

WOMEN IN BRICKYARDS.

They Are Employed in Chicago at Rough Labor.

The statement made the other day at the Chicago trade and labor assembly that women and young children worked in Chicago's brickyards appears to have a foundation in fact.

A visit was made to various brickyard and, although only one woman was found at work, this was simply because the yards quit work at ten o'clock in the morning. No one connected with the industry denies that women work in the yards, but say their work is mostly what is technically called "backing" brick.

This consists of turning the bricks over and piling them up in rows. It does not sound like very hard work, but when it comes to either stacking or turning over thirty thousand bricks a day it will be seen that the task would tax the back of many a man.

Most of the rough labor is done by Poles, and it is said that this is mostly the race which allows its women to work in the yards. Contrary to expectation, it is neither widows nor single women who do the work, but the wives and mothers of families, who labor in the yards right beside their husbands.

Not much can be learned from the employees themselves, but the police who have traveled around the yards tell bad tales. They say that it is no uncommon sight to see little girls turning bricks who are so tired that they crawl on all fours from one pile to another. Their backs are bowed and bent and they cry when they try to stand up straight.

The women, for their work, are paid three dollars a week. The children get one dollar—no, rather, their parents get it. Owing to the hours in the yards no school inspectors can do anything because most of the children attend afternoon school.

Work at the brick yards begins at about three or four o'clock in the morning and is over when the sun gets out—about ten o'clock. Then the little children can go to play or go to school and the mothers can go to their housework. They have earned a dollar and a half.

Women and children have only been employed in the yards recently. There was a general strike among the brick-makers a few weeks ago on account of the manufacturers not paying the union scale of wages, and women and children have been employed to take the places of the strikers.

SHE WAS DISCOVERED.

When Mrs. B—'s Cat Was Let Out of the Bag It Did Some Scratching.

Mrs. B— was summoned to the door one morning by an old-clothes man, says the Detroit Free Press, but she absolutely told him that she had nothing for him until he took out an old diamond-stitch purse, and, on opening it, said:

"Look, lady, I got you gold for any old things what you got to sell."

This was too much temptation and soon she had the contents of her wardrobe spread out for his inspection. Her heart misgave her, though, for her husband had positively forbidden her ever to sell any of her old clothes. She only hoped he would never find out, and with the money she could buy such fine new ones.

There was one gown that she did hesitate to part with. It was a flowered tawgown, with a big bow at the side and long wash ends of gorgeous ribbon, and Mr. B— particularly liked that dress, because she had served afternoon tea in it for him often during their engagement. However, the man offered a good price for it and it went with the rest.

When Mr. B— came home in the evening his wife had a guilty look as if something lay on her conscience. But she ascribed it to a headache and the old-clothes deal remained a profound secret.

A week or two later Mrs. B— asked her husband to do the marketing. She usually attended to this herself, but was going to have company and could not spare the time.

Mr. B— accordingly took the market basket on his arm and went from stall to stall purchasing supplies, when suddenly he saw his wife standing near him, haggling over some vegetables.

"Great Scott!" he said, under his breath. "And in that tawgown, too! I wonder what next?"

He stepped up to her and gave her a vigorous rap on the back.

The next moment he saw moons and stars. Whack, whack, whack! came the blows from a castiron fist and a shrill voice screamed in his ear:

"You impudent wretch, I'll teach you to know a lady when you see one! Take that and that and that!"

He escaped with his life and hurried home for repairs. The cat was out of the bag and it had scratched him severely, but never, never again will Mrs. B— sell any of her old clothes.

Penetration of Bullets in Snow.

Some curious tests have been made lately of the penetration of projectile in snow. According to the report of Comos (Paris) the Lebel rifle was the weapon used, and some snow heaps, from one to two yards thick, were placed on the firing range, situated near Artiliac and fired at from a distance of fifty yards. It was found that the bullet had stopped at a depth of about five feet. It is believed that the great velocity of the projectile and its rotation (2,500 turns) attracts to it particles of frost and minute icicles, which, and by forming a ball and practically annihilates its penetration.

Corinth Canal Not a Great Success.

Owing to the insufficient width of the Corinth canal, the steepness of its sides, and the current, which at times becomes exceedingly strong, none of the great steamship lines of the Mediterranean sea have yet adopted this route, although it would result in the saving of much time, and, consequently, expense. Under the circumstances, it looks very much as if this enterprise, begun about the time of Nero and brought to a termination only about two years ago, is destined to result in a failure.

DEER HUNTING IN THE ANDES.

South American Indians Seize Any Advantage Over Them They Can.

