

# The Republican.

W. G. HENDRICKS,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
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livered at any postoffice.  
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The Republican is the oldest news-  
paper in Plymouth. It was recently  
enlarged and attired in a new dress,  
and is thus enabled to appear in style  
becoming its age and dignity. It is  
one of Northern Indiana's best week-  
lies.—Laporte Herald.

The excellent Laporte Herald, which  
dates back to 1838, celebrated a birth-  
day Tuesday by issuing an illustrated  
description of its very complete print-  
ing plant. It says that its constant  
endeavor is to please the public, and  
in this it has surely succeeded admir-  
ably.

There are three propositions upon  
which The Times would like to see a  
test of public sentiment at the con-  
gressional election of next year.  
These are: Regulation of trusts by  
government supervision and regula-  
tion; reduction of tariff on commodi-  
ties produced by trusts; getting rid  
of the Philippine Islands. If the  
Democratic party would go before the  
country with these three propositions,  
holding all other questions in abey-  
ance, and making a straight issue up-  
on the former, it would be safe to  
wager a good sum that the party  
would achieve an overwhelming victo-  
ry.—South Bend Times.

## THE CROPS NOT WHOLLY RUINED.

Looking the country over it is clear  
that the crops in a large majority of  
states are in fair condition and that  
the outlook is far better than has been  
represented. When fiery blasts are  
raging at a temperature of 107 in the  
shade it is easy to imagine that the  
situation is desperate. But this is a  
large country, with innumerable vari-  
ations of weather within its limits. A  
drought is always more or less local-  
ized. Up to the end of the wheat  
harvest the crop conditions in all the  
states were first-class. Many states  
have not suffered seriously, and those  
where the heat has been excessive and  
rains scanty can not tell just where  
they stand as to crops not yet matu-  
red. But the picture of destruction  
has been completely overdrawn even  
in the sections where the drought is  
worst. Abundant rains would put a  
new face upon affairs. Corn is, as the  
secretary of agriculture says, a hot  
weather plant. It will not come to  
anything in a cool climate. A three-  
fourths yield would go beyond 1,500-  
000,000 bushels, and a crop of this size  
is still quite possible. The story of  
the hottest month on record in this  
country has been largely colored by in-  
tense physical discomfort, and a list of  
frostrations. The vegetable market  
has suffered in a few states, but the  
loss in general crops has been im-  
mensely exaggerated. Not one state  
in six has suffered any excessive dam-  
age. When the complete returns  
come in affairs will brighten up won-  
derfully, even in the worst drought  
centers. The talk of total destruc-  
tion anywhere has been guess work.  
But pessimistic conjectures, no mat-  
ter how slight their basis, tend to in-  
jure business. Great tiers of states  
have had no unusual drought. A few  
have been injured by dry weather to  
an extent as yet unknown. The size  
of the wheat crop is known, and it is  
the largest on record. Just wait for  
the facts. They are not likely in any  
case to interrupt the high tide of  
prosperity. One soaking rain will  
drive the pessimists to cover.—St.  
Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A NEW SEA PERIL.

The land not having contributed  
sufficient summer pests, the sea has  
begun to add to the number, and its  
first donation is an apparently inno-  
cent creature which aggravates human  
misery to a greater extent than the  
mosquito, the flea, or the brown-tail-  
ed moth. It is the jellyfish. Every  
one who sails or bathes in the sea or  
rooms the beaches at low tide knows  
this monster, bowl shaped, gracefully  
fringed, of about the consistency of  
blanc mange, drifting rather than  
swimming with the incoming tide,  
and going back with it, spending its  
frail life like a lotus eater, doing noth-  
ing but drifting aimlessly about, the  
ideal of Nirvana.  
This seemingly harmless, lifeless  
lump of marine gelatine which,  
stranded on a beach, melts away in a  
jiffy, is proving a terror on the At-  
lantic coast. The jellyfish, like mis-  
fortunate, never comes singly. Myriads  
of them come in and go out with every  
tide. Heretofore they have been  
considered harmless, but recently they  
have come in extraordinary numbers,  
and the bathers have been bathing in  
a compound about half salt and half  
jelly. In one day at a single beach  
more than a hundred bathers found  
themselves poisoned by contact with  
jellyfish, and their arms and legs  
trightfully swollen. Of course, those  
who bathed in the orthodox, fashion,

like the girl whose clothes were on  
the hickory limb and who did not go  
near the water, but were content to  
lie and pose on the sand, escaped, for  
the jellyfish can neither walk, swim,  
nor fly, and once on the sand, speedily  
disappears. Bolder spirits, however,  
who bravely defy king crabs, clam  
shells, and keep for a plunge in the  
seas, have been the sufferers. With  
stinging jellyfish in the water and  
stinging mosquitoes and green heads  
out of it, bathhouses are not favorite  
summer resorts.

