

NAME OF REMINGTON SIGNIFIES INVENTION

Devices of Present Head of Family Show Genius of Clan Undimmed Through Three Generations.

New York.—New York state can boast the oldest of our living inventors and a family that has produced an ever-ripening creative genius throughout the run of three generations.

Only the other day Eliphalet Remington, 3d, celebrated the advent of his ninety-third year and showed that his undimmed sight could draw a bead with the rifle that had made his father famous a hundred and ten years back. As a lad, Eliphalet Remington, 2d, lived not far from Ilon—then nothing more pretentious than a country cross road. When he reached his nineteenth year he wanted a gun, but the funds were not forthcoming from the family purse. So he made himself one for the most part of the scrap material to be had in the little forge on the place. A kindly gunsmith in Ulica fixed the barrel and fitted a lock to it; and then came the test. To the amazement of everyone the weapon proved to be exceptionally accurate.

Guns in those days were expensive and the best of them were made in Europe. Eliphalet 2d's success created a demand for rifles of the same sort from scores of the neighbors; and from that beginning evolved a business that reached well-nigh every corner of the world and helped to settle more than one grim strife.

Eliphalet Remington 3d, with two brothers now deceased, inherited the



ELIPHALET REMINGTON.

arms plant, but his most memorable work has had to do with the sewing machine, certain agricultural implements and the bicycle.

The third generation of these inventors is represented by Philo Remington 2d, the son of Eliphalet 3d, who was born at the old homestead, in 1870. Philo Remington's inherited talent has, in all probability, been rounded out by the scientific education with which he was favored; and he is today living up to the reputation established by his grandfather and amplified by his ingenious parent. What Philo 2d has done and what he is now doing are splendid evidences of the persistence of that Yankee gift which is today needed more to maintain our national supremacy than in the far-off decades when the rugged circumstances of life gave birth to that resourcefulness that made the "down easter" unique.

That the same idea occurs to widely separated minds has been exemplified often. Twenty-five years ago Philo Remington 2d built an automobile, one of the very first constructed in this country, and, while it might make a poor showing when compared with the machines with which we are familiar, still it was a creation of which he could well be proud. Still in handling tools and sound engineering knowledge made it possible for him to achieve very creditable results. But the automobile a quarter of a century back was the target for much ridicule. The horse had been too long established as a tractor, and the condition of our roads generally offered little promise for the smooth going which mechanical propulsion seemed to demand. Capital was wary, and, to sum up the situation, Philo was in advance of the day.

Three years later, still anticipating the inevitable, he gave of his best in developing a speedy type of gasoline motor launch, and to prove that he had evolved an exceptional craft, he ran one of his boats the whole distance from New York to Albany between dawn and sunset. The motor boat fraternity was agog—the performance was unprecedented. The latest subject to grip his imagination has been the improvement of the phonograph, and to this he has given a great deal of study, fortunately with astonishing results.

Upon a visit to Philadelphia on one occasion a friend showed him a long-distance telephone receiver in which ball bearings played a part, and this suggested to him a line of betterment in the reproduction apparatus of the phonograph. As an outcome of months of work Philo Remington hit upon a reproducer that bids fair to revolutionize the art. It is said to be able to bring out with rare clarity and perfection every shade of sound registered on the spinning record. The name of Remington must hereafter be coupled with that of Edison and those other geniuses that have contributed so much to the world's comfort, convenience and pleasure.

IN THE TRACK OF ANIMALS

Migration of the Beasts One of the Causes of the Wanderings of Primitive Tribes.

The human problem is closely connected with that of the animal life of both the present and the past. Primitive man was a hunter. In the early geologic ages, the geography of the earth was quite unlike what it is at present. Land existed where today there are great lakes and seas, mountains were elevated and treeless deserts formed. Animals used the "land bridge" to travel from one continent to another. At first the early tribesmen, little more than beasts themselves, banded together for purposes of defense against the dangerous animals of the ground. The giant rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, wolves, bears and tigers—all were the enemies of man. As men's intellects developed, they waged an offensive warfare, and with stones, clubs and rude spears attacked the animals of the plains and forests. Moreover, they became dependent upon the beasts for food and skins so that, as they moved from place to place, the men followed on their heels. This animal migration was undoubtedly one of the many causes of the wanderings of primitive tribes. Most important of all, climate had a profound influence upon the development, life and wanderings of primitive man and the animals upon which he fed.

Although its scientific importance has long been recognized, Asia is less known, paleontologically, than any other part of the world. The fossils of eastern and central Asia are known only from a small collection of fragments purchased in the medicine shops of Tientsin, China, and described by a German named Schlosser. Fossils are known there as "dragon bones," and are supposed to possess remarkable medicinal qualities.

FOUGHT TO HELP INSANE

New England Woman Pioneer of One of the Worthiest Causes Ever Engaged In.

