

HISTORY IN WAX FIGURES.

London's Famous Tussaud Show, With a Word About Its Founder.

At an average rate of one model per fortnight I must have turned a round thousand in my time, some in hot haste to be up to date, others at comparative leisure, being less meteoric and of more abiding interest—royalties, for example, and men of letters, or great soldiers like Gordon, Wolsey and Roberts. Each stays as long as his fame endures. Nobody remembers when Shakespeare was not in the exhibition. Voltaire is its oldest inhabitant, and five generations have now passed before the figure of this revolutionary. The most notorious leaders of the French revolution are there, as of course the exhibition was transferred from Paris to London over 100 years ago.

It was in 1802 that Madame came to London, having lived in Paris through the whole of the French revolution. Frequently had her art been requisitioned to mold the head of some sanguinary monster or other, Robespierre, Danton and Marat among the number. The cast of the last mentioned of this trio, still in the exhibition, was taken by Mme. Tussaud at the scene of his murder, and later she made a cast of the once beautiful face of his assassin, Charlotte Corday. Madame came to London alone, leaving her husband, Francois Tussaud, in Paris. After nearly half a century of peaceful and prosperous years in England, she died in 1850, in her ninety-first year.—John Theodore Tussaud in London Strand Magazine.

THE LACE OF VENICE.

An Ancient Industry That Was Revived by Queen Margherita.

The lace of Venice has been celebrated for many centuries. It was made originally by nuns within the walls of convents for ecclesiastical garments. Then, with the fall of the Venetian republic, the convents were closed and the lace industry ceased to exist for an entire century.

In 1870 the Princess Margherita, afterward queen of Italy, took measures to revive it, especially as a means of providing employment for Venetian women. At present there are several schools, subsidized by the government, in which the art is taught.

The pupils are women of all ages. Each sits on a low stool and holds a plump, square cushion in her lap. On this cushion is pinned a strip of paper marked with the pattern to be followed. And into this pattern the nimble fingered worker sticks glass headed pins, about which she twists her threads. From twenty to fifty shuttles depend from all sides of the cushion, and these are thrown across and back with the rapidity of a typist handling the keys of her machine.

The process looks so simple that it looks like play, but the lace produced represents thousands of dollars. The simple laces grow rapidly under the dexterous fingers of the women, but the exquisite rose point and other similar sorts are evolved much more slowly.—Harper's Weekly.

Tantalizing Ownership.

In a French village a citizen had upon his land a part of an old building containing two very beautiful windows. He was in debt and embarrassed and eagerly closed with the offer of a rich archaeologist, who bought them. Thereupon the government inspector, hearing of the bargain, arrived just in time to stop the man from dismantling the windows. "You cannot," he said to the villager, "sell antiquities, my man." "But, excellency, I have used the money and paid my creditors." The villager was in despair, but the official was untouched. "That's all right," he said. "The money is safe. The windows are no longer yours. But the buyer can't move a stone of them. He can, however, come with a camp stool and sit down and look at his property as much as he likes."

Man and Labor.

Lady Russell in her volume "Swallowtail and Its Owners" points out that in 1820 the Berkshire estate came into the hands of Sir Henry Russell, who had been a friend of Dr. Johnson. It was at Russell's table that one day the doctor maintained that "no man loved labor, no man would work if he could help it." Reynolds objected and gave Pope for instance. But Pope's inspiration, said the doctor, "was the love of fame and not the love of labor. Leander swam the Hellespont, but that doesn't prove that he loved swimming."

Nervous?

"So he took you out motor riding the other evening?" "Yes, what of it?" "Do you think he is in love with you?" "I think so. I know that every time I spoke to him the motor tried to climb a tree or jump a fence."—Stray Stories.

A Scoop.

Reporter—"I've a good piece of news here this morning. I found a person who had been confined to one room his entire life. Editor—Good! Send him up. Who is it? Reporter—Why, a three-days-old baby down at our house. —Wisconsin State Journal.

Not His Fault.