Thus kindly Mother Nature finds  
some work to do even for her hum-  
ble children and nothing could be  
humbler than this flaccid lump which  
has suddenly proved itself to be a  
floating abomination. It is quite  
unnecessary to comment upon the  
fact that the jellyfish which makes all  
this trouble, like the mosquito, is of  
the feminine gender. That can be  
taken for granted. The male jelly-  
fish is an inanimate lump of untain-  
ed innocence.—Chicago Tribune.

## STUDIES OF MODERN MAN

### Some Conclusions of Investi- gators Over the World.

### Results Found to be True in Most of the Cases Studied and There- fore Generally Applicable.

Maximum growth in height and  
weight occurs in boys two years later  
than in girls.

First-born children excel later-born  
in stature and weight.

Healthy men ought to weigh an ad-  
ditional 5 pounds for every inch in  
height beyond 61 inches, at which  
height they ought to weigh 120  
pounds.

Chest-girth increases constantly  
with height, and is generally half the  
length of the body.

Chest-girth and circumference of  
head increase in parallel lines.

The relatively larger size of head as  
compared with body in children may  
be due to the fact that from birth on  
the child needs its brain and senses as  
much as when it is grown.

Boys grow more regularly than girls,  
but the growth of girls during school  
years is greater than that of boys.

In boys in school the muscles of the  
upper extremities increase with age as  
compared with those of the lower  
extremities, because of their sitting  
more than standing.

Children born in summer are taller  
than those born in winter.

Boys of small frames often have  
large heads are deficient in repose of  
character, and when the chest is con-  
tracted and mental action slow, this  
mental condition is due probably to  
lack of supply of purified blood.

Delicate, slender people are much  
more subject to typhoid fever than to  
consumption.

Some defective children are over  
normal, that is, they are taller and  
heavier than other children.

Growth degenerates as we go lower  
in the social scale.

Dull children are lighter and pre-  
cocious children heavier than the  
average child.

As circumference of head increases,  
mental ability increases; it being un-  
derstood that race and sex are the  
same.

Urban life decreases stature from  
five years of age on.

Truant boys are inferior in weight  
and chest-girth to boys in general.

City children are more vivacious,  
but have less power of endurance,  
than country children.

Among United States naval cadets  
there is a great preponderance of  
blonds.

The insane show an excess of 5 per  
cent of light eyes with dark hair and  
criminals of 10 per cent of dark eyes  
with dark hair over the general pop-  
ulation.

In Germany 40 per cent of the  
children of the well-to-do classes are  
blonds and less than 10 per cent  
brunettes.

The endurance of boys is greater  
than that of girls at all ages.

### Doddering Dicky Again.

The doddering dicky of Marshall  
county journalism would have its few  
readers believe that a respectable lady  
of mature age and in the full posses-  
sion of her faculties is indignant be-  
cause she was not stunned by light-  
ning and left in a precarious condition,  
wholly disabled. THE EVENING NEWS  
told the exact truth about the ac-  
cident to Mrs. Koontz, the Plymouth in-  
dependent to the contrary notwith-  
standing. Instead of being confined  
to her bed for many weeks, the lady  
is up and about the house as usual  
and was down town to see the show  
Monday.

### Kirtlinger-Robbins.

Married, in Laporte Tuesday after-  
noon July 30, by J. N. Harmon, John  
W. Kirtlinger, of Nappanee and Mrs.  
Fannie A. Robbins of Laporte. For  
a number of years Mr. Kirtlinger has  
been a well known farmer near Don-  
aldson.

## FOUND A MOTHER.

### Romance of an Orphan Girl Brought to Plymouth Twelve Years Ago.

About 12 years ago a car load of  
orphan children landed in Plymouth  
from the Home of the Friendless at  
Boston, Mass., and the most of them  
found homes among strangers in  
Marshall county. Among the num-  
ber was a bright and handsome five  
year old girl by the name of Lillian  
Rhodes, who was taken into the home  
of John Overmyer, who lives near  
Hibbard, where she remained one  
and one-half years, when owing  
to circumstances, she was taken into  
the home of Harvey Norris, who is  
proprietor of the Maple Grove Place  
on the east side of the lake, where  
she has lived contented and happy  
ever since.