A New England woman, single-handed, and in the scenes where Puritan ancestors had heartlessly condemned witches—old woman suffering mental ailments—made the fight which opened the way for insane asylums in this country as they are known today. The woman was Dorothea Lyne Dix, who ran away from her home in Worcester, Mass., from a religious fanatic of a father. The beginning of the nineteenth century saw only four insane asylums in this country, only one of which had been built by state direction. The scores operating today for more than 240,000 insane are the work of this woman, who, in later years, passionately cried, "I never knew childhood," and who, at fourteen, taught school, her sleeves lengthened and her skirts made longer in a pitiful attempt to appear "grownup" and command due respect "by an adult appearance."

In 1841 she visited the house of correction in East Cambridge. What she saw there started her on a tour of the jails and almshouses of Massachusetts. Her memorial to the state legislature asking for reform pictured conditions as squalid and revolting as though from the pen of Dickens.

Amber Both Jewel and Medicine.

Although it is sometimes denied that amber was known to the Greeks in very early times it has actually been found at Mycene, and the fact that the electron necklace mentioned in the Odyssey is said to have been a gift from Phoenicia means much. Amber has been used in medicine since the time of Hippocrates; formerly it was prescribed in powder and given in poached egg. The "volatile" salt obtained in the process of distilling the oil was, states the Chemist and Druggist, another favorite form. The oil of amber referred to is obtained by the destructive distillation of amber. It is considered by medical authorities today to be a successful remedy for the hiccup and typhoid fever. It is employed in another form for painful spasm and delirium tremens. It also forms an element in a well-known domestic embrocation for whooping cough.

Curative Power a Mystery.

It is a curious fact that no one has ever been able to discover why the Hot Springs waters are so beneficial. They contain no chemicals that are of special value so far as can be discovered. It is claimed by some that radioactivity is the secret of their effect. Others say that their benefits are purely imaginary. This can hardly be the case, however, for men have been coming to the springs for hundreds of years and going away feeling stronger and younger. The Indians made them a neutral place in time of war. The early settlers traveled for many days through the wilderness to reach them. They were probably the fountain of youth, rumor of which started Ponce de Leon on his travels. And today they are one of the favorite places of recreation and recuperation of that modern hero, the weary business man.

Meant What She Said.

Mabel—How can you be so inane? You told Mr. Boreleigh that you were sorry you were out when he called.

Marie—Oh, no, my dear, I said I was sorry he called when I was out. You see, he's likely to call some time when I am in.—Boston Transcript.

Beauty Chats

By EDNA KENT FORBES

NOSE TROUBLES

THERE is comparatively little one can do to beautify the nose—except to keep the skin—absolutely perfect and keep it clean and healthy. This means to correct a tendency to nose bleed, to have all adenoids removed and to keep the nasal passages in such condition that they will not harbor disease germs.

Disease enters through the throat and nose. Many serious afflictions



The Nose is Liable to Infection and Should be Kept in Good Condition.

can be caught and stopped by using a nose and throat spray with some simple disinfectant like diluted peroxide, salty water, or some solution with pine in it. Adenoids, by clogging the passage where air enters, induce mouth breathing with its consequent disfigurement of the mouth and stupid expression of the face. Catarrh, indigestion, deafness, and other ills destructive to beauty, follow this.

Nose bleed is an annoying affliction, and is due frequently to an overabundance of blood. Doctors frequently let a little blood now and then, in people troubled by frequent nose bleed. It is also in some cases a danger signal of trouble in the heart or lungs—enough so that people troubled with irregular and irritating nose bleed would do well to be examined.

If the cause is in misplacement or enlargement of the veins inside the nose, a doctor can cure the trouble. Temporary relief comes from putting a piece of ice on the spine, or stopping the nose with cotton for a time. (Copyright.)

Last Night's Dreams —What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM OF CLOTHES?

CLOTHES play an important part in Dreamland, sartorial effects having their value even in the world of shadows. To dream of clean, new clothes means good luck; that you are wearing good clothes, a long and happy life. But to dream that your clothing is old and dirty is not a favorable sign, though to dream that your clothing is old but yet neat and clean is not so bad—which is gratifying in view of the present necessity of wearing our old clothes because of the high price of new ones.

But be modest with regard to your dress, even in the selection of dream-clothing. If you have in your wardrobe a great quantity of clothes, more than you know what to do with, you will suffer through your own extravagance—the same law in regard to this seeming to hold good both in the land of dreams and the world of actualities. Also, if your dream-clothes are of gaudy colors there is disappointment in store for you; another point in which the two worlds agree—that loudness of dress is bad form.

Where they most decidedly disagree is with regard to the stealing of clothes. To steal clothes in your dreams foretells great success in love and business, whereas, to steal them outside of dreamland is frowned upon by the law. Dancing-tights are entirely out of fashion in Dreamland—they indicate a temporary shortage of money.

