RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.11 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.15 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.31 "
5.50 "	7.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.31 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.57 A. M.	9.09 A. M.
10.19 "	2.47 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.35 "
6.16 "	8.40 "
SUNDAYS	
6.57 A. M.	12.47 P. M.
6.16 P. M.	8.40 "

PHILA & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.32 A. M.	11.24 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET.	
7.34 A. M.	11.22 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

J. J. BROWN,

THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

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The SPORTING WORLD

Fournier on Auto Driving.

Henri Fournier, the world's greatest chauffeur, has some very valuable ideas on the subject of auto driving. Fournier says that in order to become a trustworthy motorist a man must begin early and practice long. He must not become afflicted with that ever prevalent disease, overconfidence, and should always be cool and cautious.

The French speed demon names the ability to steer as being one of the important requisites for the successful chauffeur. He speaks as follows on the subject: "Any man who has ridden a bicycle should be able to adapt himself to auto driving without much trouble.

HENRI FOURNIER IN HIS MORS MACHINE.

A steady hand is absolutely necessary, and practical experience as a steersman is the only means of obtaining it.

"In regard to overconfidence, I will say this much. The man who affects to know everything about automobiles and automobiling is a dangerous personage to come in contact with. The worst smashups I have ever seen were brought about by operators who imagined that their reputations would shield them from all chance of mishap."

Indoor Athletic Meet In New York.

The annual winter athletic meet of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, which is scheduled for Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 3, 1902, gives promise of being a very successful affair. At this meet the athletes, who make it a point to compete indoors throughout the winter season, will be dealt quite leniently with so far as spiked shoes are concerned, for there will be no restrictions. The competitors may wear spikes or not, as they wish.

The interscholastic team relay race, eight laps, each runner to run two laps, will no doubt prove the star event on the programme.

The other events are a 60 yard run, novice; 60 yard run, handicap; 220 yard run, handicap; 440 yard run, handicap; 880 yard run, handicap; three mile run, scratch; 440 yard run, novice; running high jump, handicap, and a 600 yard run, open to boys of the public schools of Greater New York.

The prizes will be new, novel and of exceptional value and without doubt the best prizes offered this year outside of the championship events.

Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 16 Park place, New York, Jan. 26.

Keeler Is In Demand.

Unless the owners of the Brooklyn Baseball club are wide awake they will lose that prince of ball players, the redoubtable Willie Keeler. The sturdy little outfielder has received a gilt edged offer from the Detroit club of the American league, which he intends to accept if the Brooklyn club does not meet it with one that would make it worth while for him to remain here.

"Business is business," says Keeler, "and I propose to go where I can get the most money, especially when the offer is of the gilt edged kind made by the Detroit club."

Wants Racing Course Shortened.

E. G. Storrow, Harvard's head rowing coach, has received much commendation in aquatic circles because of his suggestion to lower the distance of the annual eight oared race with Yale. Coach Storrow advocates that the race be rowed over a three instead of a four mile course. The scheme is a good one and will probably be accepted by the two colleges.

Lawson Loses His Trainer.

It is announced that Thomas W. Lawson has decided to quit the turf. This does not mean that he will go out of the horse business, but that he will pay no attention hereafter to racing. Jimmy Gatcomb, Lawson's trainer, has ended his service in that capacity and made arrangements to go into partnership with Scott Hudson, the Kentucky driver.

New West Point Football Captain.

Cadet Robert E. Boyers of the second class has been elected captain of the West Point football team. Cadet Boyer has been on the team since he entered as a plebe and is one of the soldier players. Cadet Douglas MacArthur, son of General MacArthur, will be manager. He is also a member of the second class and stands at its head.

Arkansas Jockey Club's Dates.

The Arkansas Jockey club has announced the receipt of the official notification of the assignment of dates, March 24 to 29, inclusive, for the spring meeting.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

President of World's Union.

The Christian Endeavorers have organized a world's union and have incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Rev. Francis E. Clark, who has been at the head of the Christian Endeavor society in the United States,

REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

was elected president of the World's union. The union starts out with 61,920 societies and an aggregate membership of 3,820,000. As evidencing the extent of the work done by the Endeavorers President Clark calls attention to the fact that there are now 480 societies in the Madras presidency of India alone. He further says: "Japan shows more interest in the work than ever before. China is eagerly awaiting her new secretary."

