

ANCIENT VESSELS.

The Eye, the Figurehead and Other Devices on Their Bows.

On the boats of the ancient Egyptians the sacred ibis, the lotus and the phoenix were favorite designs for figureheads, sometimes placed on the raised up prow itself and at others rather behind it. A huge eye painted on the bow just below the figure illustrated the general feeling that a ship was endowed with a personality of its own. In one form or another the eye has maintained its position on the bows century after century up to the present day, in which it is often seen on the bows of Maltese "dyasos" and other gaudily painted European craft, to say nothing of its almost universal use in China. "If no have eye how can see?" asks the Chinese sailor, and the expression "Right in the eyes of her" is still usual afloat among seamen, meaning as far forward in the ship as possible. The ships of the Greeks and Romans preserved the eye on their bows and carried a distinguishing emblem or figurehead at the bow, while their tutelary deities were generally given a billet at the stern. All these vessels had their distinguishing devices and figureheads, in addition to which those named after mountains and rivers had a lion or crocodile respectively painted or carved in relief on either bow. Numbers of representations of these may be seen on old coins.

A special class of Phoenician vessels had a figurehead representing a horse and were therefore known as "hippi," the idea of riding over the sea as on horseback being evidently the origin of the adornment. In the year 112 B. C. one of the figureheads was found thrown up on the east coast of Africa and taken to Egypt, strong circumstantial evidence that some early Phoenician mariners had already doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Ramming being the most usual form of attack among the ancients in their sea engagements, the bow decoration often took the form of the head of a ram or of a wild boar, the well known butting tactics of these animals rendering the figure very appropriate.

When Rome in the days of her decadence lost the command of the sea the most formidable navies were those of the Scandinavian sea robbers, the vikings. Their vessels—the famous long ships—were adorned with figureheads. But the vikings' conception of this form of ship ornamentation started from a standpoint quite different from that of the ancients. It was not so much a distinctive design as a religious emblem. Its intention was to strike terror into an enemy.

The figurehead of a warship, according to S. Baring-Gould, was designed in like manner to strike terror into the opponents and scare away their guardian spirits. An Icelandic law forbade a vessel coming within sight of the island without first removing its figurehead, lest it should frighten away the guardian spirits of the land.—Chicago News.

How Animals Learn.

Dr. T. Zell, an eminent German naturalist, has collected many instances to prove that animals learn by experience and thus become wiser than their uninstructed parents. Game animals of all kinds, he avers, have learned the range of modern rifles. Greyhounds quickly learn to let rabbits alone, and foxhounds pay no attention to either rabbits or hares. Killer whales and gulls follow whaling vessels, just as vultures follow an army. Crows begin to accompany the chamois hunter as soon as they have seen the result of his first successful shot, and rough legged buzzards follow the sportsmen after winged game. The number of birds that kill or injure themselves by flying against telegraph wires is much smaller than it used to be. Dr. Zell also refers to the fact that birds and quadrupeds have learned to disregard passing railway trains, as horses quickly cease to be frightened by motorcars.

A Million Ancestors.

It may be a little surprising and of interest to learn that a person may have had more than a million ancestors within comparatively recent years, and that without taking into account uncles and aunts. Starting with one's parents, each person, of course, has two, a father and a mother. The father had his two parents, and the mother had hers. Thus each person has four grandparents. One step farther, and we have eight great-grandparents. A simple calculation gives the astonishing result that our lineal ancestors during twenty generations number no fewer than 1,048,576, or sufficient people, if all living, to populate the whole of Wales.—Dundee Advertiser.

LEPROSY.

The Modern Disease is Different From That of Olden Times.

There is possibly no disease the presence of which inspires greater fear in the public mind than does leprosy. This is perhaps in a measure due to the loathsomeness of the disease in its later stages, but it is in most cases simply fear of a name.

