

See Paper Made of Paper.

The expenseiveness and the lack of durability of rubber water and ice bags has led to much fruitless research to discover an efficient substitute for rubber. It is now announced that the Japanese rice paper articles of the kind are a distinct advance in the technique of the care and comfort of the sick.

They are made of several layers of the soft, flexible rice paper used for many purposes in Japan with resin between, finished on the outside with a coat of the famous Japanese lacquer. Some cushions thus made were exhibited by Professor Jacobsohn at the meeting of the Berlin Society of Medicine demonstrating that the cushions are absolutely air-tight, flexible, "feather-weight," remarkably enduring bearing a permanent weight of 150 kilograms (folding into extremely small compass when not in use, and costing less than a sixth of the corresponding rubber articles now in use.

Prefect of Police Resigns.

M. Lepine, the prefect of the French police, has announced his intention of retiring into private life. Starting in life as a soldier he went through the Franco-Prussian war and then became a barrister till he entered the Government police service. At the present time he alone is responsible for the peace of Paris. There is possibly no man living who has a better knowledge of the ways of criminals than M. Lepine—not only criminals of the low type but those who haunt high society; of one and all he has a record at the prefecture, tabulated and ready for immediate reference.

No Attacks in Print.

Native Chinese papers state that the Chinese press will in future be controlled by the Ministry of Posts and Communications. The following new laws are proposed. The press shall not be permitted to attack either the Government or the Administration. Nothing of the nature of a personal attack shall be published nor shall any secret document of the Government be inserted. These laws will be put in operation after the advice of the Ministers has been secured.

Output of State Laws.

The Dallas News has compiled a table giving the output of State laws in the sessions of the 16 Legislatures. It shows a total of 18,700 bills introduced, of which 5,831 became laws. The output of new statutes is remarkable, especially in Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The News estimates that "if the remaining 29 states provided new laws in the same ratio the total output for the country this year would be approximately 16,000."

Japanese Matches for Europe.

Japanese newspapers state that the incorporation of the Japanese match manufacturers is sure, aided by King's capital. The capital will be between \$3,500,000 and \$5,000,000, equally subscribed by Japanese manufacturers and English investors, including the small factories. Efforts will be made to open markets for Japanese matches in Europe and Australia.

See Waterloo as Peace Mecca.

A committee has been formed to buy land at Waterloo so as to preserve the famous battlefield. The Belgian newspapers advocate the selection of Waterloo as the spot of a future international parliament. Their idea is that the land shall be declared neutral and be placed under extra-territorial or international control.

Roumanian Skin Disease.

Roumania is afflicted at present with about one hundred thousand cases of pellagra, a skin disease, which is making rapid progress in Southern Tyrol. Professor Babesch of Bucharest announces the discovery of a remedy therefor, which resembles the acid used against sleeping sickness.

Motor Vehicles for War.

The French War Department is engaged in making out lists of motor vehicles which may be regarded as available in case of war. The automobiles are divided into three classes, according to the carrying capacity. The census includes the public service vehicles.

Three Trees in One.

A German botanist, O. Kuntze, has pointed out that a certain specimen of taro-dium at Oaxaca, Mexico, which heretofore has been regarded as the biggest tree in the world, having a diameter of 13 meters consists in reality, of three trees which grow into one.

Sapphire Mining.

Sapphire mining in Kashmir is being revived by a new company composed of Europeans of high standing and wealthy natives. The Kashmir Mineral Company, Limited, has been formed, says Consul General Michael of Calcutta.

Silk From Japan.

The exports of silk from Japan during the season of 1905-1907 aggregated \$2,000,000. A figure never before attained. Exports to the U. S. were \$71,325,000 and to Europe \$1,430,000. This season's record will apparently exceed that of any previous season.

GROWTH OF WAPITI'S ANTLERS

Wonderful Structure That is Built in Four Months' Time.

About the end of the winter—that is, in mid-March—the antlers of the year before break off flush with their base an inch or more above the skull; usually they are found close together, showing that they fell nearly at the same time.

At first the place of each antler is a broad, raw spot. In a few days it shows a thick, rounded pad of blood-gorged skin. This swells rapidly and in a fortnight the great bulbous fuzzy horn beginning has shot up to a height of several inches. At exactly the right time, place and in just the right direction a bump comes forth to be the foundation of the brow tine.

In a few more days the best tine is projected by the invisible architect. In a month the structure is nearly a foot high and all enveloped in a turgid mass of feverish, throbbing blood vessels—the scaffolding and workmen of this surprising structure. Night and day the work is pushed with astounding speed, and in four months this skyscraper is finished—a wonderful structure, indeed, for a score of nature's forces have toiled, a myriad of invisible workmen have done their part and an edifice that according to ordinary rules should have taken a lifetime is here rushed through in a summer and all in absolute silence.

