

MALICIOUS FEATURE NOT SO PROMINENT

Improvement Is Shown in the Observance of the Hallowe'en Season.

MANY OUT AT CAMBRIDGE.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT NEW PARIS, FOUNTAIN CITY AND ELSEWHERE—NEWS OF WAYNE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 2.—The observance of Hallowe'en was general. People celebrating were out in great numbers. Less damage to property was done than in most previous years. It is not meant by this that the people here forgot to celebrate Hallowe'en, as it is thought that more persons were abroad participating in the pranks than in recent years. On account of the malicious destruction of property heretofore, on Hallowe'en many private watchmen were employed to protect property. The usual number of doorsteps, boxes, barrels and such were evenly distributed about town.

PARTY AT FOUNTAIN CITY.

Miss Ethel Gifford Entertained on Thursday Evening.

Fountain City, Ind., Nov. 2.—Miss Ethel Gifford gave a Hallowe'en party Thursday evening for her Sunday school class and Prof. Voris's class. The evening was enjoyable spent in games and music. A ten o'clock luncheon was served in the dining room, which was lighted with jack-o'-lanterns, giving the room a very weird appearance. Those present were Edna Voris, Inez Swain, Ruth Reece, Ruth Hiatt, Naomi Duggins, Eleanor Huff, Selita Williams, Freda Townsend, Irma Tharp, Pauline Connor, Fred and Wilbur Hiatt, Orval Clark, Howard Overman, Paul Edgerton, Raymond Swain, Willie Bond, Gifford Hunt, Clyde Hunt and Earl Clark.

YOUNG PEOPLE ENTERTAINED.

Pleasant Social Affair is Given at New Paris.

New Paris, O., Nov. 2.—On Hallowe'en the Misses Berpice and Elma Horner entertained a large number of young people at their country home, south of town, at a Hallowe'en party. Each guest came masked in very unique costumes and the evening was enjoyed spent in the mystic amusements which are a part of Hallowe'en and afterward refreshments were served. The following were present Misses Mary Lesh, Lydia Lesh, Eva McKee, Roxy McKee, Nola Richards, Dona Morrison, Morna Newbern, Ruth Murray, Grace Murray, Marie Denney, Opal and Blanche Moore entertained a party of high school girls at a taffy pulling Hallowe'en. The guests came masked.

GLADYS VANDERBILT'S FUTURE SISTERS-IN-LAW.



Countess Marie Szeghely, sister of Count Ladislaus Szeghely, who is to marry Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The lower picture is of Countess Haugnetz, another sister of the count, who will be one of Miss Vanderbilt's sisters-in-law.

Chas. Weed of Mt. Auburn. After an hour of practice, the band was treated to refreshments. Hereafter the band will meet in its new home on East Main street.

MISS KIDWELL HOSTESS.

Hagerstown, Ind., Nov. 2.—Miss Mary Kidwell entertained at a masked Hallowe'en party Thursday night a few of her young friends including Marie Hutchison, Esther Porter, Ruby Repligole, Olive Bowman, Eva Hoover, and Grace Walker. Lunch was served.

ENJOY TAFFY PULLING.

Milton, Ind., Nov. 2.—Misses Ruby and Blanche Moore entertained a party of high school girls at a taffy pulling Hallowe'en. The guests came masked.

LESS PROPERTY DISTURBED.

Milton, Ind., Nov. 2.—Hallowe'en was a lively time in Milton. Many were masked. Less property was disturbed than in former years, which shows an improved way of celebrating.

MINOR NOTES.

Fountain City, Ind.—The Epworth League gave a social in the Thompson house Thursday evening.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Misses Julia Boyd and Hazel Bertsch very delightfully entertained a company of their friends with a hay ride and Hallowe'en party at "Evansdale," the home of Miss Boyd's uncle, W. H. Evans, one mile southwest of this city. The rooms were artistically decorated in autumn leaves, pumpkin faces, and black cats to give a weird like appearance. Elegant refreshments were served.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. Ossian L. Calloway entertained a number of their friends at cards Thursday evening at their home on West Church street. Refreshments were served.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The ladies of the Social Union of the Methodist church held a masquerade party at the home of Mrs. Emma Hodskin on Hallowe'en.

It is reported that a gold coinage law is being drafted for the Siam and that the measure may become a law within the year. It is under this law that it is proposed to introduce the stang—a copper coin this time, not nickel as before.

On the contrary it is a very serious affection because every person with Sore Throat is in danger of Tonsilitis, Quinsy, or Diphtheria and other serious maladies. In fact these diseases are almost invariably preceded by Sore Throat.

The air we breathe, the food we eat, the liquids we drink all pass through the throat and if it is diseased, infection is quickly carried to every part of the system. To cure a Sore Throat often means to prevent Diphtheria or one of the other more serious throat diseases. Curing Sore Throat is TONSILINE'S special line. TONSILINE is the cure that—advertised for that—sold for that purpose. TONSILINE is the cure and only Sore Throat cure which is sold over a large part of the United States.

TONSILINE is so well and so skillfully prepared as a Sore Throat cure that the first dose always gives decided relief and a very few doses cure.

Remember—Sore Throat is Nature's danger signal. Keep TONSILINE in the house and be on the safe side of Sore Throat.

All druggists, 25c and 50c.

The Tonsilone Co. Canton, Ohio.

HAGERSTOWN, IND.

Hagerstown, Ind., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Maurice Pitman spent Thursday and Friday with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Bessleman and family, at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall of near Selma, were guests of Miles Lamm and wife from Friday until Sunday, last week.