Fame by Chance.

The story of William Allen White's sudden leap into fame through his "What's the matter with Kansas" editorial is familiar to everybody, but it is not generally known by what a narrow opportunity Mr. White got there. It was in the summer, and Mr. White's wife was at Colorado Springs. He was about to join her there for a rest and had written in advance editorials enough to carry along his paper during his absence. So at least he thought, and he was leaving the office when his foreman came in and asked what provision he had made for the editorial columns during his absence.

"There on that hook," said the editor, pointing to a spike on his desk upon which was impaled a quantity of manuscript. The foreman detained Mr. White while he glanced it over and announced that there wasn't enough copy.

"Give me a little more," he pleaded, "and I'll manage to get along."

"All right," said the editor, dropping into his chair. He thought a few moments, dashed off the vigorous paragraphs, handed them to the foreman and went off for his train.

When he returned, he found his desk heaped two feet deep with letters and himself a national character. It was that last editorial that did it.

Valuable Statistics.

G. Bernard Shaw, the eccentric English novelist, essayist and playwright, who is never so happy as when he is stirring up controversy, has lately taken up the cudgels against vaccination. In a speech in London he ridiculed the statistical claims advanced by the vaccinationists, saying they reminded him of the report made upon an investigation into the prevalence of the drink habit in a British regiment in India. "The investigator," said Mr. Shaw, "was informed that 50 per cent of the teetotalers had been invalided home, while the remaining 50 per cent were dead. Further investigation revealed the fact that the total number of teetotalers in the regiment had been two. One man had been eaten by a tiger, and the other had been injured by a pulley block falling on his head."

The New Postmaster General.

The first break in the cabinet which was carried over from the McKinley administration by President Roosevelt came through the resignation of Charles Emory Smith as postmaster general. Mr. Smith announced as the cause of his resignation his desire to return to the active management of his paper, the Philadelphia Press.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin succeeds Mr. Smith in the postmaster generalship. Mr. Payne is vice chairman

HENRY C. PAYNE.

of the national Republican committee and is highly valued as a political organizer and campaign director as well as a man of exceptional business qualifications, such as will be required in his new position. President Roosevelt and Mr. Payne are warm personal friends and have worked harmoniously together in political affairs.

How to Sweeten Stale Jars.

Jars which have become stale should be filled with hot soda water and left to soak until clean. Even stale butter or lard jars may be rendered sweet and fresh if they are filled with hot lime water and left while the water gradually cools. Remember that in cleaning out an ordinary bottle or cruet, good as are crumbled eggshells or shot for the purpose, a cut up raw potato is far better. Cut the potato into very small bits and put it into the bottle with some warm water, shaking it about rapidly until the bottle is clean.

Odd Fruit Tree.

A fruit tree in Bristol, Pa., bears two different kinds of apples and four different varieties of pears—namely, the Bartlett, the Duchesse, the Catharine and the Seckel.

Heads Should Never Ache.

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster, of Winnie, Va.,—she writes "Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick headaches I had suffered from for two years." Cure Headache, Constipation, Biliousness. 25c at Paules & Co's. drug store.

IMPORTED A PALACE

HOW MRS. JACK GARDNER HAS STARTLED BOSTON SOCIETY.

Now She Is to Open Her Venetian Made Residence With a Grand Housewarming Party—Another Boston Woman Strives to Outdo Her.

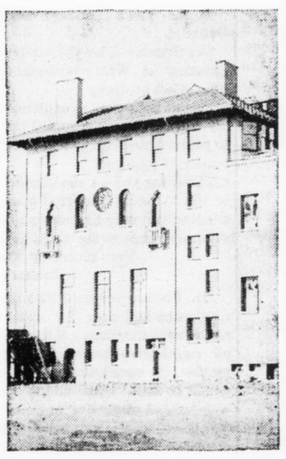
That Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston never does things by halves in a social way has been shown time after time, and society is on the tiptoe of expectancy for the new surprise she has in store for it. Some time ago Mrs. Gardner decided there was nothing quaint or novel enough for her in American architecture, and so she went abroad and purchased a Venetian palace. This was brought to America and rebuilt on spacious grounds in the Hub and will be thrown open to her friends on Jan. 6. Her enterprise has been kept as secret as possible, and it is only recently that a description of the palace was secured.