Lady of House—What caused you to become a tramp? Ragged Robert—The family physician, mum. He advised me to take long walks after my meals, and I've been walking after 'em ever since.

Judge of a man by his questions rather than by his answers.—Voltaire.

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, it has a tendency to close, 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 surface. 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. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FIRING A TORPEDO.

How a Submarine Flings Forth the Deadly Projectile.

When a submarine sights a hostile vessel a group of sailors quickly cluster round the torpedo tube. This is loaded with its instrument of destruction, and behind it a powder charge is inserted in a receptacle and the trigger controlling the firing mechanism cocked ready.

A gunner proceeds to estimate the speed of the target and its course through glasses. He then adjusts a device known as the "director," which by means of dials tells him when the tube is pointing in the right direction to launch the torpedo true to its mark. At a distance of about 2,000 yards the gunner presses a button, the powder charge explodes and a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch is put upon the rear end of the torpedo.

The well-grooved projectile is forced through the open end of the tube at a rate of thirty-five feet per second, and as it takes the water in a long flat dive the twin propellers in the rear set to work. They are driven by an air pressure of 2,250 pounds, which sets the driving machinery in motion as the torpedo leaps from its tube.

A gyroscope steering gear prevents the torpedo from deviating from a straight path, and unless it is carelessly fired or its target quickly maneuvers out of the way the 1,500 projectile seldom misses its mark.—London Answers.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

That Was the Normal Condition in Chicago Village in 1833.

An elaborate series of descriptions of middle western road conditions is contained in Charles Clever's "History of Chicago From 1832 to 1892, Illustrating the Difficulties of the Route From New York to Chicago." In the village of Chicago in 1833, Clever tells us:

"Parties informed us that in the spring we would find it almost impossible to get around for the mud, a truth forcibly illustrated when a few months later I got into a wagon to go about one and a half miles northwest. It was with the greatest difficulty that two good horses could pull the empty wagon through the two feet of mud and water across the prairie. * * * A year or two later I saw many teams stuck fast in the streets of the village."

"I remember once a stagecoach got mired in Clark street opposite the Sherman House, where it remained several days, with a board driven into the mud bearing this inscription: 'No bottom here.' I once saw a lady stuck in the mud in the middle of Randolph street. She was evidently in need of help, as every time she moved she sank deeper and deeper. An old gentleman from the country offered to help her, which had such an effect upon her modesty that with one desperate effort she drew her feet out minus her shoes."

Why You Sneeze.

There is more than one cause for sneezing, and persons may differ in their susceptibility to them. A bright light will cause some persons to sneeze, the pollen of certain plants will affect others, and most people are likely to sneeze in the presence of dust. Such sneezing is due to superficial irritation.

The sneeze caused by the effect of cold is different. It is an attempt of nature to cure you. She makes you sneeze for the same reason that she makes you shiver—to generate heat for warming the blood and preventing you from taking more cold—to help relieve the cold you have.

The sneezing from cold is not an act of the nose alone, this being merely the part of the body where it explodes. It is an act of the entire body during which every muscle gives a jump. The body is affected by a spasmodic effort to warm the entire system and throw off the cold.—Boston Herald.

Destiny.

Destiny is either the excuse men give for their errors or a humble supplement to their successes. Destiny reconciles a man to unpaid bills, the abuse of the proletariat, ingratitude and relatives, especially if they are his own. A man who is making progress is thought-by himself—to control his own destiny. When he isn't making progress his destiny controls him.

Destiny is always at work. When it is not doing it is undoing. It has a star for a trademark which is recognized in every country in the world. It has made a great many see double. Not everybody has a destiny. Some are comparatively happy.—Life.

A Natural Deficit.

"Do you find much change in the old town?" asked an interested friend of Colonel Sellemquick, the eminent promoter. "Well, no," replied the colonel thoughtfully. "But then I scarcely expected any. You see, I got most of the local supply before I went away."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Bright Suggestion.

She—But if I can't live on my income and you can't live on yours, where would be the advantage of our marrying? He (thoughtfully)—Well, by putting our incomes together one of us would be able to live, at any rate.—Boston Transcript.

