

### NOT BREAD OF THE SOUTH.

Changes in Baking That New Ways of Life Have Forced.

The extraordinary increase in the number of small bakeries in St. Louis in the last few years is emphasizing a fact that old fashioned St. Louisans are loth to acknowledge—that the people have outgrown the days of hot breads.

With the new ways of life which changing economic conditions, the difficulty of securing servants and other domestic problems unknown to our grandmothers have produced the old comforts of a well ordered and well "helped" household have disappeared, and all sorts of labor saving schemes are adopted by housekeepers. Many things are omitted from the menu because the housewife is too worn out with necessary duties to attempt any "frills." The change has come slowly, but it has come surely, and though most people regret the delicacies of the breakfast tables of yore, they munch their toast or their French roll in the morning and are thankful if they get it even half warm.

The use of hot bread is largely a Southern custom, and is as universal now in the Southern States as it ever was. No Southern family anywhere in the United States would think of serving cold bread for breakfast, and usually insist upon their biscuit being hot enough to burn the fingers. Most Southern people do not enjoy any meal if the hot biscuit or corn bread is lacking. In the South every breakfast table is supplied with two and often three kinds of hot bread, and at least one kind is served at every meal, even the simplest. "Light bread" is, it is true, baked every day in both rolls and loaves, but even the loaves are warm when placed upon the table.

The wholesomeness of hot bread has been a subject of argument between the North and the South from time immemorial, and is no nearer a settlement to-day than it was twenty years ago. Northern physicians and dietists say hot bread is ruinous to the digestion, and that it will undermine the most vigorous health and destroy the beauty of the most perfect complexion. Southern doctors point in refutation of this statement to the health and beauty of many Southern men and women, and so it goes. Neither faction gives in, and each eats the particular sort of bread his own habits and tastes lead him to prefer.

### RUSSIAN COTTAGE FACTORIES.

Village of Which the Chief Industry Is Manufacture of Padlocks.

Russian cottage factories are passing. Political-economic tumults have driven tailors, joiners, grocers, bakers and candle-stick makers to lumbering stonepicking and other labors more remunerative.

Pavlovo is a typical industrial village of the old style. The chief employment of the village, says the Chicago Tribune, is the production of articles of metal, the manufacture of locks alone giving employment to 1,400 cottagers, with 1,500 male artificers. The pet object of manufacture is the padlock. With the exception of the bows and springs all parts of the padlock are made by the artificer and the members of his family of 10 years old and upward. The employment of outsiders is the exception.

One family manufacture weekly from 10 to 150 locks, according to size and kind. Lately an industrial school with model workshop has been opened in the village and box and door locks have been attempted. Barring the products of the larger factories, which find their way direct to Moscow and the larger cities, the entire trade of the district is in the hands of the local middlemen.

Many steps already have been taken with a view of ameliorating the lot of the cottager and of giving him a larger share in the product of his industry.

### Sunken Funds Recovered.

Some idea of the work done by submarine divers in recovering treasure from sunken ships can be gotten from the following figures.

From the steamship *Witibar* was recovered more than \$1,250,000; from the steamship *Alphonse XII*, \$540,000; from the steamship *Hamilla Mitchell*, \$280,000, and from the steamship *Carnatic*, \$200,000. The complete list is long, but these figures from Popular Mechanics give an idea of the enormous value of the treasures which the greedy waves have swallowed and the inducement to invest large capital, construct ingenious and expensive machinery, and run great risks in raising "water-logged" stock.

### The Old Man's Tip.

"Bill, my boy," wrote the old man to the college youth, "when you're sitting in them new-fashioned automobiles at forty mile a hour, don't forget that you was raised to the car seat, an' that it bring you to whar you air; an' when you're a-whirlin' them golf sticks, don't fail to remember that it was the ol' axe-handle that helped you to git to 'em; an' when you leave for your home vacation, don't forget to leave your high heels an' behind you, for you're not any of 'em with you. If you wear out your summered library on you then you ever dreamed of in the woods."

### FRANCE'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

After 226 Years of Continuous Existence It Is Poor but Proud.

The Comedie Francaise, the national theatre of France, is the oldest institution of its kind in the world—the oldest, that is, in continuous existence.

It was founded in 1680 by Moliere, and is still conducted according to the rules he laid down. The number of associates, the division of profits according to talent, the internal government of the society, had all been admirably regulated by the founder of a house which is the glory of French dramatic art.

On the national holiday, July 14, and on certain other occasions, the theatre gives performances at which all the seats are free. People stand in line for hours awaiting the opening of the doors.

During the year the number of free seats given away runs from 130,000 to 150,000, representing a sum ranging from \$120,000 to \$150,000. Besides this, students of rhetoric and of elocution, to the annual number of 2,000, assist gratuitously at the Thursday matinees, it being considered a great privilege to receive this practical experience on the boards of the famous theatre.

The Comedie receives a government subsidy, but its expenses have increased so much that it is always in financial stress. Its actors and actresses put up with much smaller salaries than they would receive anywhere else. They do it partly for the honor of belonging to the Comedie, partly because it is a life engagement; for when they are finally retired they receive a pension.