The girl, who is now 17 years of  
age, could not give a very distinct ac-  
count of her ancestors, or as to wheth-  
er her parents were alive or not. But  
she stated that for some time she had  
lived with a woman she called "Aunt"  
in Revere, Vermont, and out of curiosi-  
ty, Prof. Allen Norris, wrote to this  
lady and in few days received a letter  
stating that Miss Rhode's mother is  
alive and lives at Arlington Heights,  
Massachusetts.

To confirm the really romantic af-  
fair, the mother has written to her  
long lost daughter, and it is expected  
that a reunion will take place in the  
by and by.

In the meantime Miss Rhodes, who  
is a beautiful and charming young  
lady, is waiting with great anxiety  
for that important meeting.—Culver  
Herald.

## AN INDIANA INSTITUTION

### Gratifying Growth in Popularity of a Home Enterprise.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—The new  
insurance written in Indiana in the  
month just closing by the State Life  
of this city exceeds in volume the busi-  
ness ever written in the state in any  
month by any company and it exceeds  
that written by all other companies  
combined in the same period. The  
gratifying success of this home com-  
pany, making it one of the greatest  
single financial institutions of Indiana,  
is due to the results secured by its  
conservative management along sci-  
entific lines of life insurance practice,  
bringing a low death rate, low ex-  
penses and high returns on absolutely  
safe investments. The official deposit  
of the State Life with the auditor of  
state, guaranteeing the policies writ-  
ten, is now nearly a million dollars.

## THE SUBSIDENCE AND EXTINCTION OF INDIANA LAKES.

The lakes of northern Indiana, says  
State Geologist Blatchley in a late re-  
port, are the brightest gems in the  
corona of the state. They are the  
most beautiful and expressive features  
of the landscape in the region where  
they abound. With the fertile  
soil, the great beds of gravel, and the  
myriads of bowlders, large and small,  
they are to be classed as mementoes  
of those mighty ice sheets which, in  
the misty past, covered the northern  
two-thirds of our state. Out side of  
the counties in which they occur but  
few of the citizens of Indiana know  
of their presence, their beauty, their  
value. Their origin, their fauna  
and flora, the cause of their gradual  
diminution in size and final extinction  
are likewise known to but few.

These lakes all owe their origin to  
the irregular deposition of the drift  
brought in by the glaciers and all  
found in the state have what sci-  
entists term drift basins. Some are  
kettle-hole lakes, having caldron-  
shaped basins, such as Pretty Lake;  
others are channel lakes, with long  
and narrow basins, still others are ir-  
regular lakes, complex in outline, like  
Maxinkuckee and most of the large  
lakes in Indiana.

These lakes begin to die the mo-  
ment they are born and there are today  
in northern Indiana more beds of ex-  
tinct lakes than there are existing  
lakes. All of those now in existence  
are in the visible process of extinction,  
the progress of which in many cases,  
as in the lakes at Laporte, is very  
rapid.

The agencies operating to destroy  
these beautiful bodies of water are  
several in number. The effects can  
be measured by comparison with old  
meander lines, by observing the tim-  
ber and fixed marks on shore or near  
by, by the recollections of old inhabi-  
tants of their experiences in fishing,  
swimming and boating, and in other  
ways.

## SAND FOUNDATION

### What Experience Has Demonstrated In in Other Cities.

The Elkhart Review editorially  
commends the use of sand foundations  
for brick paving and publishes with  
approval the following letter:

EDITOR REVIEW:  
I noticed in the Review of Friday a  
statement credited to a South Bend  
contractor in which he says in effect  
that it is throwing money away to put  
concrete or gravel foundation under a  
brick pavement.

I beg permission to say that my ex-  
perience with street paving in Elk-  
hart as chairman of the street com-  
mission led me to the same conclusion.  
Let the street be thoroughly rolled  
after excavation and a good clean sand  
foundation will answer every purpose.  
This is especially true in Elkhart and  
in localities where there is so much  
sand on the surface of the ground.