It was about a year ago that Mrs. Gardner decided upon the building of her Italian gardens. She found a palace in Venice which was for sale, with furnishings from the roof down. She bought it, had it dismantled and each separate piece packed for shipment to Boston. There, in Back Bay Fens, she had old world artisans put every stone and pilaster into place again.

One of the two main entrances to the palace is near Huntington avenue, and this leads into a narrow corridor, from which opens a long and spacious music hall. At the farther end of this hall is a stage, which is said to be large enough to seat the entire Symphony orchestra. On either side of the second entrance are reception rooms, and beyond them is a corridor with arches of red brick and a red tiled floor. Beyond this arched passage is the courtyard, which occupies the center of the palace. It is 50 by 75 feet in dimensions and is covered with a roof of glass. Around it on the lower floor is an arcade, with beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble, and opening on its four sides are large square windows on the three upper stories.

There are some wide corridors on the lower floor, in which many rare art treasures have been placed.

Leading to the floor above are staircases of marble, and here, across the front of the building, stands a large



END VIEW OF MRS. GARDNER'S VENETIAN PALACE.

room which will be used as a picture gallery. There is also on this floor a Dutch room, with an old fashioned fireplace and a ceiling of black oak and with its beams so arranged as to form fifteen square panels. Set in these panels are paintings by the old Flemish masters. A companion room to the picture gallery is on the third floor, and here will be kept Mrs. Gardner's great collection of rare old books. Near here is a Gothic room, with one large rose window and others, smaller, of stained glass. This room is fitted up with carved settles and a space left for an altar and will no doubt be used as a chapel.

Mrs. Gardner's apartments are in the upper story of the palace. Her suit extends across the front of the building and consists of a boudoir, sleeping and bath rooms. The walls of the boudoir are hung with red tapestry, the bathroom is tiled in white, and four inscriptions in Latin are on the walls. In the sleeping room is a carved marble fireplace, which was formerly in Mrs. Gardner's Beacon street home. The servants' quarters are also in the upper story and are comfortable and spacious, and there is no lack of closets and pantries. Across the rear of the building extends a large dining hall.

The palace contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, but these have been so concealed as to in no way mar the beauty of the architecture or to seem incongruous with the Venice of the middle ages. The building will be lighted by electricity and heated by hot air coming through openings in the walls. All the larger rooms have fireplaces, with hoods of various designs. The ballroom in the palace is said to be the largest private room of its kind in that city.

Mrs. Gardner's Venetian palace will not be the only one in Boston, however. Her social rival, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, the wife of a former representative in congress, now in an asylum, is preparing to outdo her in the fad of importing them. She has bought an older and much larger Venetian palace, and it is now being razed and the parts prepared for shipment. The materials will be sent to Boston and used in transforming Mrs. Sprague's country home at Brookline into an Italian palace that will, so Mrs. Sprague's set declares, far surpass Mrs. Gardner's.

HORSE TALK.

Lottie Lorraine, 2:05¾, pacing, is in foal to Potential.

Lock Haven, Pa., and Liberty, N. Y., are to have new half mile tracks.

Old Flying Jib, 2:04, recently paced a mile in 2:10. Apparently his jib will never cease to fly.

Searchlight, 2:03¼, pacing, will winter at Selma, Ala., and it is hoped that the balmy southern climate will improve his disposition.

M. D. Madigan, president of the Chicago Driving club, has purchased for road and matinee use the pacing mare Ione, 2:08½, by Moody.

At Blackpool, England, recently, in a match to trot ten miles guideless in less than thirty minutes, a gray mare named Lady R. covered the distance in 28:52 2-5.

Alcantara, now twenty-five years old, is said to have put twenty out of twenty-eight mares served by him this season surely in foal. He is owned by E. W. Conant, Loveland, O.

Direct Hal, the Village Farm ten thousand dollar pacer without a record, recently worked a mile for Ed Geers in 2:06¾, last half in 1:02. A few days later he paced a half in 1:00 flat.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Medical Properties That Are Found In Common Vegetables.

