

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

The Horrible Rite India Maintained For Over Twenty Centuries.

The abolition of the horrid rite of widow burning in India was decreed by the British authorities in 1829. The dreadful practice was found there by the Macedonians under Alexander the Great 330 years before Christ, and for more than twenty-one long, weary centuries did it repeat its almost inconceivable torture and agony upon the women of India. The sacrifice, while not actually forced on the wife, was so strongly insisted on by public opinion that it amounted to a law, and its victims were legion. Scores of widows were often burned upon the funeral pile of a single rajah. In Bengal, the head center of the monstrosity, thousands were sacrificed annually, and the figure for all India was appalling.

The millions of widowed women were completely at the mercy of the remorseless superstition of the times. The ministers of Brahmanism told the widow that her sacrifice was necessary as a means of her own happiness and that of her husband in the future state, and oftener than otherwise she consented to be burned along with the dead body of her husband. Unless she did this she was covered with the maledictions and curses of the people, was virtually outlawed and unceremoniously cast outside the pale of human sympathy and consideration and had to spend the rest of her days in degradation and wretchedness. It was death on the funeral pile of her husband or a living death of contumely and shame, of loneliness and misery.

The women of India can never discharge their debt of gratitude to England for the abolition of the sattee.—New York American.

ON THE TRAIL.

But He Didn't Know the Kind of Game He Was Tracking.

In the old days a man known as Judge Douglass lived in Helena, Mont. The judge had met with an accident in his youth and had lost both of his legs above the knees. He never would get artificial legs, but had some big leather pads made to fit on the ends of the stumps and walked on them.

Locomotion was slow for the judge, but he managed to cover a good deal of ground and was very fond of walking out on the edge of the town, where he could take his exercise without being the subject of remark from strangers in the city.

One day an Englishman came to Helena to hunt. He had some letters and put up at the Helena club. He stayed around for several days. Finally, after a light fall of snow, he decided to go out into the mountains and get a sheep or a deer or something.

He left early in the morning. When it came night he had not returned. His hosts around the club waited until 8 o'clock and then decided to go out and look him up, thinking he might have been lost in one of the gulches or canyons in the hills.

They formed a rescue party and went out to the edge of the town. There they met the Englishman, who was wildly excited.

"Did you get anything?" they asked him.

"No," he replied, "not yet, but I've been tracking an elephant for the last three hours."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Juries in the Old Days.

In olden times when a jury in England remained impervious to the judge's gentle mode of persuasion and imprisonment were resorted to. The jury that acquitted Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was condemned to eight months' imprisonment in addition to the payment of a large sum of money. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a jury, having reduced a prisoner's alleged crime of murder to that of manslaughter, was at once sent to prison and bound over in a large sum to be of good behavior. Penalties were likewise inflicted upon the innocent wife and children of the offending jurymen.

A Moving Sermon.

"I once had a parishioner who was a miser," said an English clergyman. "For this man's benefit I preached one Sunday a strong sermon on the necessity of charity, of philanthropy—a sermon on the duty and the joy of giving. The miser, at whom I gazed often, seemed impressed.

"Next day I met him on the street.

"Well, John," I said, "what do you think of yesterday's sermon?"

"It moved me deeply, sir," he answered. "It brought home to me so strongly the necessity of giving alms that honestly, sir, I've a great mind to turn beggar."

A Boomerang.

"What's the matter with your head?" asked the first bunko man.

"A farmer I met today just banged me there with his carpetbag," replied the other.

"It must have been a pretty hard carpetbag."

"Yes; it had a gold brick in it that I sold him yesterday."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Anyhow, They're Gans.

Mr. Jawback—That boy gets his brains from me. Mrs. Jawback—Somebody's got 'em from you. If you ever had any, that's a cinch.—New York American.

The Old, Old Story.

"Daughter, has the duke told you the old, old story as yet?"

"Yes, he says he owes about 200,000 plunks."—Pittsburg Post.