### What a Horse Can Do.

He can travel 400 yards in four and one-half minutes at a walk, 400 yards in two minutes at a trot, 400 yards in one minute at a gallop. The usual work of a horse is taken at 22.500 pounds raised one foot per minute for eight hours per day. A horse will carry 250 pounds twenty-five miles per day of eight hours. An average draft horse will draw 1,600 pounds twenty-three miles per day on a level road, weight of wagon included.

The average weight of a horse is 1,000 pounds; his strength is equivalent to that of five men. In a horse-mill moving at three feet per second, track twenty-five feet in diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of four and one-half horses. The greatest weight a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 pounds, but he can do this only momentarily, in continuous exertion probably half of this is the limit.

The horse attains his growth in five years, will live twenty-five and average sixteen years. He will live twenty-five days on water without solid food, seventeen days without eating or drinking, but only five days on food without drinking.

### Egyptian Cure For Sunstroke.

Travelers in Egypt must often have noticed curious scars upon the foreheads of the natives, though perhaps they have not discovered its significance. It is a sign that the man who bears it has had, or has fancied that he had, sunstroke.

The formula for the malady is curious and typical Eastern. The victim must be laid full length upon the ground and massaged from the feet upward. The sunstroke is some form of evil genius which must be squeezed and forced into one spot. This the masseur accomplishes. When the masseur has done his best to this end, and assumes that the virus of the enemy is all concentrated in the forehead of the patient, then the teeth of the operator are applied to the infected area, and a piece of the flesh of the forehead bitten out.

The strange thing is that the treatment is said to be invariably efficacious. It may be faith cure, or it may be that the sunstroke itself was imaginary—the cure is sure.

### Insurance on a Battleship.

An insurance amounting to £1,000,000 has been completed on the battleship *Indefatigable*, which is at present under construction on the Clyde.

This policy covers the hull, machinery and boilers of the warship for two years, but does not include the guns, armament and equipment. All the usual risks, including fire and perils incidental to the launch and trial trip, are, however, fully covered; and it is stipulated that should the vessel not be completed within the specified time there shall be an extension at an extra premium.

The risk has been widely distributed among underwriters, but as it is a growing one, the full amount not attaching until the vessel is ready for sea, the rate is comparatively low.

### Fish Flour.

One of Norway's chief industries is represented by the fisheries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America, by utilizing fish in this way.

Silent goodness speaks loudest.

### RISE OF THE GOAT IN GERMANY.

Goat Clubs and a Model Goat Farm Under Official Patronage.

There is a movement in Germany to popularize the goat as a domestic animal chiefly on account of its milk, which is said to be good for every one and by far the best food for bottle fed babies and young children. The promoters are especially anxious to see the goat flourishing in the neighborhood of manufacturing towns.

In upper Silesia several workmen's welfare associations have offered prizes for goat raising and keeping. In addition several communal administrations in the same region encourage goat breeding and keeping in various ways.

At Tarnowitz the authorities have gone far ahead. They have started a goat farm in connection with a plant nursery established with public funds and run for the public benefit. A tract of fifteen acres was first leased and later purchased at a cost of \$1,125. Buildings and stock increased the investment to about double that amount.

The local administration contributed \$900 and the Prussian Treasury an equal amount. The balance was raised by loan, the interest being assessed on the property of the district until the investment began to pay.

The result has been a great development of interest in goat culture throughout the province. Small farmers and landowners of all sorts are stocking up and many of the factory people own goats and graze them by the roadsides or on the common lands. The farm is not yet paying its way, but it is expected to in a year or two.

The Rhenish-Westphalian manufacturing region has also taken up the goat. There are many goat culture clubs and arrangements are being made to institute a central goat promotion station at Altenbochum, a busy village where there are coal mines, brickyards and steam mills.

### SELF ELECTRIFICATION.

Electric Currents as Produced by Muscular Action.

A. Heydeweller has made the interesting discovery that charges of opposite sign may exist on different parts of the body without giving rise to the neutralizing electric current. That all muscular action gives rise to electric currents has been known since the researches of E. Dubois Raymond, whose scientific fame mainly rests upon this elucidation.

The author charges the needle of a quadrant electrometer to several hundred volts. One of the pair of quadrants is put to earth, while the other is joined up to an insulated metal plate. If now one hand is held in the neighborhood of the plate without touching it, and the operator mounts upon an insulated stand, the electrometer gives a considerable deflection showing a negative charge of the hand which only disappears slowly. The deflection indicates a charge of nearly 1000 volts.

This charge is not due to the friction of the clothes as it is the same without bending the knee produces an opposite charge. The charge corresponds in every case to the well-known muscular currents. But the novel observation is that these charges can exist for some time without neutralizing each other. This is attributed by the author to the existence of badly conducting layers in the epidermis. The energy displayed in producing these charges is very small in comparison with the mechanical work. The author puts it at about 250 ergs.

### Disappearing German Custom.

One of the most curious customs is the habit, which until quite recently was almost universal in German society, of trimming and ordering the mustachio and the hair in public.

