

**IMPECUNIOUS ROYALTIES.**

**Instances Where Queens and Princesses Have Felt the Need of Money.**

There have always been poor royalties, not only exiles, but princesses and princesses who lived under the thumb of some niggardly or intensely selfish head of the house. Louis XV, a man who spent vast sums on his own pleasures, cared little about his children and allowed his four younger daughters, supple and pliant, to be educated on the cheap at a country convent. At twelve years of age one of them had not mastered the alphabet, and the quartet remained dull, ignorant, and uninteresting to the end of their lives.

Instances could be cited of Hohenzollern and Hanoverian sovereigns who seemed to take special pleasure in keeping their heirs short of cash and in a dependent condition. The late King William III of the Netherlands, who could spend lavishly on favorites and be generous enough to more than one good cause, allowed his first wife but little money and showed that he disliked her in various ways, to the extent even of having the covering retained on furniture and carpets in palaces where she resided.

The main pull on the Emperor of Austria's resources came when his son died and he had to settle Rudolph's debts, to the extent of some £400,000. The empress was also very extravagant and spent money profusely on whims after the style of her kinsman, King Louis II of Austria. In his immediate family circle Francis Joseph had to lay out most of his spare cash, and he cannot be regarded as one of the wealthy potentates of the earth. —Modern Society (London)

**People Who Eat Clay.**

Clay eaters are found in the West Indies, Honduras and some of the regions round the Orinoco. They are not necessarily of any particular tribe, for even whites have fallen victims to this degrading and fatal habit. The habit is contracted at as early an age as 12 years, and the craving once acquired appears to be irresistible. Confirmed clay eaters will lie down and lick the earth where the stibic clay is found.

They suffer from chronic dyspepsia and emaciation, but, in spite of the pain and weakness, they cannot do without the clay any more than the confirmed drunkard can do without his alcohol. In some localities this clay is whitish gray, sometimes yellowish-pink. There appears to be lime in it, and also the remains of minute organisms. It is sometimes eaten baked and sometimes raw.

A confirmed clay eater will take four, five, or even six pounds a day. Water is drunk with it. At length

the habit seems to give an aversion not only to other kinds of food but also to the drink. As soon as this aversion is reached the eating of clay invariably causes death.

**What Makes Shoes Shine?**

The smoothness of the surface of a shoe is due to the presence of a thin layer of its particles that they naturally reflect the rays of light falling upon them. Different articles are used to aid in procuring this smoothness of surface. With leather the substance seems to be a paste of fine bone black that is the powder obtained from charred bones of ivory, to which is added a small quantity of acid to dissolve it off in place of the soft texture of the bath and to give and gum to render the mass adhesive. —Technical World Magazine

**Prices of Wild Animals**

A good Nubian lion is worth \$1000; a Siberian specimen little more than half the sum. A fine tiger is so worth about \$1000. In Bengal where the most beautiful and largest tigers are trapped there is a Government bounty paid on each for the annual mortality in India through tigers and small chitrey cobras is something appalling. The long-haired Chinese and Siberian tigers bring as much as \$1200 and other very valuable varieties come from Persia and Russian Turkestan. —Technical World Magazine

**Where Man's Power is Fatal.**

Man is the only animal which is always accompanied by disease except those creatures that are his companions and share his patronage. There is reason to believe that the cause of their death is the very rivers and the ocean so far as they receive man's influence live with hardly an exception healthy lives. Chronic diseases begin with man's presence in the larynx, stable and kennel. Man has created artificial conditions with which the thousands that flourish here are associated. It is now his supreme task to bring the conditions into harmony with the laws of his being. Sickness and death are not to be regarded as natural and inevitable parts of our heritage, but as the fruits of rebellion against nature's laws and therefore to be got rid of. If the human family dwelt in ventilated houses, breathed pure air, lived temperately with little or no alcohol and took daily exercise in the open it would perhaps know little more of gout, rheumatism, cancer, liver lung disease, dyspepsia, asthma and the host of infectious troubles than do the lower animals. —London Telegraph

**Five Minute Sermon**

**Christ Promises the Comforter**

Our Divine Master in today's Gospel indicated what this sin was by which the Holy Ghost would convince the world, by saying, "because they believed not in Me." In spite of all the proofs, the Jews did not acknowledge Jesus as the expected Messiah and the Gentiles did not even think of Him, nor had they so far accepted His doctrine. The Jews therefore sinned by their incredulity, their obstinacy, and their injustice; and these sins were the cause of many others, especially that of hatred, of envy, and of murder. The Gentiles on the other hand, were engulfed in the mire of their passions without knowing their miserable condition. But after the Holy Ghost had bestowed His gifts on the apostles the world would know the injustice of the Jews and the guilt of the Gentiles; then the whole world would be convinced that Christ was truly the Envoy sent by God, the Saviour of the world, the only one Who could lead us to eternal life.

