

WAYS OF DUSKY ROYALTY.

The Scene When Abyssinia's Emperor Feasts His Army.

The emperors of Abyssinia are in the habit of inviting the 40,000 soldiers of the Ghebi garrison to a great dinner every Sunday. At the foot of the emperor's place is the imperial box. Its tables are resplendent with European silver and glass, surrounded by unimpeachable waiters, who serve the high dignitaries and distinguished visitors with a repast of immense variety with French sauces, Italian macaroni and so on. In the vast hall one can see nothing but a compact homogeneous crowd of black faces and woolly heads, among which the high officials are in no way distinguished.

Above all is the regent throne on which sits his majesty, the Negus Neghesti, under a great canopy supported by four gilded columns, with two tall candelabra lighted in front and on either side a row of Ras, Deggiah, Leg and Ato. He sits with the fork provided by nature—viz. his five fingers—the engers and the berberi produced in his dominions.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

It Cowed an Enraged Lion and Saved the Trainer's Life.

At Cape Town a lion tamer was going through a performance in a cage with a full grown lion that had been lately caught. Suddenly it was seen that the brute was putting the trainer through his paces rather than being put through itself. Softly, crouching and creeping, the big cat edged itself between the thoroughly unalarmed man and the door of the den, fixing its victim with two rolling yellow orbs of flaming ferocity and sawing the empty air with its tufted tail as it crouched preparatory to springing.

Many men among the audience, used to the ways of wild beasts, saw and comprehended, but only one man possessed the knowledge and the presence of mind to avert the apparently inevitable. Pursuing up his lips as though he were going to whistle, he emitted a hoarse, low, rasping hiss.

The beast heard and understood, for the sound was an exact imitation of the noise made by the giant constrictor when its huge body is coiled for the throw that never misses, that never relaxes and that no beast of the field is strong enough to withstand. Again and yet again the ravenous sound rasped the stillness, and the angry brute drew back its head. Its great eyes grew small and dull, the hackles rose and stiffened on its back, and it cowered, whining on the floor of the cage.—London Saturday Review.

The Home Joker.

There's a funny man in Harlem who is everlastingly handing out jokes, conundrums and other facetiae to his wife, and she stands for them because they are an improvement on everlasting growling, as is the manner of some husbands when they are at home. Sometimes he gets the joke on her, and she doesn't like it so well, but still she submits lest worse follow. The other evening at dinner she suddenly thought of something.

The Bee's Stinging Apparatus.

A bee's sting, unlike that of a wasp, is always left in the wound, so the first thing to do is to remove it. Do not take it between finger and thumb, for that will cause it to open and release more of its poison. The right method is to push it out by rubbing up against it with the back of the thumb nail. To remove the pain there are many remedies, most of them homely. Here are a few: A slice of onion, ordinary laundry blue, sal volatile, honey, earth moistened with saliva. One or another of these remedies is always at hand.—Exchange.

Loss No Time in Futile Argument.

"It is a waste of time to argue with fools," stated the positive man. "I consider any man a fool who is so blind and bigoted that he is unable to see a thing as I see it. Accordingly I simply state my proposition and walk away when he begins to argue."—Kansas City Star.

Another Way.

"People kick and also make a great many bad jokes about hash," said the landlady to the cook.

"Yes."

"So don't work the scraps into hash. Make 'em into salad."—Kansas City Journal.

The Moment Answers Necessity.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which thou now usest for present things.—Marcus Aurelius.

The blue of the heavens is larger than the cloud.

Just Air.

With good air, good water and a good knowledge of the English tongue any man ought to be able to make his own way anywhere, and this, of course, includes woman too. The deep breathing man is the deep thinking man. In addition, a man is just as old as his lungs, and so is a woman, for her lungs always keep pace with her lungs. If there be any cure-all in existence that cure-all is air—just air, simply air—the foe of disease and the friend of the weak, and by that is not meant a mixture of air and various stinky gases, but pure outdoor air, sunlight when you can get it. Air is good for what ails you, whatever it is. The woman who uses this outdoor air need not fear for her complexion. She can throw away her box of paint and all her chalks and powders, for air is a master artist who needs no colors but his own and whose beauty never in all the great outdoors.—David Herriott in Morgan Park (Ill.) Post.