Looking Ahead.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?" asked the old millionaire. "Perhaps," said the girl coyly. "Do I get a title to a fine house as a diplomat?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reflected on Her Age.

Amy—Why did Miss Antique discharge her butler? Mamie—He boasted that he had grown gray in her service.—London Telegraph.

WOODS THAT SINK.

There Are Many Varieties That Will Not Float in Water.

That wood floats is such a commonplace fact in our lives that we hardly give it any thought. If we lived in tropical climates we would learn to distinguish between woods that float and woods that do not float. Many of the woods of Mexico and South America are so heavy even when perfectly dry that they will sink in water, notably lignum vitae, which is the wood commonly used for bowling balls.

Among our common native woods there are several that will not float when green. The cypress of the south is often girdled a year before it is cut so that it will die and dry while standing, thus making it possible to float the logs to the mill.

The reason why some woods float is not because the substance of which they are made is lighter than water, but because the cavities in the cells are so large that the air in them buoys up the wood. The material (cellulose) which composes the greater part of the cell wall is heavier than water, so that if the air in the cells is replaced by water the wood will sink. This is just what happens to wood which has been in water for a long time and has become "waterlogged."

It is the large water content of the heartwood of freshly felled oaks and hickories and of the sapwood of certain conifers that causes these woods to sink, for when dry they will float.

Lignum vitae and other heavy tropical woods, even when dry, sink because most of the cell cavities are so small compared to the thick cell walls that the air in the cavities is not enough to float the wood.

CULTIVATE RELIABILITY.

It is Always in Demand and Adds to a Man's Worth.

The demand for reliability never ceases. If you buy a piece of machinery you want it to be dependable. When you purchase new clothes you desire them to be durable. If you elect an official you require that he shall be trustworthy. When you take on an employee you inquire whether he can be relied on, as to his word, his work, his loyalty. It is so in all the relations of life. While there is much unreliability, you never hear of anybody seeking it or placing a premium upon it.

The reliable man is always spoken of in terms of praise. His friends boast that he can be depended upon to do a certain thing under a certain set of circumstances without variableness or shadow of turning. They say they can find him in the dark and can trust him then with the same faith as in the broad light of day. They refer to him as one whom you can tie to. They have no fears that he will either default or betray. He has all the steadiness and fidelity of a well-trained plow horse.

He may lack brilliance and finish. He may not be a genius. But as far as his abilities go he is as reliable as time itself, and thus he becomes more or less of an institution in the circle within which he moves and an anchorage for those dependent upon him in any way whatever.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

What Did She Mean?

The two young ladies had gushed and "dearied" each other until the other passengers in the train were heartily sick of it, especially as they never lost a chance of getting in a nasty cut at each other.

Just before they parted Angelina obliged Emmeline with a stamp for a letter.

"Oh, I must give you a penny for this!" exclaimed Emmie, as she prepared to leave the car.

"Don't bother, dear," cooed Angie. "Give it to me next time I see you."

"Oh, you mayn't see me for a long time," protested Emmie.

"Oh, well, the loss wouldn't be great!" cooed Angie, more sweetly than ever.—London Answers.

A Cry For Help.

Good advertising benefits any form of business. The right sort of advertising gives you a friendly feeling toward a firm. It makes you believe that it will be both pleasant and profitable to deal with the advertiser. A certain grocer once inserted in the newspapers an advertisement that had this merit. It ran:

"Twins are come to me for the third time. This time a boy and a girl. I beseech my friends to support me stoutly."—Youth's Companion.

An Old Korean Custom.

In Korea until comparatively recently a man was not allowed the dignity of trousers until he had taken to himself a wife. Your gay bachelor had to wear a skirt and brand himself in the public view as one who had not yet attained a position in which he could support a wife.—London Chronicle.

Their Kind.

"What do you think of the way that upstart Hinks gives himself airs? Here he was talking the other day about the delights of his salad days."

"Well, I could have reminded him that they were not chicken salad days."—Baltimore American.

Women Architects.