There seems no excuse for the continual use of drugs if the same remedial effects are to be found in the more palatable form of vegetables and fruits. Does the system demand sulphur? We find it in turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress and horseradish. The much maligned potato is rich in salts of potash. French beans and lentils give iron. Watercress contains a sulpho nitrogenous essential oil, iodine, iron, phosphate and other salts, and spinach salts of potassium and iron in such quantities that the French term it "the broom of the stomach," and food specialists rate it as the most precious of vegetables.

In case of anæmia cabbage, cauliflower and spinach proved distinctly beneficial. "Love apples," our modern tomato, stimulated the healthy action of the liver. Asparagus was beneficial in kidney troubles. Celery was a sure cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. The carrot formed blood and added to the beauty of the skin. Beets and turnips kept the blood pure and improved the appetite. Water cress, like asparagus, was good for the kidneys and was a stimulant to mind and body. Lettuce was extremely beneficial for tired nerves and the lassitude peculiar to spring.

Parsley proved an excellent tonic and also cleared the complexion, while the whole array of "greens," mustard, cowslip, horseradish, dock, dandelions, young beet tops and even stalks of the milkweed were religiously added to the springtime bill of fare, to clear the blood, regulate the system and remove that tired feeling so closely associated with the vernal season.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

How to Beautify and Preserve Them From Decay.

Without good teeth there cannot be good mastication.

Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and poor health results.

Hence the paramount importance of sound teeth.

Clean teeth do not decay.

The importance of a sound first set of teeth is as great to the child as a sound second set is to the adult.

Children should be taught to use the toothbrush early.

Food left on the teeth ferments, and the acid formed produces decay.

Decay leads in time to pain and the total destruction of the tooth.

The substance of the following rules should therefore be impressed upon all children:

The teeth should be cleansed at least once daily.

The best time to clean the teeth is after the last meal.

A small toothbrush with stiff bristles should be used, brushing up and down and across and inside and outside and in between the teeth.

A simple tooth powder or a little soap and some precipitated chalk taken up on the brush may be used if the teeth are dirty or stained.

It is a good practice to rinse the mouth out after every meal.

All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper use of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

When decay occurs, it should be attended to long before any pain results. It is stopping of a small cavity that is of the greatest service.

The Northwest and the Combine.

It looks as though the great railway combine lately chartered under the name of the Northern Securities company might have a rather dusty road to travel in the northwest. The governors of the states through which the Great Northern and Northern Pacific pass from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean seem disposed to "line up" and call upon their legislatures to help them resist what they regard as a consolidation of "parallel and competing lines."

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, across whose state these roads pass, has expressed himself vigorously in opposition to the merger and will fight it to the end. He is reported as claiming that he is assured that Montana, North Dakota and Washington will follow the lead of Minnesota in this action, and the intimation is strong that a concerted movement will be made all along the northwestern line against the combination.

It is claimed on behalf of the railroads that this company cannot be affected by legislation following the transaction. On the other hand, the Minnesota courts in 1895 decided against the validity of a lease of the Northern Pacific to the Great Northern on grounds which are now to be used as the basis of the present antimerger movement. It may be that here will come the first serious skirmish between the people and the railroad combines. At all events the contest will be watched with keenest interest.

Eczema for Forty Years.

The Unqualified Statement of a Well Known Attorney, St. Ignace, Mich.

Some of the cures made by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment of stubborn and long continued eczema and skin diseases are causing much comment. People are beginning to realize that this Ointment is a wonder worker with all kinds of skin trouble. Attorney Jas. J. Brown, St. Ignace, Michigan, writes as follows

Dr. A. W. Chase Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgment for the relief I have felt from Dr. Chase's Ointment. For 40 years I was afflicted with a skin disease which was located in one spot—on my leg. I have spent at a rough estimate five hundred dollars trying to effect a cure, and not until I applied this ointment did I get relief. You are strangers to me and this letter is prompted directly because I want to say and I feel as though I ought to say it. That Chase's Ointment has effected a complete cure of my affliction. Three boxes did the work on my leg. I was also suffering from itching piles and applied the ointment which gave the best of satisfaction by affording me rest at night and rapidly causing the disease to disappear. I have received such relief and comfort from the ointment that I cannot withhold expressing my gratitude. I was so long afflicted with the tortures of eczema, I feel now that I am cured, a word of recommendation is due from me.