Homing Instinct in Crabs.

Every one has heard of the homing instinct of birds and of insects, but it is somewhat of a surprise to be told that animals as low in the scale of nature as crabs have a similar instinct. The experiment has been tried in England of capturing crabs, marking them for identification and releasing them long distances from their homes. The most interesting example was that of a male and female captured together in a trap and carefully marked and then taken long distances away into another county and released at different places far apart from each other. Later the two were caught together again in a trap in their original home, showing that they had not only returned to their home, but had found each other and had again mated. This homing instinct had enabled them to go from the county of Lincolnshire back to their original home in Yorkshire.

Hymn Translators Problems.

It is not the translation of hymns alone that the missionary in Africa finds a widow. Mr. Dudley Kidd tells how an old Kafir woman who was being taught the Lord's Prayer went wrong at "thy kingdom come," substituting for "come" a word that made nonsense. The missionary, a lady corrected her. But again and again the hopeless word was permitted in, and the other Kafir women present laughed. At last they vouchsafed the explanation. It appeared that the word for "come" contained the emphatic syllable of the name of the woman's husband, and according to the Kafir custom no married woman may pronounce such a syllable. The missionary herself, whose name was Green, craved terrible scandal by using that word in speaking of some gooseberries.—London Chronicle.

Cinnamon Tree.

Although the cultivation of cinnamon on the plantations in French Indo-China is constantly increasing, most of the product is obtained from a wild shrub (Cinnamomum loureii) growing in the forest. When a native discovers a cinnamon tree he must make a declaration before the local administration which cuts down the tree and authenticates its product. The profits accruing to the discoverer of a single tree sometimes reach a large sum. This industry is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese merchants of Fafo. The variety most prized is the wild royal cinnamon of Thanhhoa, which is thought by the Chinese to possess a high medicinal value. It brings as high as \$30 a pound.

Reptiles With 2,000 Teeth.

Many herbivorous reptiles of the mesozoic period had enormously long hind legs, on which they were able to wade far out into the deep water after seaweeds and other food. These creatures were particularly extraordinary inasmuch as each of them had about 2,000 grinders to chew with, arranged in magazines of 600 each, like cartridges.

Feeling of Security.

Bill—Saw you out horseback riding today?
Fill—Oh, did you?
"I suppose you feel as safe on a horse as you would on a trolley?"
"Safely. You are not expected to give up your seat to a lady on a horse."—Yonkers Statesman.

Tantalizing.

Husband—Can you make any more of that combination salad we had yesterday? Wife—Like it? Husband—I should say not. One minute I dreamed I had all kinds of cars and no gasoline and the next I had all kinds of gasoline and no cars.—New York Globe.

Popular.

"I was the most popular boy in our class."
"Did you pass?"
"No. That's just the reason. The teacher liked me so well that she decided to keep me in her room for another term."—Detroit Free Press.

Working Backward.

The Clubman—Circumstances alter cases, you know. The Lawyer—Yes, and a few good cases would materially alter my circumstances.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Fashioned Fortune.

"Do you believe that Fortune knocks once at every man's door?"
"Well, I never heard of her ringing him up on the telephone."—Pack.

Devote each day to the object then in time and every evening will find something done.—Goethe.

INVISIBLE WRITING.

So Simple a Process as Milk and Water Can Be Used.

In more romantic days (not so very long ago) invisible ink was a favorite precaution of sentimental youth—usually, of course, a quite unnecessary precaution. Just now, perhaps, if a letter reads itself it has something between the lines, it is a reasonable precaution to give it a good coating before the fire and see if anything comes out. The two simplest and handiest invisible inks are milk and water. If you write your letter with a clean pen in milk it will dry off quite invisibly. But the writing will show up in a faint brown when it is toasted at the fire. If you write in water, the way to make the writing visible is to sprinkle the sheet with fine coal dust or powdered charcoal.