The disease or diseases spoken of as leprosy in the Bible are popularly supposed to be the same as the leprosy of today, and the evident fear the leper inspired in the people of old is held to justify the dread with which he is still regarded. The Biblical descriptions do not, however, fit modern leprosy, so that, whether the fear of the "leper" of olden times was or was not justified, it should not be allowed to color the view with which the leper of today is regarded.

Leprosy is indeed an infectious disease—that is to say, it is due to the presence in the tissues of a bacillus known generally as Hansen's bacillus, after the Norwegian physician who discovered it. But whether it is contagious under the ordinary conditions of modern life, in temperate climates at least, is held by specialists in diseases of the skin to be very doubtful.

Of the few lepers known to the physicians in all the larger cities some are cared for in hospitals and others live at home and visit the clinics or the doctor's office from time to time. Yet an instance in which another person has acquired the disease from any of these lepers is unknown.

There are many diseases more to be dreaded than leprosy because more rapidly fatal, more painful or more contagious. Yet none of them, except perhaps smallpox, is more feared.

The illogical terror of leprosy may be the cause of great cruelty to those afflicted. There are thousands of people who show culpable indifference to the enforcement of the laws against spitting in public places, although they know full well that the success of the crusade against tuberculosis hinges largely upon care in this regard. Yet these same persons would fly in horror from any place that had harbored a leper.—Youth's Companion.

John Wesley's Quarrel.

John Wesley once had a disagreement with Joseph Bradford, his traveling companion of many years, and they agreed to part. They retired for the night, each firm in his determination and each doubtless deploring in his heart the separation soon to follow between two friends who had been so devoted and mutually helpful. In the morning Wesley asked Bradford if he had considered during the night their agreement to part.

"Yes, sir," said Bradford.

"And must we part?" inquired Wesley.

"Please yourself, sir," said Bradford grimly.

"But will you not ask my pardon?" demanded Wesley.

"No, sir."

"You won't?"

"No, sir."

"In that case," said Wesley gently, "I must ask yours."

It was not the ending which Bradford anticipated. A moment he hesitated, and then, breaking into tears, he followed Wesley's example and forgave and was forgiven.

Looking For a Bargain.

A young man who works in a Chestnut street store was invited to his employer's home for supper last night. The purpose of the invitation was to introduce the young man to the employer's daughters.

After supper the old man said:

"Yes, I am proud of my daughters and would like to see them comfortably married, and as I have made a little money they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old and a really good girl. I shall give her \$1,000 when she marries. Then comes Rose, who won't see thirty-five again, and I shall give her \$3,000. And the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have \$5,000 with her."

The visitor reflected a moment and then inquired:

"You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Landlord's Name.

Sir Edward Malet's memoirs give the following as Bismarck's favorite story: "A traveler in the shires rested at noon at a wayside hostelry and took luncheon. When it was finished he asked for his bill. The landlord brought it to him. After casting a glance at it he looked at the boniface and said, 'What is your name?' 'My name,' replied the landlord, 'is Partridge.' 'Ah,' said the traveler, 'by the length of your bill I should have thought it would have been Woodcock!'"

OUR OLD TREES.

California's Giant Sequoias Antedate the Pyramids.

The giant sequoia trees of Calaveras county, Cal., are the oldest living things on the face of the earth. Not another thing that has life in it but was germinated since they began their existence. No one knows exactly how old they are, but some that have been felled indicate that they were more than 4,000 years old, so that it is safe to say that these large trees have been growing for at least that length of time. One of them is estimated to be at least 5,000 years of age and is still in a healthy condition and bids fair to live hundreds or even thousands of years longer.

When the pyramids of Egypt were built these trees were of goodly size. When Rome was founded they would have furnished beams for the bridges. The temples of ancient Greece and Assyria might have been decorated with their leaves.