August sees the building done, but it is still cluttered with scaffolding. The supplies of blood at the base are reduced and finally discontinued. The antler is no longer in vital touch with the animal; it begins to die. The sensitiveness leaves each part, the velvet covering soon dries, cracks and peels, and the stag assists the process of clearing off the skin by scraping his horns on the brushwood. September sees him fully armed in his spears of dead bone, strong in body, glorying in his weapons and his strength and ready to battle with all comers—Scribner's Magazine.

Evolution of the Backbone.

The history of the backbone, like that of most life, is not altogether a majestic upward evolution; it has its tragedies and its setbacks, its hopes and failures. In the waters along our seashores are creatures, some sponge or ichthy-like, others with strange bulb-like bodies, growing on the end of long stalks. Almost we call them plants. But they hold a secret from the crabs and snails which crawl about, and when the fishes brush against them—if their poor dull sense only know it—they might claim a blood brotherhood.

When they were young, for a little while a gristly cord was theirs also, but this, with all the hopes that such a beginning brings, of fish, of bird, of man even, soon melted away, and there they stood and away in the watery currents, never to know of the opportunity which nature has snatched from them—why, who can tell?

In sharks, the backbone has become jointed and flexible, and a rudimentary skull is present, but still more important is the presence of four fins, which correspond to the four legs of lizards and to the wings and legs of birds. A curious basket-like skeleton protects the delicate gills, and it is probable that this existed long before the limbs appeared. All is still of gristly cartilage.

In the higher fishes, bone replaces the cartilage; and when the lowly tadpole—fish-like at first, swimming about by means of the fin around its tail—pushes forth his legs and climbs upon the land, our skeleton is well on its way birdward.

Reptiles of old took to trees; their backbones grew less flexible so that they might safely sail through the air; feathers replaced scales; two fingers of each hand were lost, and one from each foot; teeth disappeared; a beak of horn proved best; intelligence increased and the forehead rose high, and behold—a bird!—Outing Magazine.

A Cunning Spy.

The manner of communication practiced by the Russian spies before Sebastopol was in many cases original. One Giacomo, a Greek, kept a canteen near the Allies' right battery. This gentleman had a strange fancy for shells, and every day about noon he sent some one to bring him any shells that had not been exploded. He always sent in one direction and to one certain spot, and, sure enough, there was always one of these missiles lying unexploded, seemingly as if it only wanted fetching. This curiosity in the canteen-keeper very soon caused others to have their suspicions and on examining carefully a shell that he had sent for a nice scroll was found inside. The shell was a dummy, and his instructions were forwarded to him by this strange messenger, but how he communicated with Sebastopol never transpired.

Suppleness of the hand.

According to Sir James Crichton Browne the hand begins to lose its suppleness when the individual is about forty years of age. The scale of wages in the button trade, for example, is a good indication of this tendency of the hand to grow old so early in life. At his very best in his prime, a skilful button maker can make six thousand, two hundred and forty ivory buttons a day on his lathe. For this he receives forty-five shillings a week. When the workman is sixty-five years of age he can seldom make more than twenty shillings, this providing that he still enjoys sound health.

WHEN MAIL WAS \$5 HALF OUNCE

Riders of the Pony Express and the Record Made by "Buffalo Bill."

The world's schedule for organized and "schedule" riding was made by the Pony Express. Never before nor since has mail been carried so fast, so far and so long, merely by horse power, and if I am not in error, never elsewhere have horses been so steadfastly spurred in any regular service, says Charles F. Lummis, in "McClure's."

The Pony Express carried mail between the East and California (at \$5 per half ounce) for about two years. It ran from Independence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles. Its time was ten days, and it never needed eleven. It employed 500 of the fastest horses that could be found, all Western horses, 200 station keepers and eighty riders. It had 190 stations—crowded down the throat of the wilderness, sixty-five to 100 miles (or even more) apart, according as water changed. The rider was allowed two minutes to change horses and mails at a station.

William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was the most famous of any Pony Express riders—and as a fourteen-year-old "kid" got his first "job" from the man that invented the Pony Express. Cody made the record here—a round-trip ride necessitated by the killing of his relief of 384 miles without stop except to change horses and to swallow one hasty meal.