I would go further and exclude  
crushed stone. All the money invested  
in crushed stone under the brick pave-  
ments put down under the Kinney  
contracts was, in my opinion so much  
money thrown away. Sand makes a  
perfectly secure foundation, as can be  
shown in many instances, like the ele-  
vation of the railroad tracks in Chi-  
cago. It has been shown in Elkhart  
where pavements were put down on a  
stone foundation. Besides this it is  
inexpensive and comparatively easy to  
open a pavement made on a sandy  
foundation in case of any improve-  
ment or repair work. I came to this  
opinion during the last year I was a  
member of the Elkhart city council,  
after giving the subject considerable  
study, and I am confident that sand  
foundation under brick is better than  
concrete, gravel or crushed stone.

GEO. VINNEDGE,  
St. Joseph, Mich., July 20, 1901.

## A LOCAL INDUSTRY

### Favorable Outlook for the Crown Gaso- line Engine—Other Factory News.

Final arrangements have now been  
completed for the immediate manu-  
facture of the gasoline motor inven-  
ted and perfected by John Hay of  
this city, and the movement of ma-  
chinery to the Clizbe plant for that  
purpose commenced today. By the  
middle of next week the factory will  
be in motion.

The engine, which is to be known  
as the Crown gasoline engine, will be  
made in three sizes, having three,  
five and eight horse-power respect-  
ively, and the first lot put out will con-

sist of fifty of the smallest size, these  
to be followed by twenty each of the  
two larger capacities. The market  
for this line of goods is large and  
rapidly increasing and it is anticipated  
that the Plymouth industry will  
reach large proportions.

The Clizbe concern has just made a  
deal with H. E. Miller, of Chicago,  
who makes a large line of grinding  
wheels, whereby the output of the  
two factories will be sold through a  
common agency, thus broadening the  
field of both very materially. Five  
salesmen from the Chicago factory  
will come to Plymouth soon to study  
the Clizbe product in the course of its  
manufacture so as to present it intel-  
ligently to the trade and an equal  
number from the mill here will go to  
Chicago for a like purpose.

The gradual and certain growth of  
the establishment in this city is cause  
for congratulation, and especially so  
is the favorable prospect for future  
development in both lines above refer-  
red to.

## DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT

### Sam Morse Tells the People About Dan McDonald.

The editor of the Indianapolis  
Sentinel, in a signed editorial, de-  
votes four columns to a consideration  
of the critics of that paper who have  
objected to its policy in deposing  
Bryan and calling for another Tilden.  
Of Daniel McDonald it says:

"Last, but by no means least, ap-  
pears on the scene Uncle Dan Mc-  
Donald, the veteran editor of the  
Plymouth Democrat. Uncle Dan is  
really a good fellow, as hard as he  
tries to make himself and others be-  
lieve to the contrary, and we honest-  
ly believe he wouldn't hesitate to  
loan Parks Martin a matter of seven  
dollars or so at any time, even if the  
latter did prefer a younger man last  
year as secretary of the state com-  
mittee."

"We think Daniel McDonald is un-  
duly excited. He is too old a cam-  
paigner to assume that every con-  
vention which acts as he wants it to  
represents the people, and that every  
one which doesn't is 'packed.' And  
he has had too many honors and em-  
oluments from the democratic party to  
permit his real or fancied personal  
grievances to make him a 'kicker' or  
a 'disorganizer.' Men are nothing;  
principles are everything. Men come  
and go; principles are eternal. Uncle  
Dan and the editor of The Sentinel  
will both become, one of these days,  
members of a permanent and ever-  
increasing majority (just think of it,  
Uncle Daniel!) but the democratic  
party will go right along after we  
have disappeared, getting a hard  
knock now and then, but standing  
firm, we hope, all the time for con-  
stitutional government and the rights  
of the people."

## THE BIG SHOW

### Robinson's Biggest Prior Efforts Surpassed

### A Quiet Sunday at the Grounds Fol- lowed by a Busy Day With a Fine Parade and Great Crowds.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday  
morning the first section of Robin-  
son's show arrived from Michigan City  
and two hours later the other two  
sections were in and the unloading  
began. A couple of hundred curious  
people were on hand to see the work  
of unloading the forty cars composing  
the trains.

Because it was Sunday the opera-  
tions were conducted rather more de-  
liberately than usual. The heavy  
buses were hauled to the Molter  
ground, going alternately by way of  
Center and Fifth streets and thus  
emphasizing the fact that for nearly a  
mile there is no way for a team to  
cross the Pennsylvania road. At the  
grounds the cook and dining tents  
were first erected, followed by the  
stables, the menagerie and then the  
dressing tent, the main canvass being  
kept dry until today.

