

BY ORDER OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT

The People's Department Store Stock of Merchandise Must be Sold at Once

No half-hearted effort is being made to turn the \$100,000 stock of merchandise into cash as soon as possible. The Bankruptcy Court's order to sell the goods **regardless of cost must and will be obeyed**, and to this end all prices have been sacrificed. Although the crowds come by the thousands and the stock is diminishing very fast, there still remains an enormous quantity to be disposed of. If you have the slightest sense of economy and appreciate true bargains, come to this great sale at once.

It Is Better to Come To-day Than To-morrow, and Better to Come To-morrow Than the Following Day, If You Want the Best Choice

As we said in our last advertisement, the more important departments, such as Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and House-furnishing Goods, as well as Men's Clothing, Women's Garments, Furs, Shoes, Linens and Domestic, offer their entire stock regardless of cost.

Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding and Rooming Houses and others are buying largely for future needs, knowing that only under conditions like the present are such bargains possible.

It is well to remember that this sale will not last many days longer at the rate the goods are being sold now. **Don't take any chances and wait longer, but come to-day.** We would advise patrons to come in the morning, if possible.

NOS. 353-373 MAIN STREET EAST

SOME AMAZING MARRIAGES.

Union of Youth and Age—Strange Choice of Kings and Princes.

That the days of romantic marriages are by no means at an end is proved by the fact that within a few days recently the lady superior of a Budapest convent, who had for twenty years worn the veil of a nun, became the wife of a stone-mason young enough to be her son; a wealthy widow of Washington gave her hand and heart to a blind street singer, a German Count of long descent led a washerwoman's daughter to the altar and Russian Countess eloped with her footman, says London Times.

But Cupid has played pranks far stranger than any of these. A good many years ago a bridegroom of 80 years—a hopeless bachelor, if ever there was one—was carried to the altar in Scotland, on men's shoulders. "His legs," says the chronicler, "were drawn up to his ears, his arms were twisted backward, and almost every member was out of joint."

At Worcester a blacksmith of thirty was once married to a child of fifteen; in Berkshire a blind woman of ninety was wedded to her ploughman, a youth of twenty; and a little later a girl of sixteen became the bride of a man who was nearly eighty when she was cradled. Almost more remarkable still was a Berkshire wedding, of many years ago, in which bridegroom and bride numbered 168 years between them—he was 85 and she but two years younger; the two bridesmaids had celebrated their seventieth birthday, and the path to the altar was strewn with flowers by six of the bridegroom's granddaughters.

In the eighteenth century a woman who was pilloried in Cheap-side and sentenced to six months imprisonment had been married to no fewer than three members of her own sex, whom in turn she robbed and deserted; and at the same time two women were keeping a public house at Poplar as man and wife, and it was only on her death bed that the "wife" revealed the secret which had been successfully kept for thirty-six years.

About ten years ago Dr. Mary Spencer was married at Neath to her eleventh husband, her first appearance at the altar being at the age of fifty, and her latest at forty-four. A Mexican lady, Senora Roy Castillo, buried seven husbands between 1880 and 1895, each of them dying a violent death; a man of Bordeaux only wedded up the ghost in 1772 after he had wedded his sixteenth bride; some tells of a widow who had buried twenty-one husbands before she was united to a man who had already survived twenty wives; and Syria bears the amazing record of a woman who was married to her

THE WEIGHT OF SPOOT.

Eighteen Tons a Day Falls on Cincinnati's Business Center.

A scientific investigator in Cincinnati has been trying to arrive at a definite idea of the amount of soot deposited in the city in the course of a year. One of his tests was to place two buckets, three-fourths filled with water, on 11 roofs in different parts of the city. At the end of three months a careful analysis of the contents of the buckets to ascertain the amount of carbonaceous matter. The final computation is that in the downtown area the falling soot amounts to 541 tons a month, or 18 tons daily. On a square mile of the city the soot deposited is 171 tons a month, or 54,725 pounds, an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was 464 grams to the square foot for a period of 30 days. For the same time the deposit at central point in the city was 22,550 grams to the square foot.

Low Distance Repeater.

David C. St. Charles, an engineer of San Francisco, has invented a repeater which will make it possible to telephone clear across the continent. What the so-called "repeater" has done for telegraphy St. Charles' invention, it is now claimed, has done for the telephone. The combining of the echo in nature with the sounding board of a violin furnished the clue to the discovery.

A Rare Distinction.

Lady Laurier has the distinction of being the only woman who has delivered a speech in the Canadian House of Parliament. She was discovered at a reception at the foot of the throne and at once a demand was made for a speech. She was at first abashed, but ascended the steps and made what was described as "a pretty oration."

Herbert Spencer's Childhood.

When Herbert Spencer was a boy his father sent him away from home to school. The youngster became homesick, and, with 2 shillings in his pockets, made his way home, over 120 miles, in three days, walking most of the way. He did 48 miles the first day and 47 on the second. On the third day a friendly coach driver took him most of the way for nothing.

The Record of To-Day.