Another of the Pony Express riders Jack Keetley, made a run of 340 miles in thirty-one hours, and another, Jim Moore, rode 280 miles in fourteen hours and forty-six minutes! Such men got \$100 to \$125 per month, and "found." Their mail was limited to fifteen pounds. Postage was \$5 per half ounce for some time; then the government ordered it cut down to \$1 per half ounce, at which figure it stayed till the completion of the overland telegraph to San Francisco (October 22, 1861) ended the life of this gallant enterprise.

Pepps as a Playgoer.

In the methods of producing plays, Peppy's period of playacting was covet with many most important innovations which seriously affected the presentation of Shakespeare on the stage. The chief was the substitution of women for boys in female roles, says the Fortnightly Review. During the first few months of Peppy's theatrical experience boys were still taking the women's parts. That the practice survived in the first days of Charles II's reign we know from the well worn anecdote that when the King sent behind the scenes to inquire why the play of Hamlet, which he had come to see, was so late in commencing, he was answered that the Queen was not yet shaved. But in the opening month of 1601, within five months of the first visit to a theatre, the reign of the boys ended. On January 3 of that year Peppy writes that he "first saw women come upon the stage." Next night he makes entry of a boy's performance of a woman's part, and that is the final record of boys masquerading as women in the English theatre. I believe the practice now survives nowhere except in Japan. This mode of representation has always been a great puzzle to students of Elizabethan drama. It is difficult to imagine what boys in Shakespeare's day, if they were anything like boys of our own day, made of such parts as Lady Macbeth or Cleopatra. Before, however, Peppy saw Shakespeare's work on the stage the usurpation of the boys was over.

It was after the Restoration, too, that scenery, rich costume and scenic machinery became, to Peppy's delight, regular features of the theatre. When the diarist saw Hamlet "done with scenes" for the first time he was most favorably impressed. Musical accompaniment was known to pre-Restoration days, but the orchestra was now for the first time placed on the floor of the house in front of the stage, instead of in a side gallery. The musical accompaniment of plays developed rapidly and the methods of opera were applied to many of Shakespeare's pieces, notably to "The Tempest" and "Macbeth."

In a Fishing Village.

It would be difficult to find throughout England a finer looking and healthier set of women than those in a Yorkshire fishing village, clear-skinned and bright-eyed, with slender, upright figures, and usually with three or four splendid sturdy children clinging round their skirts. They are lithe, strong, hard workers, and extremely hard work does not affect the health. Every evening at sunset during the summer the fishing boats go out, and the women come down and help launch the boats. No easy task this; it is very picturesque, but to do it every muscle must be strained and every sense be alert, and when some forty boats have to be helped out every night it means a considerable addition to the day's work, which includes—besides the ordinary household tasks—bringing up the nets, spreading them out to dry every day, and boiling them in a solution of tar every week or so in order to preserve them.

Then, as the days shorten, the fishing times change, and during the coldest part of the year every wife comes out with a lighted lantern between two and three o'clock in the morning to speed her lord on his way, or, should the tide be low, to dig for bait. A hard life, one would say, and yet these women are happy and contented, living only for husband and children.

DEALERS LIKE OLD FRAMES.

They Sell Worthless and Spurious "Old Master" Pictures.

Nothing more readily sells a worthless and spurious "old master" hideous with all the blatant tricks of the fabricator, than an old frame, and is the bait which is most killing to art-dealers themselves often buy pictures for their frames. At the celebrated sale of the Sellars collection, most of which were copies and were of little value as works of art, the dealers were actually bidding for the frames only. To the experienced eye the peculiar patina which age has imparted to those old frames cannot be imitated. But the old styles have, on account of the enormous demand, been repeated in modern days as copies sold as such, or as "faked" frames having a spurious suggestion of age artfully imparted to them by skilled workmen.

Ancient Flying Machine.

Now that so much attention is being paid to the problem of navigating the air, it may not be amiss to recall that an effort in this direction was made just 400 years ago. It was in September, 1507, that King James IV. sent a special ambassador from Edinburgh to France. An adventurer, John Faucher, who had gained the favor of the king said that he would reach France before the ambassador by simply flying there. He had a pair of huge wings made of eagles' feathers fastened to his body, and in the presence of thousands of people he launched himself into the air from the walls of Stirling Castle. Instead of rising, though, he fell to the ground and broke his leg. The air navigator's excuse for his failure was that some cock's feathers had been mixed in with the eagle's plumes, and that these influenced the body airward.—Washington Herald.

Road That Swallowed itself.