One cannot behold these gigantic trees without a feeling of awe at the ephemeral existence of things in general. There they stand, themselves young in the record of the world, yet the oldest living things upon the face of the earth. All else that was alive when they came into existence has perished. Empires have sprung up, flourished, died since these sprouts poked their tender heads above the soil. Colossal monuments of art have crumbled into dust. Races have evolved, prospered, perished and been forgotten since they first budded in their youth; continents have been changed, mountains have been formed, the confines of the seas have been altered by erosion or by earthquake; lakes have come into existence and dried up. Harkening back to the days of their youth, it is a new world which they behold at this time.

As for the life of man himself, a mere breath compares with theirs. It is a proud family that traces its ancestry back for a dozen generations—for a couple of hundred years. The royal houses of the world are sometimes able to trace their lineage for a thousand years, when it is lost in the dim light of uncertainty. Yet here stands the monarchs that have waved their plumes in triumph for many times as long as the oldest of the royal houses.

Man is born and obtains his growth, he struggles and succumbs, his body is given to the worms, his bones are pulverized into dust, his very name and place forgotten and other generations come upon the scene, yet these trees go about their way of living, gathering up the moisture and the chemicals and building them into wood and bark and leaves, apparently unmindful of the passing of time.—Dayton News.

Sugar in Olden Times.

Cane sugar was produced by the Chinese at a very remote epoch. In western countries it was a more recent introduction. The Roman writers Pliny, Varro and Lucian at the beginning of our era barely mentioned it. It was then known by the name of Indian salt and honey of Asia, Arabia or India. In 1090 crusaders arriving in Syria discovered sugar cane, which became a favorite dainty of the soldiers. During the following centuries the sugar cane was introduced into Cyprus, the Nile delta, the north coast of Africa as far as Gibraltar, Sicily and the kingdom of Naples. It reached Spain in the fifteenth century and thence was carried to Madeira and the Canaries. In 1644 the French imported it into Guadeloupe and a little later into Martinique and Louisiana. The Portuguese introduced it into Brazil and the English into Jamaica.—Scientific American.

The Personal Argument.

"Do you think the world is growing better, George?"

"Do I understand that you want me to decide whether I am a better man than my father or not?"

"How funny!"

"Oh, I don't know. Are you a better woman than your mother?"

"Why, of course not. How absurd!"

"Then how do you expect the world to grow better when you fail to help it along?"

"George, you are very rude."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Aim.

"I understand you shot a burglar during the absence of your husband," said the great detective.

"Yes," admitted the frail little woman, "I did."

"What became of him?" asked the detective.

"Why, the other burglar carried him away," answered she.

"Which other burglar?" he said.

"The one I shot at," she explained.

NUTS AS FOOD.

They Contain Little Water and Much Fat and Protein.

The edible portion of nuts, with few exceptions, is very concentrated food, containing little water and much fat. In general nuts are also rich in protein. Those ranking highest in this nutrient, the pignolia, a variety of pine nut imported from Spain, with 33.9 per cent; the peanut, with 29.8 per cent, and the butternut, with 27.9 per cent protein, surpass most ordinary animal or vegetable foods in this respect. The almond, beechnut and pistachio, with 21.4 per cent, 21.8 per cent and 22.6 per cent respectively, compare favorably with dried legumes. The Brazil nut contains 17.4 per cent protein, the filbert 16.5 per cent, the walnut 18.2 per cent, the hickory nut 15.4 per cent, the pine nut 14.6 per cent, the pecan 12.1 per cent and the dry chestnut but 10.7 per cent. The dry acorn, fresh chestnut and cocconut, with 4.4, 6.4 and 6.6 per cent respectively, are not as rich in protein as bread.

Of the nuts here included the richest in fat is the pecan, with an average of 70.7 per cent, but seven other varieties—the Brazil nut, butternut, candlenut, filbert, hickory nut, pine nut and walnut—contain upward of 60 per cent. The almond, cocconut and pistachio yield between 50 and 60 per cent of this nutrient. The beechnut, peanut and pignolia contain about 50 per cent. In other words, in thirteen of the varieties of nuts appearing in the foregoing table half or more of the edible portion is fat or oil.