Nine years ago, by actual observation, there were 1247 bicycles around the junction of Broadway and Seventy-second street, New York, between sunrise and sunset on a late September day, and not one automobile, while according to a careful record made one day last week, four bicycles passed the same point and 243 automobiles.

Opportunity for Beggars.

A Paris newspaper is the organ for beggars. One of the advertisements of business opportunities offers "good situation in a very popular winter resort for a one-armed man or preferably with no arms. References given and required. Cash deposit also required."

PARIS SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Inspectors in Constant Attendance and Rigidity Enforce Law.

There are in Paris three principal abattoirs, the largest of which, "La Vilette," is in the northern quarter of the city; "Vaugirard," which was opened in 1898, and replaced the old slaughter house of Grenelle, and "Villjuif," where horses are slain for food. Any butcher may slaughter animals at these abattoirs on payment of a tax of 2 francs (40 cents) a hundred kilograms (220 pounds) on the meat so prepared. Butchers of the more important class and specially licensed are permitted to sell the meat which they have thus provided directly to the smaller dealers who keep retail meat stores throughout the city. Inspectors are in constant attendance and any meat found infected with disease or otherwise unfit for food is saturated with petroleum and condemned. Prior to the year 1810 the butchers of Paris slaughtered animals in the streets and public squares, but at that time municipal slaughter houses—abattoirs—were established.

Earnings of Novelists.

Authors earn much less in France than in England. The late Sir Walter Besant ten years ago estimated that there were 50 novelists in England who earned upward of a thousand a year. There are now probably nearer a hundred and fifty; while in France there are almost certainly no more than fifty who make a living at all. An English novelist of standing will receive eighteen pence on every copy of a book sold. Some novelists receive two shillings. Emile Zola, who touched high water mark in France, got a franc, which is rather less than tenpence. Seven pence halfpenny is considered excellent pay, and fourpence and five pence are common.—T. P.'s Weekly.

America's Chicken Population.

The "non-vegetarian citizen will rejoice in the knowledge that the chicken population of the United States in 1900 was 230,000,000, and at present approaches 300,000,000. Turkeys numbered more than 600,000, ducks more than 5,000,000 and geese as many, though that seems an underestimate for geese, everything considered. The yearly consumption of chickens is more than 300,000,000, though not a few, it appears, are carried over from year to year indefinitely in cold storage for the ultimate benefit of the hapless boarder.—Baltimore Sun.

Piracy in China.

It is in China that the most thing in the waters around Hongkong. As long ago as the thirteenth century, the island of Hainan was a principal

Animals That Weep When Annoyed.

Instances on Which They Have Shown Their Feelings.

Travelers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst, a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot, and camels it is said, shed tears in streams. A cow sold by its mistress who had tended it from calfhood wept pitifully. A young soko ape used to cry from vexation if Livingstone didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying and apes have wept over their young ones slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water-jugs broke one, and fell a-crying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. Rats, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears of grief. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cummings observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant.

The Navy's Handkerchief.

It is not generally known that Nelson's death was the origin of the black silk handkerchief which the sailor wears under his broad blue collar, tied in a loose knot in front. The scarf, or handkerchief, was first worn as mourning for the great admiral, and by some means or other it was retained and eventually became a part of the naval man's uniform. The white stripes around the broad blue collar are unintelligible to the average individual, but they have a very significant meaning. They represent the victories at the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar.

Decreased Beer Drinking.

Citizens of Munich are said to be dejected at the latest statistics concerning the consumption of their famous beer within their own borders. Only a few years ago they proudly boasted that the annual consumption per head of the population was 115 gallons. This has now sunk to the mere bagatelle of 65 gallons. The shrinkage is attributed to the gradual spread of temperance principles, to the anti-beer propaganda in public schools and to the fact that employers of labor are ceasing to give free beer to their workpeople.

Where He Was Shot.

Speaking of the tribulations of the cross examiner, a recent writer cites this experience: In the progress of a murder trial near Kansas City he wished to learn from the witness just where the bullet struck the victim. "Where was this man shot?" was asked.

Right here in this town," replied the witness.

"Yes, I know; but where did the bullet hit him?"
"Near Sixth and Wyoming streets."
"You don't understand me. Where did the bullet enter?"
"It came in the window."
"But in what part of the body did it lodge?"
"It never hit his body."
"Well, it certainly hit him somewhere—he is dead?"
"Hit him in the head," said the witness.

Always think before you speak.

If this you will recall
You'll very oft discover that
You needn't speak at all.
— Washington Star.

A Splendid Record.

A woman angler, Miss J. M. Wheeler, who recently gained a silver medal for landing a huge skate weighing 127 pounds, has just captured another monster of 144 pounds at Ballinacotton, Ireland. It is believed to be the largest fish ever caught by a lady in the British Isles.

Foreign Students in Germany.

There are 3,588 foreigners among the 44,942 students registered at German universities last summer. The German students are again demanding an increase in matriculation and tuition fees for foreigners who attend their universities.

Pipes from Calabash.

Tobacco pipes made from calabash have come into general use in South Africa. The calabash conors like meerschaum, and will take a high polish. It is said to give a special softness of flavor that pipes of no other material offer.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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