

NEW GOODS

In looking for something suitable to give your Lady Friends call and look over the stock of Mrs. F. L. Mooers where you will find goods that will please you in all kinds of Ladies, Childrens and Infants wear.

MRS. F. L. MOOERS

Main St.

Electric Chair To Supplant

Gallows In Vermont

State

Montpelier, Vermont, Dec. 18.—Electrocution of persons convicted of capital offences as a substitute for hanging was provided for in a bill which has passed both branches of the state legislature and is now awaiting the signature of Governor Fletcher. Under the terms of the act, the number of legal witnesses to an execution is reduced from thirty to three, and it is provided in sentencing a prisoner to death the court shall name the week but not the day.

Wreck of The Royal George

"The wreck was due to reckless navigation," was the decision arrived at by Commissioner Lindsay, who made a long and exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the wreck of the Royal George below Quebec. As a result of his finding the certificate of Samuel Rioux, pilot, has been suspended for three years; that of the captain of the vessel, James Harrison, for one year, and that of Chief Officer D. L. Edwards for three months. The Commissioner says the pilot appeared to have a hazy idea of where the ship was; that at such a point in the voyage the captain ought to have been on deck, and that the chief officer ought to have called the captain the moment he saw the pilot appeared to be in doubt as to his location. Notice of an appeal against the decision has been made by the captain.

Toronto Weekly Globe.

Mi-o-na

An Excellent Stomach Remedy

Mrs. J. R. Whyte, Killarney, Manitoba, who says, "I have found great comfort and relief from Mi-o-na. I had been greatly troubled for months with heartburn and a heavy burning feeling in my stomach. A fair meal would disturb me so much that I would have to sit up at night—the food would sour on my stomach and form a gas which would cause belching and dizzy spells. These distressing troubles disappeared after using Mi-o-na and I shall always speak highly of this excellent stomach remedy."

Mi-o-na is the best prescription for stomach trouble ever written. It gives quick relief and cures permanently. Mi-o-na is put up in tablet form and is small and easy to swallow. Sold by leading druggists everywhere. 50 cents, with a guarantee to cure or refund your money. Or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. You will search the world over and not find a stomach remedy half so good as Mi-o-na. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

BARYTES VALUABLE.

Variety of Uses to Which the Mineral is Adapted.

Barytes, or barium sulphate, is a heavy crystalline mineral, white when pure, which is very little affected by acids, alkalis or corrosive gases. In 1910, according to E. F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, the United States produced 42,975 short tons, valued at \$121,746, a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for 1909. Barytes is an interesting and useful product. By far the greater part of the mineral produced, says Mr. Burchard, is consumed in the manufacture of mixed paints. It is not satisfactory as a pigment if used alone in oil, for its crystalline nature renders it too transparent to give good hiding power, and to be of any advantage it must be used in only moderate percentages in mixed paints, which consist principally of the lead and zinc white pigments. Its use as an adulterant in white lead or in any other pigment or commodity is not legitimate and should be discouraged by the producers. There are sufficient legitimate uses for this valuable mineral to create a healthy market for it if properly handled.

Barytes is used also in the manufacture of lithopone, a very white pigment that is suited most particularly to interior use and is employed in enamels and wall finishes. Barium salts are reported to be used in brickmaking in order to overcome the efflorescence of alkalis.

Other uses for barytes are in the manufacture of rubber, wall paper, asbestos cement and peker clips and in tanning leather.

Removing Tattoo Marks.

Once tattooed always tattooed was formerly the rule, but a French army surgeon, Dr. Tranchant, has discovered a method of removing tattoo marks, whether made with India ink or lamp-black. According to La Nature, the process consists of first rubbing the skin until a thin layer of the surface is worn away, then applying a mixture of lime, slaked just before use, and powdered phosphorus. The tattooed part having been coated with this paste a piece of gauze is laid over it covered with a bandage. The dressing is removed after forty-eight hours. The scab is allowed to dry in the air and comes away in about a fortnight without leaving a scar. If any trace of the tattooing then remains the treatment is repeated. Dr. Tranchant claims to have applied this treatment in a great many cases with perfect success.