Hundreds of people visited the  
grounds and also the cars in the Van-  
dala yards during the day, and the  
show people were at leisure and good-  
natured. The heavy rain was taken  
as a matter of course and did not dis-  
turb their equanimity in the least.

Today the streets began to fill early  
with people. Every train was crowd-  
ed and a great many came in from  
the country. The parade at 10:30  
was truly magnificent. The cages,  
chariots and trappings were clean and  
bright and the horses were in the  
pink of condition. Everybody was  
delighted with the pageant and pro-  
nounced it fully equal to any this city  
ever saw before. Mr. Lowlow, the  
gentlemanly and accomplished press  
agent, who has been with the Robin-  
son show for an entire generation,  
said that it was a better street parade  
than any circus ever gave here, and  
we could not argue the matter with  
him for want of facts to the contrary.

## KIMBERLEY CANNOT ACT

### Asks to be Relieved from Schley Investigation

### The Admiral Employs Counsel and Be- gins the Preparation of His Case.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A let-  
ter has been received at the navy  
department from Admiral Kim-  
berley, asking to be excused  
from the Schley court of inquiry  
on account of the state of his  
health. The admiral is under-  
stood to be suffering from heart  
trouble. The application was  
placed in the hands of Secretary  
Long, who will dispose of the  
matter from his home in High-  
am, Mass.

When the navy department  
closed yesterday afternoon Ad-  
miral Crowninshield, acting sec-  
retary of the navy, said he had  
not seen the letter which Admi-  
ral Schley wrote to the secretary  
of the navy acknowledging the  
receipt of the court of inquiry  
precept and making certain sug-  
gestions in reference thereto.  
Capt. James Parker, the former  
naval officer, who is acting as as-  
sistant counsel in the case for  
Admiral Schley, says that the  
letter was mailed to Secretary  
Long at 6 o'clock Sunday even-  
ing.

Capt. Parker says that he him-  
self deposited the letter in a box  
at the general postoffice. In the  
ordinary course of the mails, the  
letter should have reached Sec-  
retary Long Monday morning.  
The supposition at the depart-  
ment is that if Secretary Long  
received the letter he took it with  
him on his departure from Wash-  
ington without making its contents  
known to the officials of the de-  
partment. It is certain that the  
letter of Admiral Schley com-  
ments upon the fifth specification  
of the precept, and it is believed,  
makes certain suggestions re-  
garding it. Capt. Parker will  
remain here several days to com-  
plete his examination of the of-  
ficial papers bearing upon matters  
which will come before the court.

Secretary Long left yesterday  
for his annual vacation, which  
will be spent in New England.  
Until the return of Assistant Sec-  
retary Hackett Admiral Crown-  
inshield, chief of the bureau of na-  
vigation, will be acting secretary  
of the navy.

Admiral Schley has already  
begun the preparation of his  
case. At his request Mr. James  
Parker, his assistant counsel,  
made application to the depart-  
ment for permission to examine  
the logs and official records in  
connection with the movements  
of the ships on the south side of  
Cuba, and this permission was  
granted. Mr. Parker was given  
access to these documents and  
was examining them today. Both  
Admiral Dewey, the president of  
the court, and Admiral Berham  
were at the department today.  
The latter has formally acknowl-  
edged the receipt of the order of  
Secretary Long detailing him on  
the court. There is no question  
of acceptance of such a detail  
where an officer is physically  
able to serve and Admiral Ben-  
ham expects to be present when  
the court convenes Sept. 12.

## POLICE IN A BATTLE

### SHOOT DOWN ONE OF HIS OF- FICERS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—A  
special from Crossville tells of  
the killing of Policeman Pink  
Pass and W. E. Knox and the  
fatal wounding of Shirley Pass,  
son of the policeman, in a street  
fight at Isoline, Tenn., a mining  
town eight miles north of Cross-  
ville. Policeman Pass went into  
a section of the place known as  
Negro Town to quell a distur-  
bance and became engaged in a  
row with Knox, who pulled an  
ugly-looking knife. The police-  
man then shot him dead.