We should learn how great our sorrow ought to be when of our own accord we separate ourselves from Christ by sin; and learning how necessary the Holy Ghost was to the apostles, we should always invoke Him that He may also instruct us in the truths of the faith, and guide our steps on the way of evangelical perfection.

**Forty Hours.**

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" will be held in the churches of the diocese of Rochester as follows:

May 11—St. Mary's—Rochester Ave. Moravia—Seneca Falls—St. Mary's—Corning

**Weekly Church Calendar.**

Sunday May 10—Gospel, St. John, xvi, 7-14—St. John the Silent, bishop and confessor.  
Monday 14—St. Boniface, martyr.  
Tuesday 15—St. Sophia, virgin and martyr.  
Wednesday 16—St. John Nepomucene, martyr.  
Thursday 17—St. Paschal Baylon, confessor.  
Friday 18—St. Venantius, martyr.  
Saturday 19—St. Peter Celestin, pope and confessor.

**PIANOS**

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Star Piano goes for	\$25	Cambridge Upright, cost \$50, only	\$185
Weber sweet tone goes for	\$65	Chapman Upright, former price \$350	\$195
Hibbons & Stone, fine condition	\$85	Ludwig & Co., Upright—fine condition	\$200
Haines Bros. good as new	\$100	Hensel Upright, cost \$375	\$205
Armstrong Upright, cost \$200	\$135	Chapman Upright, used week in church	\$215
Keller & Sons, Upright, cost \$350	\$140	Kroeger Upright, like new	\$235
Braunmuller Upright, sweet tone	\$145	Kurtzmann Upright, shop worn	\$310
Sterling Upright, a beautiful tone	\$150	Pool's Upright, cost \$500, worn	\$350
Draper Bros., Upright like new	\$155	Clackering Parlor Grand cost \$900	\$475



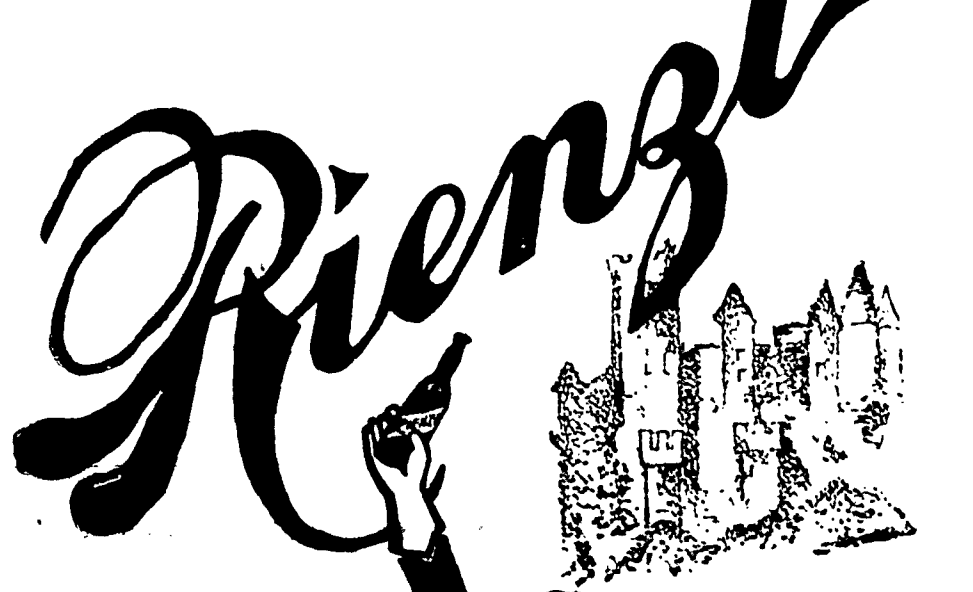
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**CRAZE FOR ANTIQUES**

**THINGS WOMEN DEMAND FROM DEALERS IN FURNITURE.**

**Colonial Cabinets That Were Little Known in Those Days—Substituting Parts to Make Modern Pieces Appear Old.**

"Purchasers of antique furniture could avoid being deceived in many cases if they took the trouble to inform themselves concerning what they intend to buy," said a dealer who tries to be conscientious. "A woman was willing to pay any price I demanded for a genuine old corner cabinet with glass doors. It had to be absolutely genuine, however."