There are, besides, various chemical invisible inks. A weak solution of cobalt used as ink remains invisible until the paper is heated, when it shows up red. The red can be changed to green by steaming it or breathing on it. A solution of salts of lead or bismuth makes an invisible ink which shows up black when treated with sulphurated hydrogen. Another recipe is to write in a weak solution of tannic acid. When dipped in a bath of a persulfate from the writing comes out black.—Manchester Guardian.

FUSES FOR EXPLOSIVES.

They Are Made by Winding Gunpowder in Cord Shapes.

Fuses, which are used for setting off charges of dynamite in digging subways and tunnels and for explosive shells in warfare, are prepared very simply in several different ways. One old form was made by soaking a loosely wound cord for ten minutes in a boiling solution of acetate of lead. Another form is a cotton cord impregnated with chromate of lead.

The fuse invented by Blackford in 1831 consists of a fine thread of black powder inclosed in three envelopes of thread and soaked in pitch or rubber, according to the use to which it is destined. One of the most commonly used fuses today is made by letting a fine stream of black powder run from the small end of a funnel into an envelope of hemp, thick but not much twisted. The powder filling is as fast as the hemp is twisted. This tube is then inclosed in a mesh of fine cotton, twisted in the direction opposite to that in which the hemp was twisted. The whole is held together with glue or pitch. This is very flexible and burns at the rate of one centimeter a second.—New York World.

Rules of the Corset.

If Cleopatra wore corsets she may rank as a royal champion of them with Catherine de Medici, who is credited with having introduced the buckram corset in France from Italy. Male monarchs have been less friendly. Joseph II. of Austria tried to discourage the corset by making it part of the costume of a convicted woman of bad character. Napoleon, shaking his head over the tight lacing of his day, told Dr. Corviart that he saw in it a sign of frivolous tastes and a menace of coming decadence. The restoration king, Louis XVIII. and Charles X., were equally hostile. Formerly, said the latter, France had been full of Venuses, Dianes and Niobes, but now there were only wasps. The revolution alone temporarily put down the garment that has triumphantly defied kings.—London Spectator.

Pigeons Care of Wounded Men.

A farmer standing outside his farmhouse saw a pair of his pigeons fly away. Shortly afterward he heard a shot, and the pigeons did not return in the course of the afternoon, as he had expected. In the evening, however, the cock pigeon returned in order to feed the young, and having seen to this, he again flew away.

The following forenoon the same pigeon returned helped itself to some corn thrown in the farmyard and again disappeared. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon both pigeons returned, and it was then ascertained that the hen bird had one wing badly hurt by shot, but owing to its mate's care and perseverance it ultimately managed to return to its nest.—London Field.

Napoleon Outdone.

In a small town there was a veteran who was called Colonel Bingle. He was stored full of anecdotes about his life as a soldier, which had won him the unbounded admiration of a certain little boy in the town who was of a martial cast of mind. But never had the boy's admiration for the colonel found such complete expression as when he remarked to a little playmate: "Come on, Jimmy, let's play soldiers. You be Napoleon Bonaparte. I'll be Colonel Bingle!"—New York Times.

Modern Way.

Mr. Gushington—Miss Goldlocks! Clara, will you be mine? Miss Goldlocks—Mr. Gushington, no high minded, modern thinking woman will ever consent to belong to any man. But I will marry you, Percy.—Brooklyn Citizen.

His Indefinite Status.

"The fellow who married your daughter?"
"He is my son-in-law now," grimly replied Grant P. Smith. "I don't know what he used to be."—Fudge.

Her Class.

Church—I understand there are 20,000 kinds of butterflies. Gotham—That may be, but my wife is in a class by herself.—Yonkers Statesman.

Man's Long Hair.

