car."—Harper's Magazine.

Nicely Graded.

It is still a tradition that the people of Manchester, England, should give at Liverpool with the proverb, "A Manchester man, a Liverpool gentleman," but, it is said, classification is not so strongly marked in Lancashire as in the old days. When stagecoaches were running a guard was once asked, "Who has tha' gotten inside, Billy?" Billy consulted his list and replied, "A gentleman fra Liverpool, a mon fra Manchester, a chap fra Owdham and a fellow fra Wigan."

His Occupation.

"What does your father do?" "Whatever mother tells him." "I mean what's his occupation?" "Oh, his occupation! Pa's a conflagration ejector; puts out fires, you know."—Boston Transcript.

LAKE SHIPPING HARD HIT

Seamen's Bill Will Kill Excursion Traffic, Say Ship Men.

Cleveland, July 21.—Steamship men operating on the Great Lakes declare that the seamen's bill which will become effective on Nov. 4, 1915, will operate against American merchant marine on the Great Lakes in as deadly a manner as it is already operating on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The direct effect on the Great Lakes caused by the bill's impossible increase in cost of operation, they say, will be sure to drive from the Great Lakes low cost passenger-package freight steamships, which, because of their present low cost of operation and high efficiency, are able to render the shipping and traveling public maximum service at minimum price.

Officials of passenger lines plying in the lakes say they believe will feel the operation of the new law, will result in the establishing of a bureau of marine, to be created by congress, the head of which will become a member of the president's cabinet.

Another Gusher at Evans City. Evans City, Pa., July 21.—Another oil well was brought in here by a group of Pittsburgh men. The strike shows a flow at the rate of 1,000 barrels a day.