Widening the Corinth Canal.

The canal which cuts the Isthmus of Corinth was opened in 1893, its route being the same as that over which the Romans tried unsuccessfully to construct a canal in the time of Nero. Although it shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piræus by 202 miles, this canal has been little used by foreign steamships on account of its narrowness and the strong current, which makes the passage dangerous, and it has hardly been successful as a financial enterprise. Operations have now been begun, however, to widen the canal so as to make it navigable to vessels of the largest size. The cost of the improvements is estimated at \$160,000.—Scientific American.

Our Largest Dreadnought.

Following the Connecticut and the Florida the keel of the largest of our battleships, the New York, has been laid at the New York navy yard on the same ways on which the two first named ships were built, and excellent progress is being made upon the ship's keel. A touch of sentiment was lent to the occasion by the fact that the first bolt was put in place by the young grandson of the late Bear Admiral Sampson. The New York will be 283 feet long, 33 feet 2 inches broad, will displace 27,000 tons and will carry ten of the new and powerful four-gun main guns.

A Cause of Corn Ache.

People feel their corns ache and their bones rheumatic when rainy weather is at hand because of the dampness of the atmosphere, which increases its pressure upon the body and causes a temporary disturbance of the system.

Origin of Earth Oil.

The latest theory accounting for the presence of natural oil in the earth is set forth, apparently in the most serious manner, by W. M. Stephenson in a recent issue of the Oil and Gas Journal. It is pointed out that gypsum and limestone together possess the necessary elements and in the right proportion for the making of mineral oils, and it is suggested that natural oil has been produced by the interaction and decomposition of these two materials, which often occur together in nature. Corroborative evidence is adduced to show that these minerals are often present in natural oil fields and that sulphur is usually found dissolved in the oil in amounts corresponding to the quantity found by analysis to occur in gypsum (sulphate of lime). According to the theory, one cubic foot of gypsum and limestone would produce 3.34 gallons of crude oil.

Chinese Bells.

The Chinese use large bells of their own make in many of their temples and monasteries. All through Japan and China the tone of these bells is very soft and smooth, due to the superior quality of the material used and to the absence of iron clappers. The bells are never swung, but are always suspended in a fixed frame and are sounded by striking them on the outer edge with a wooden mallet. The result is a marvelous softness and mellowness of tone.

HAWAII'S VOLCANIC INFERNO.

A Peep Into Kilauea's Lake of Brimstone and Fire.

Kilauea, in Hawaii, is a round, extinct crater about three miles across and 700 or 800 feet deep. It has been the scene of terrific explosions in past ages, but it has now dwindled to the small active crater of Halemaumau, which is sunk near the middle of it like a huge pot, 200 or more feet deep and 1,000 feet across.

In the midafternoon a party of eight of ten of us on horseback set out to visit the volcano. The trail led down the broken and shelving side of the crater, amid trees and bushes, till it struck the floor of lava at the bottom. Our course took us out over the cracked and contorted lava beds, where no green thing was growing. The forms of the lava flow suggested snuffed and writhing dragons, with horrid, gaping mouths and vicious claws. The lava crunched beneath the horses' feet like shelly and brittle ice. At one point we passed over a wide, jagged crack on a bridge. As we neared the crater the rocks grew warm and sulphur and other fumes streaked the air.

When half a mile from the crater we dismounted and, leaving our horses in charge of the guide, proceeded on foot over the cracked and heated lava rocks toward the brink of this veritable devil's caldron. The sulphur fumes are so suffocating that it can be approached only on the windward side. The first glance into that fearful pit is all that your imagination can picture it. You look upon the traditional lake of brimstone and fire, and if devils were to appear skipping about over the surface with pitchforks; turning their victims as the cook turns her frying crutlers in the sputtering fat, it would not much surprise you. This liquid is rather thick and viscid, but it is boiling furiously. Great masses of it are thrown up forty or fifty feet and fall with a crash like that of the surf upon the shore.