For himself doth a man work evil working evil for another.—Hesiod.

"FREEZE" AND "BURN"

These Two Words Had a Common Parent In One Aryan Root

We are likely to consider "freeze" and "burn" as two distinctly opposite effects, but if, for a simple experiment, you will touch your tongue to a bit of heated iron and to a bit of iron that is extremely cold the effects, as shown in the blisters produced and in the sensation of the contacts, will be found to be surprisingly alike.

It is doubtful if our Aryan ancestors when they were planting the seed of the English and its sister languages thought of the scientific relations of what we call heat and cold, but they gave to us the root "prus," which they got out of the sensations produced by burning and freezing. As usual, Aryan roots beginning with the "p" sound change it to "f" on the tongues of the Teuton; so with these our more modern ancestors "prus" became "frus," and from it came our "freeze" and "frost." Again, as is usual, our Hindu brother in his Sanskrit usually preserves the Aryan "p" sound, so he has from this root "prush," meaning to burn.

This root of freeze became "freesan" in Anglo-Saxon, which is our "frozen." In Icelandic it became "frjosa," in Swedish "frys," and in Danish "fryse." In the Latin the original "p" sound is retained in "pruna," meaning hoarfrost, and in "pruna," signifying a burning coal. Here we see united two apparently opposite meanings growing out of the old root "prus."—New York Herald.

AFRICAN LIONS.

They Often Hunt in Couples to Start and Capture Their Prey.

Lions in Africa go hunting often in couples and then rather systematically. When, for instance, a couple of lions have traced out a kral—that is to say, a place fenced by small cut thorn trees, where flocks of asses or oxen, goats or sheep are shut up for the night—the lioness approaches cautiously, profiting by every tree or bush to hide herself. At the same time the lion himself lies watching on the opposite in the distance.

Now the lioness exerts herself to arouse the cattle—which is not difficult, as they become excited merely by smelling a beast of prey—till the cattle are tormented to the utmost by fear and horror, break through the kral on the side opposite to the lioness and thus fall an easy prey to the lion.

The lion chases his victim and throbs it by springing on its neck or breast and biting his teeth into this part. The hunted animal falls, and the lion now tears open the flanks. The lioness appears and has her share of the meal. Very often they cannot devour their victim in one night; then they come back to the place where the remains are on the following or the second night.

The lion's favorite food is zebra, quagga (of which there are few left in Africa) and wild ass. The meat of these three kind of animals is something alike in taste.

English Clay Pipes.

The clay pipe, which is vanishing from the Fleet street chophouse, was the only variety smoked in this country until quite recent times. The clay pipe made its appearance in England in the later years of the sixteenth century. Writing about a century later, a French author remarks that the English "invented the pipes of baked clay which are now used everywhere." "Brosely, in Staffordshire, has been famous for its pipes and clay from the days of Elizabeth," writes W. A. Peun in "The Sovereign Herb." "Now all the clay of which white pipes are manufactured comes from Newton Abbot and Kington, in Devonshire. It is sent to all parts of England and the world in rough lumps about the size of quarter leaves, weighing some twenty-eight pounds each."—London Spectator.

A Haartless Interruption.

A young Perisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in many duels, was asked by a friend to accompany him to the mayor's office to affix his signature as a witness to the matrimonial registry. He consented, but when the scene was reached forgot himself. Just as the mayor was ready for the last formalities he broke out: "Gentlemen, cannot this affair be arranged? Is there no way of preventing this sad occurrence?"

Plain Hunger.

"Doctor, what disease is the most prevalent among the poor?" "An alarming condition in which the nerve terminations in the stomach stimulated by accumulated secretions of the gastric glands send irritations to the spinal cord by way of the pneumogastric nerve."

"Goodness! How awful! And to think that we rich people can do nothing for those unfortunate sufferers!"—Cleveland Leader.

Out of the Question.

Geraldine—What did pa say when you asked him for my hand? Gerald—I don't care to give his remarks in detail, but I couldn't marry you if I went where he told me to.—New York Press.