The long hair of a native of Mexico and that of Colorado and Alaska, is due to the fact that its roots are placed in water, from which it grows, and may be used in washing. The hair is white, best shaped and very long, extending into the curls to the depth of six to eight inches. The Mexican women use it for washing the most delicate silks, which are thereby not injured and discolored. The leaves of the plant are from six to fourteen inches in length and sometimes, even more and half an inch in width, and of fiber so strong that a man of ordinary strength cannot break one with his hands. Much of this paper used in Mexico is made from these plants, being very fine and white. The plant looks like a clump of coarse grass, each blade being finished at the end with a hard, sharp point. Fine threads of curls shoot out from the blades and curl among them. The blossom is described as being a spike of large white flowers, resembling those of the mandarin.—Philadelphia Press.

Entered Patience.

During his term at the Military Academy, General Fitzhugh Lee placed a dummy in his bed one night and went down to Benny Havana. The inspecting officer reported him, and he was hauled up and sentenced to walk ten extra hours of Sunday guard duty during the time cadets were allowed out of barracks. One Sunday afternoon, when all the world was having fun and enjoyment, young Lee was walking one of those extra hours when he saw General Robert E. Lee, then captain of engineers and superintendent of the academy, pass his post with his father-in-law, George Washington Custis. As they passed he came to a "pre-emptive" and heard the general say to Mr. Custis: "Do you know that young man in walking extra hours for violation of the regulations?" "No," quickly responded Mr. Custis; "but he is very polite, is he not?"

Japanese Paper Clothing.

"Kamiko," as paper clothing is called in Japan, is made of the real Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. The paper has little "slits" in it, and though soft and warm, a thin layer of silk wadding is placed between two sheets of the paper and the whole is quilted. Velvet shirts and drawers made in this way are more comfortable than flannel. The Japanese soldiers realized the value of this kind of clothing when they had to weather a Siberian winter. The only drawback to this clothing is that it is not washable. Paper clothes are extensively manufactured in Japan. The garments are made of tough, soft fabric, strong enough to hold buttons sewed on in the ordinary way, and are said to be very serviceable.

Pig Indian Pudding.

One quart milk, three heaping tablespoonfuls cornmeal, one tablespoonful cornstarch, four eggs, one-half cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful butter, one cupful figs, chopped. Boak figs ten minutes in warm water before chopping; boil the milk and stir in it the meal and cornstarch, previously mixed with a little cold milk; cook ten minutes. Beat eggs, reserving the whites of two, with the sugar, salt and cinnamon; stir into milk; add butter and figs, dusted with flour. Beat the whites of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two of cream and stir lightly into the mixture. Bake slowly one hour. Serve with creamy sauce.

The Matter of a Dash.

A Russian military paper tells of a lieutenant who overheard a sergeant giving a recruit a short lecture upon his duties. "The military service," said the sergeant, "requires little prayer to God and a strict attention to the orders of a superior." Somewhat astonished at this singular definition of military duty, the officer ventured to ask the sergeant for his authority, whereupon the sergeant produced an ancient volume containing the following: "The military service requires little prayer to God and strict attention to the orders of a superior."

One of His Girls.

An aristocratic papa, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply:

"Certainly. Which would you prefer, the nurse maid or the cook?"—London Chronicle.

Weaver Birds.

The arts of weaving and rope and net making are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpillars and spiders. The weaver birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch, construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing them together.

Where the Interest Lay.

"I hear that Mrs. Van Wombat's beautiful essay on Shakespeare delighted all the ladies."
"It did, indeed. It was written with pink ink on lavender paper and tied up with the cutest violet bows."—Kansas City Journal.

Two Points of View.

"Does your wife object to late dinners?"
"Depends on whether it is due to my meeting a friend or her being at the machine."—Omaha Bee.

Worse Still.

"Your father seems to look upon me with disfavor."
"Not exactly that. More like contempt."—Buffalo Express.

ANTIQUITY OF SEAL WINGS.

They Are Mentioned in the Bible and Their Origin Is Unknown.