Miss Clara Pressel was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Jones at New Castle, from Sunday until Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. David White of Kalkaska, Mich., who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hardisty, at New Castle, and relatives at Indianapolis, stopped off here Thursday morning to remain until Tuesday with Ed Mason and wife, after which they will return to their home.

Mrs. Rachel Petty and Mrs. Victoria Sells were at Greensfork Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Canada have returned from a three weeks' visit at New York City.

Theod. Sells and daughter Thelma spent Friday at Anderson.

Mr. Shafer, electrician of Cambridge City, accompanied by member of the council, is in town today plating the town for the poles and wires for electric lights.

Orph Jones, east of town has let the contract for building an addition of two rooms to his house to Harry Rhinehart.

Cancer Cured.
If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Swellings, Shooting, Stinging Pains, take Blood Balm and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is pleasant and safe to take. Composed of pure botanic ingredients. Samples sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists \$1 per large bottle or sent by express prepaid. Sold in Richmond, Ind., by Alland Drug Co., Ninth and Main streets.

WHY THE WIND BLOWS

A Study of the Circulation of the World's Atmosphere.

FORCES THAT MOVE THE AIR.

Contrasts in Temperature, High and Low Pressure and a Law of Nature Called the Deflecting Force of the Earth's Rotation.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Near the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale. These currents of air, which might properly be called wind, would not occur if the air within doors was not warmer and consequently lighter than the air without.

The range in temperature between the equator and the north pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees F., and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true. Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows from regions of high pressure on each side, forming what are known as the trades. These winds cover nearly one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much steadiness the year round.

Dusky larks come next. They are fairly common on the tables of epicures, but it costs quite \$7.50 to serve a single dish of them.

They are not so many possibilities for gigantic expenditure when the joints come on the table, giraffe steak or bison ribs at anything from \$2.50 to \$5 a head being about the best.

As for sweets, the thoughts of a millionaire host who wanted to beat the record and knew his business would naturally fly to a jelly of peanut buds and ginger, which would be sent to him in little pots from China at a charge of \$2.50 a pot, one table-spoonful in each.

Forced strawberries in the middle of winter are most expensive to buy and may run to anything from \$5 to \$25 a head.

A great delicacy at one time was the double coconut, or coco-de-mer, which is only grown on two small islands of the Seychelles and which was last sold at \$200. It is, however, so extremely rare now that an enactment has been passed forbidding its exportation under any circumstances—London Stray Stories.

INVISIBLE SNAKES.

A Den of Reptiles That Eluded the Ordinary Passer's Eye.

The fact that snakes are rarely seen even when they are abundant was impressed upon the mind of the writer one day while waiting for a train at a small station in New Jersey. A nearby culvert, where a small stream flowed under the junction of the railway and a well traveled public road, seemed a favorable place for them. The stone wall laid up without mortar, which supported the approach to the bridge had a southern exposure. The crevices afforded ample hiding place, and the reedy borders of the stream promised good hunting for the species which live upon small fish, frogs, toads and earthworms.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone, presses against the ground—in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2,117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at sea level—but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and rare or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

The column of mercury in a barometric tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter, reaching from the barometer to the top of the atmosphere. If the air is dense the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this condition we use the term "high pressure," but if the air is rare the mercury will stand low in the tube and we then use the term "low pressure."

Over the United States, Canada and other parts of the world the pressure is ascertained each day at numerous stations. The barometer readings, expressed in inches of mercury, are telegraphed to a central point and there charted on a map. The exact regions where the pressure is high or low may then be seen at a glance. It has been learned from such observations that these areas are constantly moving eastward at an average rate of about 600 miles per day.

Technically the low pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high pressure areas "anticyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter. The little storms of great destructive force so often called cyclones are really tornadoes.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to some other region the greater will be the velocity of the wind. The winds blow much faster in winter than in summer, because the greater contrasts of temperature cause more decided differences in pressure.

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned slowly toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the equator the earth is rotating at the enormous velocity of 1,030 miles an hour, one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore become whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the northern hemisphere the low areas, or "lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate it a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch.—Youth's Companion.

THE WORST KIND.
After Piles have existed for a time the suffering is intense—pain, aching, throbbing, tumors form, filled to bursting with black blood.

This is when Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, the only absolute Pile cure, brings the results that have made its fame.

Hem-Roid will cure the most stubborn case in existence and a bonded guarantee to that effect goes with each package.

\$1.00. Leo H. Fife, Richmond, or Dr. Leonhardt Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SOUP AT \$35 A PLATE.

Sterlet Roe at \$10 a Head and Peanut Bud Jelly at \$250.

Public interest has recently been excited by a remarkable dinner party given in London at which twenty-four people sat down and which cost \$15,000. Some high class chefs who know the deepest mysteries of their business are inclined to say that this was really nothing after all.

The most expensive soup that can be served in Chinese bird's nest soup, which can hardly be done at less than \$35 for a moderate plate of it for each guest.

When the fish course is reached in the menu the most expensive item possible is the newest cauvale, made from sterlet roe and not from common sturgeon. There are only one or two London restaurants at which this rare delicacy may be obtained, and the charge for it is \$10 per head.

Mullet roe, another rare dish, costs more than its weight in silver, while those who do not wish to advance quite to this point in expenditure might be satisfied with a more frequently served dish, Caribbean pompano, which has to be brought to London on ice from Galveston or Pensacola and which costs \$5 to \$10 a pound.

A game pie, made of the little birds called ruffs—small things with long legs and a ruff of feathers behind their necks, belonging to the sandpiper family—is about the most expensive thing possible in this direction and cannot be done for less than \$70 to \$75, while if the ruffs are unusually scarce the charge for the pie may easily run up to \$100.

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