A portion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at the 151st mile, or just thirty-seven miles above New Liskard, has twice swallowed itself, so to speak, and the Railway Commissioners are now waiting to hear what its next performance will be. On the first occasion the line, Virginia boasts of The Ditty Box which at the portion referred to was a fill in of a ravine, suddenly sank to the depth of ten feet. A big gang of men was put to work reeling the line. They had it levelled to the rest of the grade of the line, and were walking away satisfied that it would last, when the filling sank again, this time to a depth of at least fifteen feet. The men who are constructing the line are now earnestly engaged in another attempt to fill in the gap.

First Thought in Danger.

"Talking of the foolish things one thinks about when in the midst of danger," remarked one of a group the other night, "I had promised my wife never to travel at night, and it is something I have always avoided, but necessity compelled it a few weeks ago, and as luck would have it there was an accident and the cars were derailed. As the one in which I had my berth was rolling down an embankment and I was in the midst of blankets, pillows, grips, etc., the terrible thought flashed across my mind, 'What shall I tell Molly?' Here I am traveling at night!"—Columbus Dispatch.

Ancients Had Big Hotels.

The most recent of the large hotels of New York scarcely compare with the 1200 room house that the archeologists have recently excavated among the great ruins of Puye in the Pajarito Park, New Mexico. The apartment house and the huge modern family hotel appear to be mere imitations of habitations which were occupied by an extinct civilization in the Southwest thousands of years ago. The 1,200 room house of Puye was only four stories high and, therefore, superior in the matter of altitude to the hotel skyscraper.

New Word Needed.

An innovation at the College of the City of New York in its new home on St. Nicholas Heights is the use of glass blackboards. What is written on a glass blackboard may be read from any angle except from behind it, as Dr. Baskerville, professor of chemistry, explained to his students. When a blackboard ceases to be a wall slate, then what will it become? Evidently a new word must be coined.

To Calculate Rate of Flow.

To calculate the rate of flow of an artesian well a simple plan is to lower a bottle of aniline fluid to a depth of, say, 500 feet, and then electrically explode a cap to burst the bottle. The time required for the fluid to appear at the surface gives an accurate gauge as to the velocity of flow.

Great Silk Worm District.

Piedmont, Italy, produces about three times as many cocoons as any other Italian province, and in proportion to its size is perhaps the most prolific silk worm district of the world the yield during 1906 amounting to 11,001,647 pounds, with a value of \$3,566,583.

A girl is never happy till some fellow comes along and makes her miserable.

Women were as careful of their characters as they are of their complexions there would be fewer grass-widows in the world.

A Woman's Oath.

Do I believe a woman under oath?" commented a judge whose name has figured prominently in many big cases. "Well," and there was a twinkle in the judicial eye. "I'll tell you what I know about women in that connection and perhaps you can figure it out for yourself. If a woman likes a lawyer or the judge or the defendant at the bar or any one who happens to be related to him, she will swear to anything that she thinks will help him win his case. Not purposely, certainly, but that's the peculiar kink in a woman's mind. Whatever she wants to believe she does believe and honestly believes it to be true, and the same is good of the opposite proposition. If she dislikes a man nothing she can say will be too bad for him; if she likes him she can't say anything good enough. Now, do you still want an answer to that question?"—The San Francisco Call.

London's Chinatown.

New York is not the only great city outside of China itself which can boast a Chinatown of its own. Within twenty minutes of the Bank of England are to be found narrow lanes and alleys that for picturesque and oriental character are almost equal to the streets of the land of the "yellow man" itself. Linthouse is the home of John Chinaman in London. There, with in a stone's throw of the great docks, are to be found rows of narrow streets containing small, but clean shops, over which are to be read such names as Wah-bup, W Shing Ahon, and Lum Gut Wah, supplemented by quaint inscriptions of Chinese characters which, in interpreted read thus: "Prosperity of honesty" and "Righteous prosperity" are the mottoes of the occupants—Home Chat.

"Jack Tar" Newspapers.

Several of the big ships in the United States Navy have their own newspapers. On board the Kentucky is printed the Kentucky Budget, a semi-monthly paper. The Louisiana is responsible for The Pelican, which is issued monthly. The battleship Ohio has The Buckeye. The West Virginia boasts of The Ditty Box which at the portion referred to was a fill in of a ravine, suddenly sank to the depth of ten feet. A big gang of men was put to work reeling the line. They had it levelled to the rest of the grade of the line, and were walking away satisfied that it would last, when the filling sank again, this time to a depth of at least fifteen feet. The men who are constructing the line are now earnestly engaged in another attempt to fill in the gap.

Camels Her Pets.