The wings of seals have been the subject of antiquity. In Egyptian and Babylonian times seals were used as seals and it is certain that they were known from those countries to Greece and Rome. In all European countries seals were used in ancient times. The earliest reference to them is in the Bible, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews. The wings of seals were used in the story of the Jews, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews. The wings of seals were used in the story of the Jews, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews.

In the book of Esther, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews. The wings of seals were used in the story of the Jews, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews. The wings of seals were used in the story of the Jews, where they are mentioned in the story of the Jews.

BASEBALL OR FOOTBALL.

Which of the Two Games Calls For the Greater Courage?

A group of former varsity football players were arguing the interesting point as to which requires more nerve on the part of participants—baseball or baseball. One would think there would not be a dissenting voice to the opinion that the gridiron sport requires far more nerve. Yet there were several who strenuously debated this contention, holding that the mental strain was greater upon the man who plays baseball.

"I played varsity baseball and varsity football," said one man of the group, "and I want to tell you that the only time I ever felt inward tremors was when I stood at the plate facing a pitcher who had a fast ball. There is something about the situation of always being in the—well, you know, you may be helpless, made me feel at the mercy of the pitcher, or rather at the mercy of his possible bad aim. In fact, ball you were fighting against the wind and he had nothing to throw at you."

"I felt the same way," chimed in a former varsity guard. "When I came from prep school I had a reputation as a pitcher, but I never tried for the team because I hadn't the nerve to face the shoots of varsity twickers." The curious thing is that that man in his day was one of the most daring and resourceful football players in the game.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dog or Ox.

W. B. Wright says: "A dog drinking is the emblem of alertness. Watch him. If a leaf rustles he sees it and starts. Sights and sounds which excite your powers of observation arrest his. The most conspicuous distinction between the dog and the ox at water is this: The ox never heeds his master's call; his thirst is quenched; the dog never heeds his thirst till his master is obeyed. I have seen a hound panting with heat, his black lips baked, his tongue cracked, dart toward the cool spring. But his master's whistle arrests him at the brink, and he darts back without a drop. I have watched drovers call, pound, goad oxen at the ford, but the beasts would not budge until their thirst was slaked. Both types you may have seen among the recruits enlisted in the army of the Lord."—Christian Herald.

Jewelry Artists.

Ability in performing on the Jewish harp (which, by the way, has nothing to do with the Hebrews) was once the medium of bringing luck to a German soldier. One of Frederick the Great's warriors so charmed the king with his performance on two Jewsharps that he gave him his discharge and a large money present and enabled him to amass a fortune playing at concerts. The greatest performer on the Jewsharp was a German, Charles Eulenstein, whose exhibitions in London in 1828 were very popular, but also, unfortunately, fatal to his teeth.—London Mail.

Panama Hats.

Three to six months, working four or five hours each day, are required in Ecuador to complete the best "Panama" hats, but children will make two of the cheapest grade hats from undressed straw in a day. Qualifications such as patience, good eyesight, and the skill acquired by years of experience are necessary to produce the very best grade of hats.

Two Methods.

"I buy my wife everything she wants. How about you?"
"I keep mine wanting a few things just to be sure that her interest in me is maintained."—Kansas City Journal.

A Drawback.

Mrs. Hicks—Have you ever tried shopping by mail? Mrs. Wick—My dear, you cannot shop that way; one can only buy things by mail.—Boston Transcript.

Who is the happiest man? He who values the merits of others and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though 'twere his own.—Goethe.

THE OREGONIAN JOURNAL.

Published every day except on Sundays, holidays and days of mourning.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Advertising rates on application.

Published by The Oregonian Journal Co., 120 N. 3rd St., Portland, Ore.

Copyright, 1914, by The Oregonian Journal Co.

Printed and bound at the Oregonian Journal Co. Press.

Second-class postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of Post Office.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to Oregonian Journal Co., Portland, Ore.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.

Postage paid at Portland, Ore., under special rate of postage provided for in Post Office Department.