The mass of boiling lava is said to be about one and one-half acres in extent. Its surface is covered with large masses of floating crust, black and smooth, like leather or roofing paper, and between these masses, or islands, the molten lava shows in broad, vivid lines. It is never quiet.

Looking upon this scene with the thought of the traditional lake of fire and brimstone of our forefathers in mind, you would say that these black, filthy looking masses floating about on the surface were the accumulation of all the bad stuff that had been fried out of the poor sinners since hell was invented. How much wickedness and uncharity and evil thought it would represent! If the poor victims were clarified and made purer by the process, then it would seem worth while.—John Burroughs in Century.

Helping the Books.

Persons about to install new libraries or those who find their books in bad condition will be glad of the advice offered on this subject by a writer in Les Annales (Paris). Glass cases should always be avoided except for a few precious volumes which are specially looked after and frequently dusted since the oxidized atmosphere and lack of air circulation in such book-cases are favorable to the development of germs, insects and mold. "Secondly," adds the Scientific American, "the simple precaution should be taken of placing on the shelves behind the books strips of cloth or flannel moistened with benzine, phenol, tobacco juice or turpentine. These strips give excellent results if renewed from time to time."

One of the Stipulations.

A vegetarian engaged a German cook lady not long ago. His wife liked the appearance of the applicant. Her references were good and the wages she demanded not exorbitant.

"I'd like to have you come," said the lady of the house, "but perhaps you won't want to live with us. We are vegetarians and never have any meat in the house. Would you be satisfied with a vegetable diet?"

The fraulein scratched her head. "Well," she said dubiously, "iss beer a vegetable?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Word Blindness.

Verbal antipathies are common. Most of us hate the feel, so to speak, of certain words—"victuals," for instance. Is verbal astigmatism prevalent, too, we wonder? We never know the difference between "subjective" and "objective," and we have a high respect for writers who use those words intelligently. "Ingenuous" and "disingenuous" always puzzle us too.—Franklin P. Adams in Metropolitan.

Nature's Sweet Remedy

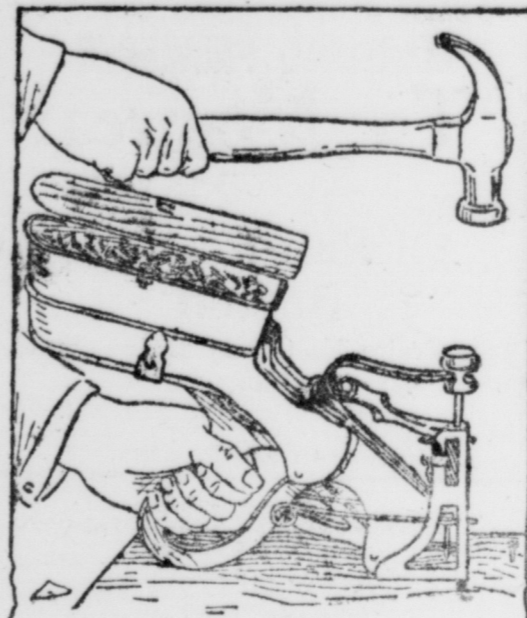


Abounding in stimulating goodness, a most healthful and pleasing beverage. Its sustaining and invigorating qualities are beyond dispute.

NAILING MACHINE.

Automatically Places Nails in Position For the Hammer.

This machine, which is specially designed for nailing shingles, relieves a workman from practically all trouble except that of hitting the nail on the head and of moving the machine into the next position. The nails are dumped into the hopper, in the bottom of which are three parallel slits. The vibration of the machine in use causes the nails to drop point downward into the slits and hang by their heads. Thence they pass into a similar slit in



IMPROVED NAILING MACHINE.

the incline and slide, still hanging by their heads, down to the catch spring. This spring holds the nail under the plunger, which sets the nail in the material.