Chief of Police Hill P. Lowery  
and E. E. Swofford started for  
the scene of the disturbance to  
arrest Policeman Pass, but were  
met by Shirley Pass and told not  
to go. They had words and the  
officers were ordered back by  
Pass, who flourished a pistol.  
Swofford then shot Shirley Pass  
through the left lung, fatally

wounding him. The officers  
went on and found Policeman  
Pass quarreling with a crowd of  
negroes, but soon left. As soon  
as he heard of his son's shooting  
Pass looked up Lowery and  
Swofford and opened fire on  
Swofford. Swofford emptied his  
pistol and ran, and when Pass  
turned toward Lowery the latter  
shot him dead. Both Lowery  
and Swofford surrendered.

## TO ABDUCT DAUGHTER

### THREATS OF BLACKMAILERS AGAINST AN ILLINOIS MAN.

Three Letters Written Demanding \$5,000 Un-  
der Penalty of Burning Girl's Eyes Out and  
Killing Father—Several Suspected by the  
Police.

MATTOON, Ill., 30.—Two thou-  
sand dollars is the price deman-  
ded by unknown persons from  
Richard Hearn, a wealthy retired  
farmer of this city, for the safety  
of himself and only daughter  
Maude, aged thirteen years. A  
week ago Hearn received a letter  
in which the writer demanded  
the money be placed in a tin can  
at the southeast corner of the  
Episcopal church. Hearn treat-  
ed it as a joke, but a second mis-  
sive stated that failure to comply  
with it would result in the girl's  
abduction and his own death.  
When both letters failed to bring  
the money a third letter was  
sent, which so alarmed the father  
that yesterday he revealed the  
affair to the police.

The last letter said that this  
was Hearn's final opportunity,  
for he and the girl would both  
be captured and the former would  
witness the horrifying spectacle  
of his daughter with her eyes  
burned out and heart cut from  
her body. Then he would also  
be killed.

Hearn is worth \$75,000, but  
thinks best not to accede to the  
extortioner's demands. Several  
persons are suspected by the po-  
lice.

### Wanted to See the Show.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., July 30.—  
Charles W. Huff, aged thirty-  
four, last night drank one ounce  
of chloroform because his wife  
declined to accompany him to a  
summer theater. It is said by  
physicians that he cannot re-  
cover.

### Banker Johnson Freed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29  
—President McKinley has par-  
doned John Johnson, the Logans-  
port banker, who was sent to the  
Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary  
several years ago for defrauding  
depositors of his bank by its fail-  
ure through his peculations.

### Absolute Zero.

By "absolute zero" is meant the low-  
est temperature compatible with heat—  
that point of temperature, in fact, at  
which a body would be wholly de-  
prived of heat and at which the particles  
whose motion constitutes heat would  
be at rest. This temperature is sup-  
posed to be about 274 degrees C. or 461  
degrees F.

The term "heat" is here used in its  
scientific sense, for as men use the  
word in everyday language its signifi-  
cance depends on the temperature of  
the human body. Men call "warm"  
everything with a temperature higher  
than their own and "cold" all those  
objects which have less heat than they.  
In reality, however, the coldest body  
known to man is far from being ut-  
terly without heat. Ice, for example, has  
heat, only in a degree so much below  
man's temperature that one can scarcely  
imagine it to be anything but "cold,"  
a term which actually implies a com-  
paratively low degree of heat.

Accordingly the zero of thermometers  
is only a conventional point marking a  
certain degree of heat. There seems to  
be a point, however, where heat ceases  
absolutely, and this point it is which  
is known in chemistry as the "absolute  
zero."

### Make a Banana Peel Itself.

A trick which works on a simple  
principle is to make a banana peel it-  
self. To do this all that is wanted is  
a bottle, a ripe banana and a bit of pa-  
per wet with alcohol. Light the paper  
and drop it into this bottle. When the  
fire in the bottle is well heated, set the ba-  
nana on end on top and let it do the  
rest itself. As the air on the inside  
cools off and contracts the outside pres-  
sure pushes the banana down into the  
bottle until it has drawn itself out of its  
skin.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh the Contaminant Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense  
of smell and completely derange the  
whole system when entering it through  
the mucous surfaces. Such articles  
should never be used except on prescrip-  
tions from reputable physicians, as the  
damage they will do is ten fold to the  
good you can possibly derive from them.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains  
no mercury, and is taken internally, act-  
ing directly upon the blood and mucous  
surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's  
Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine,  
it is taken internally, and made in  
Toledo, Ohio by F. J. Cheney & Co.  
Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists,  
price 75c. per bottle, Hall's Family Pills  
are the best.