Yours truly,
JAS. J. BROWN.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 50 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SMART PETTICOATS.

They Are Made With Much Fullness Around the Feet.

The winter petticoats are made with much fullness about the feet. Following the example of the dress skirt, however, the top of the petticoat is very much gored and fits snugly about the hips. In choosing silk for a petticoat avoid the tempting glace which shines so alluringly. It is abominable to make, abominable to wear, and it rustles far too much to be in good

NEW PETTICOATS.

taste. Broad yokes share favor with narrow bands, through which the gathering string is run. The new skirts are sufficiently gored and fitted not to require the wide yoke, however.

Many of the newer petticoats are made with a train. The reason of this is that they are often used as slips, particularly in the case of nonsilk petticoats, which save one's silk slip skirt. To uplift a petticoat that is trained a hook and eye are applied somewhere about the center seam.

For ordinary wear skirts of moirette, alpaca and sateen are useful. They are made with fancifully tucked ruffles. Sateen also makes a good petticoat, but gloria silk, a mixture of silk and linen, is especially desirable, as it is lightweight and closely imitates silk.

Two useful and stylish petticoats are shown in the cut. One is of tucked black gloria silk. The flounce is laid in tiny tucks in order to give additional fullness. Six inch wide ribbons give a dressy appearance to the otherwise plain ruffle.

The second petticoat is more elaborate. It is made of taffeta, with the ruffle cut into scallops edged with two rows of fussy ruching. The upper part of the flounce is laid in clusters of three tucks.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

How to Cure a Felon.

A simple cure for a felon is as follows: As soon as the parts begin to swell get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says that he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season. A cure for bone felon is much the same. As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a blister of Spanish fly about the size of the thumb nail and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be been the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

Valueless Opals.

Fully 95 per cent of the opals obtained are of no value.

The Zircon.

The heaviest precious stone is the zircon, which is four and one-half times heavier than an equal quantity of water. The lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

How to Make Ham Muffins.

Mix a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a saltspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Stir in a cup of finely minced cold boiled ham, with about one-fourth part fat. Mix to a soft dough with a scant cup of milk, add a well beaten egg, and when well mixed drop with a large spoon into well greased muffin tins and bake about twenty minutes.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Colors and Textures Worn by Fashionable Women.

Dressy costumes are made in the palest of pastel shades, chiefly in cafe au lait or a tender gray. Broadcloth is their material. For lesser occasions there are charming zibeline effects both in pastel colorings and in reds and browns. Black rough goods, striped in white hairlines, with a sunny effect thrown upon them in speckled wool, are the greatest novelties of the season. Many homespuns are seen in colors flecked with a contrasting shade, the black and white, however, being far the most stylish. Misty stripes, checked effects and mixed colorings are much sought after for winter tailor mades.

The novelty of the day is called peau de chagrin. It is a kind of short haired zibeline, supple and soft to the touch, and it generally comes in a biscuit or oyster shell tint. The new materials are all manufactured in very wide breadths, which does not go to prove that we are to have shorter skirts. The fact is that Parisiennes will

DAINTY GOWN OF CREAM CHIFFON.

not welcome the short skirt, because they have, as a rule, long, flat feet, and consequently an abbreviated skirt, such as we could wear, would not be becoming to them.

Stripes are popular in cloths as well as in silks and satins. For instance, an astrakhan striped cloth, with the stripes wide apart, is made in two shades of the same color contrasted.

A dainty gown for a young girl is the subject of the picture. The material is white chiffon trimmed with bands of yellow lace. This lace is in a dotted design.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Concerning Side Ditches.

When the road is in an excavation, great care should be taken that a side ditch is provided on each side to carry away the water so that it shall not run down the middle of the road, as is frequently the case. Every road should have side ditches, even one that runs straight down the side of a hill. The steepest road needs the side ditch most, but often has none. Frequently the water runs down the middle of the road on a side hill and wears it into gullies, which are a discomfort and perhaps dangerous in both wet weather and dry. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but must be made to run off the road.

How to Make Mutton Hash.

Cold lamb or mutton made in a mince or hash with boiled rice and finely chopped green peppers is a dish to remember. The peppers are used raw, getting the little cooking needed for the tiny pieces when they simmer with the meat and rice.