In the cafe or the restaurant a gentleman would produce a neat leather case containing two miniature brushes. The backs of the brushes might be of the coarsest materials, genuine tortoise shell, silver and even gold being comparatively common. These little brushes were used for rearranging the mustachio when it was disordered by eating or drinking. It was never a pretty custom, especially before ladies but it became in time ridiculous, and is now disappearing.

A year or two ago it was usual enough to see an errand boy set down your hot rolls or your meat on the doorstep and with the aid of a broken fragment of lookingglass and an old brush gravely set in order the impudent down of his upper lip. I believe that this custom was originally an appendix to the invention of the imperial mustachio. But the custom is almost overpast. Germany is going through a period of pessimism, and mustachios, thank goodness, begin to be worn downward.—London Tribune.

### Corks Made From Paper.

A machine for making corks out of waste paper and paper pulp has recently been perfected and patented. This machine makes corks out of all kinds of waste paper, which are much superior to the ordinary corks, as they are impervious to acids or oils. Tests made by chemists and the larger users of corks say they are far superior to the old style in every way.

When it has been thoroughly demonstrated that a thing hurts various men appear who offer to do it without pain, but they cannot.

### STOREHOUSE FOR ACORNS.

Different Methods Used by Birds and Mammals.

"Many mammals, chiefly rodents store quantities of food against a season of scarcity, but it is worthy of note that very few birds have acquired the habit," says a writer in the Scientific American. "In California, however, where there are long, dry summers in the valleys, a shining example of thrift has been developed among the woodpeckers. This bird is the handsome California woodpecker (*melanerpes formicivorus* Baird), closely related to the red-headed woodpecker of the eastern and middle states. It is one of the most industrious creatures in California, and to the casual observer its principal occupation might seem to be the hoarding of acorns. Our woodpecker does not go about its work in the offhand, slipshod manner of the California Jay, which pounds its acorns into the ground, with a gully air, and then apparently forgets all about them. Instead *melanerpes* drills a neat round hole in the bark of a tree and into this wedges the acorn, which fits so tightly that one has to use a pen-knife to extract it.

The birds are most active during the autumn and winter, when they store many acorns for food. Whether the birds particularly desire a grub which lives in the acorn is not known, but we do know that they eat the nuts. The habit of fitting them so tightly into holes in bark may have been acquired for protection against the depredations of ground squirrels. Although scattered acorns are found in telegraph poles, in fence-posts, in the sides of houses or wedged under shingles, the woodpeckers seem to prefer live oaks in the valleys. In the mountains conifers are used also. Leaky roots often result from the wedging of acorns under shingles or from holes drilled into them, and many a rancher has been provoked to profanity by having his house perforated.

A characteristic of the woodpeckers is their fondness for certain individual trees. They store their acorns in the same tree and use the same holes year after year, adding new holes as time goes by and the old ones wear out. A few of these trees must have a reputation among woodpeckers for miles around, judging by the way they are visited and the number of acorns deposited in their bark. Such a tree—a large live oak, now somewhat famous, at least locally—stands in front of President David Starr Jordan's residence at Stanford university, California. Its bark is closely studded with acorns even out onto the smaller limbs.

### EFFECT OF MIND ON BODY.

Gray Perspiration Denotes Sorrow—Pink Denotes Remorse.

That the influence of the mind upon the body is great and little understood we have had abundant evidence in the temporary successes and alleged wonderful cures of faith-healers and charlatans under many names. A new work debuts some of the psychological experiments of Prof. Elmer Gates, showing how potent is the effect upon the chemistry and tissue changes of the human system.

Accurate observations upon the arm when the thought of the owner was concentrated upon it, revealed an increase in size and in the blood circulation, and a regular course of directed thinking for a certain time daily gave a permanent development of the limb. When a calm man breathed five minutes into a cold tube, the volatile constituents of the breath condensed into a colorless liquid.

When the man was made angry a brownish sediment appeared as a result of the changed mental condition, and in like manner the perspiration from the skin or exhalations from the lungs gave a green sediment with sorrow, pink with remorse, and so on. Injections of the brown sediment of anger produced nervous irritability in men and animals.

Hate proved to be accompanied by a greater expenditure of energy than any other passion, and it precipitated several chemical products, of which a small portion was fatal to guinea pigs, while it was estimated that enough would be eliminated in an hour to kill scores of people. Th hate ptomaines, it was concluded, represent the deadliest poison known to science.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Expensive Peace Guards.

Some idea of what it costs to have military protection in Russia can be gathered by the following figures. Prince Narayshin, whose estates are in Lithuania, near the Curonian frontier, is afraid of stiches and riots. A year ago he asked for some dragoons, who were sent to the manor house and have been there ever since. For this he pays \$120 a month to the Government.

They have already cost him \$1,380 in cash, to say nothing of huge quantities of meat, wood, straw, hay, oats and clover, which he is obliged to give them free of charge. All told he reckons that his "protection" costs him about \$4,000 a year. At such a rate only rich men can afford to feel secure in Russia. The poor ones must run the risk of being looted.

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