"I wonder why there are so few women architects?" "Perhaps women are afraid they might be called designing creatures."

Becoming Faint.

Cook—"I'm as exhausted, ma'am, as a mistletoe—I noticed that I seemed very weak the last time."—Boston Globe.

He that always complains is never pitied.—German Proverb.

Every Woman Loves a Bargain

A Woman can make a DIME go as far as a Man makes a Dollar

The women are coming to our Closing Out

GROCERY SALE

in increasing numbers. They Know Bargains in Groceries

When a Saving of 5c is made on every 25c purchase it amounts to something in a month. That saving will buy a new hat or a new skirt. And Why Not? You are needing Groceries Every Day. A dollar saved on \$4.00 worth of Groceries will buy a piece of Aluminum.

The Grocery room will be given over to The Toggery Stock in another month or so. It is necessary to make the change.

You can invest \$6.05 in such staples as Milks, Soap, Salmon, Sardines, Pineapple and Peaches, and you will for that small amount save \$1.83; that will buy you two pieces of Aluminum at our prices.

BONHAM & CURRIER

Proposals for Street Work

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the recorder of the city of St. Johns until May 11th, 1915, at 8:00 o'clock p. m. for the improvement of Chicago St. from the east line of Williams boulevard to the west line of Smith avenue, in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 659, subject to the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the city of St. Johns, and the estimate of the city engineer, on file. The engineer's estimate is \$4284.10. Bids must be strictly in accordance with printed blanks which will be furnished on application at the office of the recorder of the city of St. Johns. And said improvement must be completed on or before 60 days from the date of the last publication of this notice. No proposals or bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check payable to the mayor of the city of St. Johns, certified by a responsible bank for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate proposal. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. By order of the city council. A. E. DUNSMORE, City Recorder. Published in the St. Johns Review April 23, 30, and May 7, 1915.

RESOLUTION

It is resolved by the City of St. Johns: That it deems it expedient and necessary to improve Catlin street from the East line of Edison street to the West line of Central avenue in the City of St. Johns in the following manner to wit: By grading said portion of street to grade or subgrade to be established and by laying a 6 foot cement walk and 12 foot curb on both sides of said street, with necessary Cement Crosswalks, Iron Gutters and Catch Basins. According to the plans and specifications of the city engineer on file in the office of the City Recorder relative thereto, which said plans and specifications and estimates are satisfactory and are hereby approved. Said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinances of the city of St. Johns, and under the supervision and direction of the city engineer. That the cost of said improvement to be assessed as provided by the city charter upon the property especially and particularly benefited thereby, and which is hereby declared to be all of lots, parts of lots, blocks and parcels of land between the termini of such improvements abutting upon, adjacent or proximate to said street, from the marginal lines of said street back to the center of the block or blocks or tracts of land abutting thereon or proximate thereto. That all the property included in said improvement district aforesaid is hereby declared to be "Local Improvement District No. 128."

That the city engineer's assessment of the probable total cost of said improvement of said street is \$3079.18. That the cost of said street to be assessed against the property in said local assessment district as provided by the charter of the City of St. Johns. Adopted by the council this 27th day of April, 1915. A. E. DUNSMORE, Recorder. Published in the St. Johns Review April 30 and May 7, 1915.

ORDER OF SALE

The undersigned administrator, in pursuance of an order of the Court, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public sale on Thursday, May 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, for cash cash: Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, Point View Addition to the City of St. Johns, being the property of Anna Westlund, deceased. The sale will take place on the premises. Chas. Lindquist, Admr. B. L. Snow, Attorney for Admr. Published in the St. Johns Review April 23, 30, May 7, 14, and 21, 1915.

PROBATE

Charles Hamlin Massey estate. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles Hamlin Massey, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County, and has qualified. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same to me or my attorneys, Geeslin & Sever, 1026 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon, with proper vouchers and duly verified within six months from date hereof. Dated and first published April 23rd, 1915. Mary A. Massey, Administratrix. Geeslin & Sever, Attorneys. Last publication, May 21, 1915.

Note the label on your paper.

Central Market!

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