The Czar's one and only great aunt, the Grand Duchess Alexandra-Josefowna of Russia, bought two pairs of camels some years ago while on a visit to the Caucasus, and at her lovely place outside St. Petersburg she devotes much of her time each summer to her somewhat un-common pets. She has now no fewer than 17 of the animals and several zoological gardens in various Russian towns have been presented with camels bred on the Grand Duchess' estate.

Patent Woman.

Woman, as the uncivilized sex, has to wait for the vote; but she waits with surprising patience for many things more easily attainable in twentieth-century London. Why is it that at all our great railway stations but two she must wash her hands in cold water, while men have hot, as a matter of course? Why is it that she cannot get her boots cleaned when she comes to town on a wet day unless she goes to a large draper's shop, which may be a mile out of her way?—Westminster Gazette.

Defective Teeth.

How grave a national risk defective teeth may become was sufficiently evidenced by the enormous wastage during the South African war, owing to the number of men who lacked sufficient teeth to masticate ordinary food, and to the same cause is due a large proportion, if not the majority, of the rejections of other wise suitable army recruits at the present time.—British Medical Journal.

Indian Guile.

A Creek freedman faker, in order to sell the land of his wife and four children, took the buyer out to the cemetery and pointed out five headstones bearing the names of his family. The man who holds the sack has discovered that the woman and children are very much alive, and is hunting for the slick negro with a shotgun.—Kansas City Journal.

Increase of Electric Roads.

The first electric roads were opened in 1839 in Richmond, Va., Allegheny, Pa., and Washington, D. C. In 1902, the total number of lines in the United States was 797, with a mileage of 22,577 miles. In 1890 there were only 8,123 miles of street railroads, of which seven-tenths still used animal power. In 1902 97 per cent used electric power.

They Are Going Fast.

Since 1890 when the Grand Army of the Republic had 469,489 members enrolled, its numerical strength has been cut down almost one-half there are only about 212,000 comrades now. The losses by death run up to 9,000 or 10,000 a year. There is practically no chance to gain recruits.

Clothing
New Fall Styles in Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing now ready to show
Cash or Credit
Open Monday and Saturday evening; Home Phone 6029
G. W. BEELER 46-48 Reynolds Arcade
Up One Flight

Mrs. E. Walsh
Hairdressing Parlors,
27 1-2 East Avenue
Hair Dyeing a Speciality.
Mrs. M. Galligan Cullen
Showing of Winter Millinery for dress and evening wear.
388 Main Street East

W. B. Tuxill
REAL ESTATE
804 German Insurance Bldg.
Established 1873
L. W. Maier's Sons
UNDERTAKERS
150 Clinton Ave. N.
Phones 609

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK
Corner Main St. and Fitzhugh St.
Organized 1835
Resources July 1, 1907 \$23,124,733.99
Surplus July 1, 1907, - 1,564,296.67
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgages
Interest allowed on accounts of \$1.00.00 and under at the rate of a per cent per annum. On accounts exceeding \$1.00.00 3 1/2 per cent on whole account.
Robert F. Atkinson, President
Henry S. Sanford, Treasurer
Thomas H. Hubbard, Secretary

MISS ELIZABETH MCCARTHY
TEACHER OF
VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO
Studio 509 Central Building

Patents
Inventor's book free
This 64 page book gives full information about Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks. Also contains cuts of 100 mechanical movements, and portraits of all the famous American inventors.
Mailed free to any address.
O'MEARA and BROCK
Patent Attorneys, 918 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Reference, Dr. E. L. Schaef, The Catholic News Agency, this city

Thos. B. Mooney
Funeral Director
REMOVED
To 98 Edinburgh Street,
Temporary Office, 243 Plymouth Ave.
Lady Attendant.
Book Phone 3418 Bell Phone 137 A

For Pure
Ales Wines and Liquors
Send your orders to
Matthews & Servis Co.
95 STATE ST.
Both Phones 2075

MY MOTTO:
"Hot cheap work, but good work cheap"
Chas. P. Strogen
Contractor and Builder
Repairing a Specialty Book Phone 332
17 Columbia Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

RYAN & MCINTEE
UNDERTAKERS
196 Main St. West
Home Phone 464 Bell Phone 8293 L

Geo. Engert & Co.,
COAL.
Principal Office and Yard, Telephone 817.
306 Exchange Street

PHONES TEN SIXTEEN
The James Reynolds Co.
Engineers and Contractors for
Steam and Hot Water Heating
and Ventilating and
Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Jobbers of Plumbers
and Steam Fitters Supplies
Office 33-35 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y.

Malone's Orchestra
Latest music furnished for all
occasions, any number of pieces
John L. Malone, leader, also manager
of the Park Band.
70 Alexander Street