Only a few of the commonly used nuts yield any notable amounts of total carbohydrate matter, the dry chestnut, with 73 per cent, rating highest. Beechnuts, pine nuts and peanuts have about 18 per cent. The quantity of starch found is, with some exceptions, quite small, ranging from 3 per cent in the beechnut to 27 per cent in the chestnut.—Department of Agriculture Report.

The Word Grotesque.

"Grotesque" is derived curiously from the word "grotto." Ancient Roman families often had artificial grottoes in their grounds, and these were decorated with quaint paintings and whimsical figures, such as we should term "grotesque." Commonly these were fanciful and incongruous combinations of parts of plants or animals. Conspicuous examples of the grotesque in classical art were the centaur, a horse's body joined to a man's head and shoulders; the griffin, a monster combining a lion and an eagle, and Scylla, a sea monster with a woman's head and a fish's tail, a peril, as ancient poets sang, to mariners sailing between Sicily and Italy. In mediaeval times her place in grotesque art was taken by the mermaid, a more poetical fancy. The middle ages used the grotesque chiefly in ecclesiastical gargoyles, the best of which are the "devils" of Notre Dame referred to in Victor Hugo's "Quasimodo." The idea of the devil as a man with horns, hoofs and a tail is probably drawn from grotesque art.

Lucky He Had a Lone Trump.

Joe Cowell in his "Recollections of the Stage" tells a story characteristic of the days now passed away. While on a Mississippi river steamer he was sitting near a table watching a game of euchre. Another onlooker was making it his business to spy out the trumps in one player's hand and telegraph the information to his opponent by laying the same number of fingers carelessly on the table. Of course one lost and the other gained steadily for a considerable time until at a deal the loser received one trump. The fact was duly signaled by the forefinger laid on the table, which the losing gentleman very coolly but adroitly cut off with a heavy knife.

"Hello, stranger! What are you about? You have cut off one of my fingers!" cried the dismembered man.

"I know it," said the amputator coolly, "and if I'd had more trumps you'd have lost more fingers."

Had Wings, but Couldn't Fly.

At an examination in a village school a class of infants was being questioned on natural history. After several questions the inspector asked:

"What bird that comes from Africa has wings, but can't fly?"

The class was dumfounded.

Thinking to encourage them, the inspector offered a sixpence to the little boy or girl who could tell him. After a few seconds' hesitation a little girl of four years put out her hand.

"Well, my little dear," said the inspector, "what is it?"

"Please, sir, a dead un"—London Tit-Bits.

Just the Thing

For Cheap construction around the farm
We have in stock about 200,000 feet of
low grade lumber which we are selling
exceptionally cheap. It will pay you to
investigate this before it is all sold.

Phones: Office, White 26; Mill, White 84

The Chas. K. Spaulding Log Co.

C. B. CUMMINGS
THE HOUSE FURNISHER

We have in stock a complete line of Furniture,
Paint, Wall Paper, Picture Moulding, Glass,
Heaters and Ranges. We are always pleased to
show our goods.

C. B. Cummings, Newberg, Or.

Sweeping made easy

The Electric
Carpet Sweeper

Weight 10 lbs., runs on wheels. No dust.
Takes dirt out of your carpet.

YAMHILL ELECTRIC CO.

M. J. Nash Co.

304 FIRST ST., NEWBERG, OR.

Look for something special
on sale every day. We
carry a complete line of
Ladies' Furnishings.

Parlor Pharmacy
QUALITY STORE

OUR MOTTO:

PURITY, PROMPTNESS, ACCURACY

The Purest and Best Drugs Only Used in Our
Prescription Department

We may not be the nearest druggist to you but we'll try to
come the nearest to please you.

School Supplies and Fine Stationery

E. W. HODSON

We Never Sleep

Registered Pharmacist

The Newberg Manufacturing and
Construction Co.

For the Best Prices on the Best Windows, Doors, Inter-
ior and Exterior Finish, Mouldings, Building Stone,
Cabinet Work, Store Fixtures and General Mill Work