The machine can be used with the hands protected by gloves or mittens, and it obviates the necessity of holding nails in the mouth and prevents bruised fingers.—Popular Mechanics.

BIG MAP OF MAINE.

Topography of the State Shown in Minute Detail.

The state of Maine and the United States geological survey are together spending thousands of dollars in constructing a great topographic map of the state. This map when finished will be of such dimensions that few if any halls in Maine will be big enough to hang it in. It will be about 32 feet high by 20 feet wide. For convenience, therefore, the map is being made piecemeal. Each unit of survey is known as a quadrangle, comprising one-sixteenth of a degree of latitude and longitude—about 215 square miles—and a separate atlas sheet is published for each quadrangle surveyed.

Almost every one in Maine knows the value of the government's topographic surveys. The topographic map shows every physical characteristic of the area surveyed—every hill, slope, valley and stream, and the altitude of every point. All the works of man are also portrayed by the surveyors in their exact relative position—the roads, the railroads, the bridges, even the houses. Any farmer who buys one of these maps may hang it in his home and note its elevation above sea level as readily as the most experienced engineer. The map is useful to the farmer, to the tourist and huntsman, to the automobilist and to the private surveyor or engineer—in fact, to every one. Thousands of these topographic atlas sheets of the quadrangles in Maine have been sold, but the demand is constantly increasing. The maps are indispensable in engineering development of any character. They have been well termed the mother maps of the country.

Japanese Flytraps.

Flies are quite troublesome in Japan during the summer months, and here, as well as elsewhere in the far east, various native devices are used for capturing them. A flytrap commonly used is made of an ordinary bottle with an opening into which the fly passes and finds it impossible to escape. Water, vinegar or sake is placed in the bottom of the bottle to drown or suffocate the fly. A sticky substance made of lime is also used in Japan and is pasted on paper. This substance is very cheap, and for half a cent enough can be purchased to cover a surface approximately two feet square.—Consular Report.

Not The End But The Beginning

The Sun's contention that the grant of \$35,000,000 to the support of the British navy, if concurred in, will not be the end but rather the beginning of unlimited expenditure along the same line is being most clearly established by corroborative evidence from various quarters. The Canadian Courier, which is understood to voice the views of the Mackenzie and Mann interests, accepts the vote of thirty-five million as an emergency contribution only. Our permanent policy, the Courier says, is yet to be settled and it desires this permanent policy to take the form of the creation of a Canadian navy in addition to the contribution which Premier Borden proposes making to the Imperial navy. Arthur Hawkes, he of the British born campaign, and who has also had very close affiliation with the Mackenzie and Mann interests, takes the same position. From Ottawa comes the intimation, indeed, that Premier Borden is not unlikely to accept the Laurier policy as an addition to his own; that is, that he will arrange for the building of a Canadian fleet directly after handing over the thirty-five million contribution to the British Admiralty.

There is one very special reason for believing that Mr. Borden will, soon or late, adopt this course. The profit on building the three Dreadnaughts which he is to present to Britain will, so British cables say, amount to three and one-half million dollars. All that profit will go to British ship-builders. There will be nothing in it for Canadian capitalists such as Mackenzie and Mann. These can secure profit only by the building of ships in Canada. The gift of three Dreadnaughts will please a few ardent Imperialists like Col. Denison; but these command few votes and do not figure largely in contributions to campaign funds in elections. On the other hand a big contract for the building of warships in Canada would secure the support of an army of voters for the Government giving the contract and the contractor could be depended upon for all the funds necessary for a general election. If thirty-five million is voted for the British navy this session, contracts for the building of a Canadian fleet are reasonably certain to follow next session if not before the present session ends. The Borden proposal is not the end. It is merely the beginning.

Nor will the action of Canada lessen the strain on Britain or the tension in Europe. It will rather increase both. The immediate answer of Germany to the challenge by Canada is the promise of an enlarged appropriation for German military and naval purposes. Britain will respond in kind. Thus Canada's action will have the effect of aggravating a situation it was professedly intended to relieve.

—Toronto Weekly Sun.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.