"I had two beautiful old cabinets, just the kind she wanted. They were also antiques in every particular but one. They had formerly had solid wooden doors, just as all cabinets of that early period had."

"Corner cabinets, as well as those made for glass and china now, originally served only to keep food in. They were like the ordinary pantry or closet of the day."

"Naturally such cabinets were heavy and clumsy compared with those with glass doors. In all cases the glass doors have been put in later to make cabinets correspond to modern taste."

"Corner cabinets can never be very old, because they were not in use until a comparatively late period in Colonial history. The earlier Colonial houses were all supplied with cabinets built into the corners of the room. So it is impossible to get a cabinet of this shape that is as old as the first of the American made furniture."

"I told the lady all this, which was, of course, quite new to her. I don't think she believed it, because she went away without buying my cabinets, although they were exactly what she was looking for."

"I have sold so-called Colonial bookcases for years," one dealer said, "and in all that time I have rarely come across a regular bookcase of the kind that stands on the floor."

"The bookcases were all built to sit on the tops of desks, in accordance with the fashion of that period.

We put small legs on them and sell them.

If I told that to the women who come to buy not half of them would take the bookcases. If I told them how these bookcases are made it would not give them any satisfaction and it would lose a customer for me. So I keep still."

**Care of Shoes.**  
Have more than one pair. It will be less expensive to have several pairs all going at once than to buy one and to wear it until past all usefulness. It is a good plan for the average woman to have two pairs of dress shoes and two pairs of strong walking shoes always on hand.

Have a few shoe trees. They may be bought at a reasonable price, and will keep the shoe in shape wonderfully. The toe is bound to turn up when the shoe is empty and creases will form.

Do not use much shoe polish. Most shoes may be kept in good condition if simply rubbed well every night with a soft rag. Dressing may be applied to the edges of the soles and heels.

Never set shoes near heat, especially if they are wet. Any kind of heat, from the fireplace or the steam radiator, will break or crack the leather.

Do not let the heels run down. It throws the soles out of level and spoils the shape. Never let buttoned shoes be partly buttoned. Not only does it indicate a lack of refinement, but it ruins the shape of the shoe.

When laced shoes are taken off at night, do not leave them laced too far up. The foot will have to be forced into them in the morning and the linings will be broken and the shoe strained in many places. Always use a shoe horn for low shoes and slippers.

**Why a Woman Nags.**  
A doctor expresses the opinion that nine times out of ten the woman who nags is tired. One time out of ten she is hateful. Times out of mind her husband is to blame.

The cases that come under the physician's eye are those of the woman who are tired, and who have been tired so long that they are suffering from some form of nervous disease. They may think they are only

tired, but in fact they are in a way cases the woman often suffers more from her nagging than her husband or the children with whom she finds fault.

She knows she does it. She does not intend to do it. She suffers in her own self-respect when she does it and in the depth of her soul long for something to stop it. The condition is usually brought on by broken sleep, improper food, want of some other exercise than housekeeping and enough of out of door air and practical objective thinking.

It is often the most unselfish and most affectionate of women who fall into this state, says Woman's Life. They are too much devoted to their families to give themselves enough of any healthy exercise and diversion, enough of naps, perhaps, or concerts.

When you mend gloves use fine cotton and as fine a needle as possible. Those long-eyed embroidery needles are splendid, unless you're supplied with the short, satisfactory little things which come for the sewing of gloves.

**The Science of Yawning.**  
Yawning is beneficial. It serves the purpose of lung ventilation. The lungs are not filled or exhausted by ordinary respiration. There is a certain quantity of air which physiologists call "residual air" left in the recesses of the lungs after the ordinary respiration. This in time becomes vitiated and affects the blood, and through it, the nervous centers. The result is a yawn, which is really a stretching of the respiratory chamber to its fullest capacity and the filling of it with freshly inspired air, which drives the vitiated air out. Yawning also opens, stretches and ventilates the vocal, nasal and auditory chamber in immediate connection with the mouth.

**Charred Bank Note Redeemed.**  
Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a bank note that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was consumed, but the ink held together and the printing is quite legible. It is kept carefully under glass. The bank paid the note.

Mme. Melba, the singer, can memorize an air by having it played over once.