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THE RISE OF MARCONI

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE YOUNG INVENTOR.

How He First Began Experimenting With Wireless Telegraphy—His Success In England With His Signals—His Work In America.

When Marconi first began his experiments with wireless telegraphy, he was strong in the belief that the ultimate result would be the sending of messages across the wide Atlantic without the use of wires. That his faith was well founded was shown recently, when he flashed signals from St. John's, N. F., to Cornwall, England, a distance of 1,700 miles. This achievement places him among the foremost inventors of the world.

The story of the struggle and triumph of this young genius of Anglo-Italian parentage fills one of the brightest pages in the history of science. He was born at Marzzbotta, near Bologna, of an Italian father and an English mother in 1875 and displayed a taste for scientific subjects in his boyhood.

The inventor is a singularly modest chap, with prominent nose, high forehead and dreamy eyes—quite the typical inventor. His face frequently takes on the expression of a man who has drifted into realms of profound thought.

Marconi speaks both English and Italian with equal fluency and, while positive in his opinions about his great invention, is as modest as real geniuses generally are. He was educated at the famous University of Bologna, the oldest university in the world, and it was at this institution, under the tutelage of Professor A. Righi, that he conceived and gave shape to his system of wireless telegraphy. He carried out many experiments on his family estate near Bologna before discovering the important fact that electric waves generated by a sparking apparatus of the kind used by the lamented German physicist Heinrich Hertz would carry to a long distance and were unaffected by intervening hills and natural obstacles. That discovery was the great turning point in his life.

In 1896 the inventor went to England and there found his first trusting patrons. The British postal authorities received him cordially, took an interest in his efforts to solve the great problem he had undertaken and provided for him means to experiment with signaling. Thus encouraged, he renewed

GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

his efforts. He worked night and day to improve his methods and increase his records. By establishing communication between captive balloons and perfecting the experiments with pole stations Marconi startled the English scientists. To test him a Dublin newspaper engaged him to report the Kingston yacht races. He was successful and soon afterward was at work in the English channel, the result of which was the establishment of wireless communication between Dover and Boulogne.

While in England one of his notable achievements was keeping the Prince of Wales, who was on the royal yacht Osborne, in touch with Queen Victoria's household in her last illness. Message after message was exchanged. Marconi finally won the great triumph of directing the English fleet in its maneuvers, sending messages more than eighty miles from one ship to another and 130 miles through two ship stations. English confidence was then thoroughly established and the system adopted by the British navy.

The dreams of Marconi began to be realized when in March, 1899, he received official permission from the French authorities for an experiment between Dover and Calais. By this time his success in sending wireless messages over long distances, in some instances thirty-two miles, attracted the attention of Emperor William of Germany, who instructed experts to experiment with the wireless system for the benefit of the German army and navy. It is said that nearly every experiment made was a success.

Marconi finally decided to come here and show us his wonders. After demonstrating the usefulness of the system and reporting the international yacht races he established a wireless station on Nantucket South Shoals lightship, forty-two miles offshore, and another at Siasconsett, island of Nantucket. A set of instruments had been placed on the steamship Lucania, bound for this port, and messages were exchanged which told the whereabouts of the Lucania twelve hours earlier than would otherwise have been known. More ambitious experiments followed, and Marconi's latest achievement is evidence that wireless telegraphy is about to become a fact and not a theory only.

How to Make Grape Catchup.

Six pounds of ripe grapes (Concord preferred), two pounds of sugar, half a pint of cider vinegar, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, allspice, cloves and white or black pepper, half a teaspoonful of salt. Crush the grapes with a potato masher, add half a pint of water and boil until tender. Strain and add the other ingredients. Boil until it thickens a little. Bottle and seal.

How to Clean Gilt Furniture.

Clean gilt furniture with a sifted whiting made into a cream with alcohol. Cover a small space at a time and rub off before it hardens. If a spot sticks, touch it very lightly with clear alcohol. If there is much dirt or deep tarnish, wash quickly with borax soapsuds, wipe dry, then cover with the wet whiting and let it dry.

Gentle, Yet Severe.

"My ancestors," said Willie Wishington, "moved in the very best society."

"I don't doubt it," answered Miss Cayenne a little wearily. "But the best society doesn't necessarily make the best company."—Washington Star.

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