As a headgear, a silk cap seen in a dream is a lucky omen. If you dream of putting on any sort of cap be very watchful in your love affairs; if you take a cap down from a nail something concerning you which you would rather have unknown is soon to come out. If a cap is presented to you it means marriage. An old dream-hat predicts misfortune, but a new one great success in business. To lose your hat means vexations of a dream nature about trousers the better. As to shoes, if they are old and want blacking, the signification is that you make enemies by being too outspoken—correct your manners. To have your shoes shined by a Dreamland boot-black means prosperity and happiness; new shoes, good news. (Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

"Some approbation now, and then Works wonder with our little men; And words of praise from lips held dear Have often changed a girl's career."

TUNA FISH DISHES.

This delicate turkey of the sea, should be more appreciated. The following dishes are but suggestions, as there are any number of combinations making most delicious eating.

Tuna in Peppers.
Cut peppers in halves lengthwise; remove the seeds and put peppers to soak in very cold water. Beat four eggs slightly; add one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of tuna, one cupful of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Pack the mixture into the peppers and sprinkle buttered bread crumbs over the top. Brown in the oven and eat hot.

Tuna Salad.
Take three cupfuls of tuna, one cupful of diced celery, one hard-cooked egg, one green pepper shredded, one cupful of thick mayonnaise, one-half cupful of French dressing, one-fourth of a cupful of chopped olives. If well made this salad is more delicious than the most inviting chicken salad. Several hours before serving, mix the tuna, egg, green pepper and celery together, adding the French dressing gradually. Just before serving add the chopped olives; toss lightly, put into a salad bowl and arrange a thick mayonnaise over the top.

Tuna Chop Suey.
Take one pound of fresh pork, one cupful of tuna flaked, one cupful of diced celery, one cupful of chopped onions, one cupful of chopped peanuts, one can of mushrooms, one tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Put the butter into a deep frying. Cut pork in small pieces and cook in the frying pan with celery and onions. Cover with one cupful of water, the mushrooms and the liquor; simmer one hour. Add peanuts, tuna, seasoning, and cook half an hour longer.

Tuna in Timbales.
Cook two eggs until hard. Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter and add yolks; when blended add smooth, add the juice of one lemon, salt and pepper to taste; two cupfuls of flaked tuna, one-half cupful of cream and two well-beaten eggs. Cook over hot water until well cooked. Fill the timbale cases and cover with parmesan cheese. Brown in the oven.

If the fresh fish is used in any of the above recipes, of course it must be cooked before using. These recipes call for the canned tuna. Salmon may be substituted, but it is not as desirable because of its oily, fishy taste, which is almost lacking in tuna.

Nellie Maxwell
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MILITANT MARY
I've sent my suitors all about their business!
I CONFESS I shya fifty-fifty chance OF DOUBTFUL HAPPINESS

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"GOB."

JUST as the American soldier entered a vivid protest against being known as a "Sammy" or any of the other home-made terms which were coined as synonyms, the American sailor has always objected to "Jackie"—the name which has been applied to him by a number of writers whose knowledge of the sea was gleaned from an occasional glimpse of the docks. "Jack" is allowed to pass unchallenged, but "Jackie" being a diminutive and smacking of the effeminate and childish, always causes the sailor to wince. His own name for himself is "gob"—a term which dates back to the middle of the last century when Perry made his Asiatic expedition.

It was at this time that the orientals first applied the name "gobshites" to the American sailors, and when the American naval Asiatic station was later established, the title persisted to such an extent that the sailors brought it home with them, gradually spreading throughout the entire navy under the shortened form of "gob."

(Copyright.)

Empty vessels make the most sound.—French, German, Dutch and Danish Proverb.

Every man you "hear something" about has probably "heard something" about you.



CLEVER MADAM HEN

IF MADAM HEN had not been tempted to leave her nest that morning all would have been well with her. Madam Hen knew she ought to sit on those eggs, for they were nearly ready to hatch; but for one little run, she felt, it would not matter; she would not be gone long.

But Madam Hen knew not of the dangers that awaited her. For Mr. Fox had left his home that morning with the intention of bringing back for his dinner a nice plump hen, and Madam Hen was very plump.

Mr. Fox was hiding right back of a clump of bushes near the moist place where the worms were, and hardly had Madam Hen begun to scratch when, pounce! Mr. Fox had her and into his bag he put her, head first.

But when Mr. Fox came to a stream he had to cross he sat down to rest and then he heard something about chickens and listened.

"What is that about fine chickens?" he asked.

Madam Hen told him then of the beautiful white eggs in a nest where



no one would find it and she knew her eggs would spoil. If only she had time to hatch them she would not feel so badly about going with Mr. Fox. "But I have neglected my duty," she told him. "I should not have left the nest this morning."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said. "If you will take me to the nest I'll let you go. Of course I am to have my pick of two of the chickens when they are hatched."

Madam Hen waited a minute, and

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SCHOOL DAYS



His steps



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