The manner in which the South American Indians hunt deer in the Cordillera is very interesting and somewhat ingenious, says the Detroit Free Press. They first ascertain the locality in which the animals congregate to graze, and then the men, women, and old children of the tribe make extensive preparations to hem in the herd. In order to cause a stampede they blow horns, yell, and make other bewildering and outlandish noises. As a natural consequence the frightened deer quit their grazing places. They form in line in regular marching order, the elder males leading the way, followed by the females and young, while the rear of the column is brought up by the young bucks, who act as protectors to the centers.

The Indians now close in on them, seeing which the animals prepare to do battle for their lives. The hunters then proceed to prepare the instruments of destruction, consisting of large lances, resinous torches, and nooses fixed to long poles.

The worst enemy of the deer is the jaguar and wildcat, and their animosity to them is such that they have been known to leap over a hunter in order to attack either of these feline foes. The Indians knowing this, employ it to great advantage during these hunts. The women stuff a number of jaguar and cat skins, which are placed in prominent positions on the edge of precipices, in full view of the deer. Immediately the bucks make a violent effort to get at them, in order to hurl them into the abyss beneath, but are thus treated themselves by the wily hunters, who push them over the cliffs, where they are quickly hamstringed or otherwise disabled by the women, who are stationed below. After the first onslaught on the stuffed figures the remaining deer seem to recognize the fact that they have been tricked and huddle together, awaiting another attack.

Then the Indians throw lighted torches among them and a panic ensues. They make desperate efforts to escape, but the relentless hunters drive them over the crags until they see that a sufficient number have been captured—usually four or five hundred. They do not usually harm the females and fawns and also allow a few bucks to escape. Very seldom is a doe killed, and if a doe is captured it is immediately liberated. The flesh is eaten by the Indians and also carried to the village to be sold, while the skins are either purchased by dealers or made up into various articles by those who assisted in their capture.

THE HISTORY OF GLYCERINE.

Its Discovery and Introduction into the Manufactures.

Many years ago, in an obscure mining village in Sweden, an apothecary was making lead plaster in the ordinary way by heating olive oil with litharge and water, when he chanced to notice that the liquid which was mingled with the paste had a peculiarly sweet taste. On further investigation, he found that the sweet taste was caused by the presence of an oily liquid which was dissolved in the water. No such substance was described in the books of the day.

Scheele—that was the apothecary's name—knew that he had discovered a new substance. He soon found that this sweet liquid was not the product of olive oil alone, but that other oils and fats would yield it under the same treatment. So he named it the "sweet principle of fats" or "oil sugar."

More than a century has passed since Scheele's discovery, yet it is scarcely fifty years since "oil sugar" was found to be of practical value, except for a limited use in medicine. Chemists have given it the more formal name of glycerine, derived from a Greek word meaning sweet.

Every one is to-day familiar with the clear, thick liquid so commonly used for toilet purposes. Its soothing and softening effect on dry or inflamed skin is the quality for which it is best known in most households; but few people have any idea of the variety of purposes to which it is applied.

Among its most striking and valuable properties are its great solvent power, its chemical stability and its sweetness. Moreover, it is digestible, will not evaporate, and owing to this and its hygroscopic qualities, will prevent the drying and hardening of materials with which it is mixed.

These peculiar qualities make it most valuable in the preparation of medicines, unguents and various food products, as preserves and mustards; likewise in beer, wines and other bottled goods, where it is said to act as a preservative. The fact that strong solutions of glycerine and water will not freeze in the lowest winter temperatures has caused its use in our wet "gas meters."

Some of the more important industries in which it is used are vulcanizing india rubber, silvering and gilding glass, dressing leather for kid gloves, preserving anatomical and botanical specimens and the manufacture of what is, perhaps, the most powerful explosive known to science, without whose aid some of the grandest triumphs of modern engineering would have been impossible—nitro-glycerine.

In a pure state glycerine is one-fourth heavier than water. After long exposure to a freezing temperature glycerine will deposit rhombic crystals resembling those of sugar candy. Its boiling point is 490 degrees Fahrenheit. Pure glycerine will burn readily if first heated to about 300 degrees. It gives a pale-blue flame similar to that of alcohol, and to the chemist glycerine is an alcohol.

A process has been invented by which animal fats are directly decomposed into stearic acid and glycerine by subjecting the fat to the action of superheated steam at a temperature of several hundred degrees. The resulting glycerine is concentrated and purified by steam distillation, while the stearic acid, which much resembles wax and in no way answers to our ordinary conception of an acid, is in great demand for candles—Eversh's Composition.

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THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that, by order of the county court of Lincoln county, Oregon, the undersigned has been duly appointed and now is the duly qualified and acting administrator of the estate of Nancy Marks, deceased. All parties having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, properly verified, within six months from the 12th day of July 1905, to the date of the first publication hereof, to the undersigned at the office of Sam'l M. Garland, Lebanon, Oregon.

JOHN H. MARKS, Administrator.

SAM'L M. GARLAND, Atty. for Adm. Estate of Nancy Marks, deceased.

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