In the Beginning.

Adam—What are you thinking about? Eve—I'm wondering if you and I couldn't play a two handed game of something for the world's championship.—Exchange.

She Was Flippant.

Artist—Madam, it is not faces alone that I paint; it is souls. Madam—Oh, you do interiors, then?—Boston Transcript.

HONORED THE MONKEY.

Origin of the Coat of Arms of the Earl of Leinster.

Most of the wild animals have a place in heraldry, and many strange and impossible creatures, such as griffins, dragons and unicorns, have been invented as emblems of daring and valor. But the donkey and the monkey have not been so used, except in one instance, where the monkey has been admitted to the ranks of titled nobility. The story of this adoption is told by Mr. Curtis in his book, "One Irish Summer."

On the Leinster coat of arms are three monkeys standing with plain collar and chained; motto, "Crou-a-boo," "To Victory." This is the only coat of arms, I am told, that has ever borne a monkey in the design. It was adopted by John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald in 1316 for romantic reasons.

While this Earl of Leinster was an infant he was in the castle of Woodstock, which is now owned by the Duke of Marlborough. The castle caught fire. In the confusion the child was forgotten, and when the family and servants remembered him and started a search they found the nursery in ruins. But on one of the towers was a gigantic ape, a pet of the family, carefully holding the young earl in his arms. The animal, with extraordinary intelligence, had crawled through the smoke, rescued the baby and carried it to the top of the tower.

When the earl had grown to manhood he discarded the family coat of arms and adopted the monkeys for his crest, and they have been retained to this day. Wherever you find the tomb of a Fitzgerald you will see the monkeys at the feet of the effigy or under the inscription.

SPENDTHRIFT ISABELLA.

A Sight That Checked Her Royal Extravagance For Awhile.

We are accustomed to think that the day is long past when a sovereign could oppress and offend a whole kingdom by personal extravagance. But the late Isabella of Spain belonged in spirit to the sixteenth century. An incident of her reckless career—which ended in the loss of the throne—is noted in Munsey's Magazine.

She spent money, pouring it out like water, at a time when the treasury was nearly bankrupt and when the proverb "Poor as a Spaniard" was far too true. All her best advisers urged her to practice economy. Very few of them succeeded, and these only for a short time.

A certain chamberlain of hers once hit upon a plan to make her realize how enormous were the sums that she was spending. Passing through the hall of the palace, she was surprised to see a vast heap of silver pieces, resembling the contents of a great bin of wheat, but piled up in the middle of the floor. The queen summoned her chamberlain.

"What is the meaning of all this money?" she demanded of him.

"Oh," he replied, with a low bow, "this is merely the amount which I have brought out to pay the bill of your majesty's glove-maker."

The queen colored and then laughed, and for several months she was less extravagant in her expenditures for clothes.

E Pluribus Unum.

The country is indebted to John Adams for its national motto, with an Englishman of note sharing in the honor. It seems that while Adams was minister to England Sir John Prestwick, an eminent English antiquary, suggested to him a good motto to represent the union of the American colonies. Adams at once was taken with the idea, which he transmitted to Charles Thompson, the secretary of congress, who on June 20, 1782, reported to that body his design for a government seal. In this the Latin legend "E Pluribus Unum" was to be borne on a ribbon held in the beak of an eagle.

Just where Sir John got the idea is not certain, but it is a fact that the motto was in use on the cover of the Gentleman's Magazine, first published in 1730, and it may have struck his fancy by its applicability to the situation then obtaining in America.

New Zealand's Glaciers.

The great size of the glaciers around Mount Cook, in New Zealand, has been often remarked. The Tasman is eighteen miles long, the Murchison ten miles, the Godley eight miles, the Mueller eight miles and the Hooker seven miles. Most of these glaciers have moraines of exceeding roughness, but the approaches to them are not steep, as is usually the case with European glaciers. The southern Alpine snow line is only a little over 7,000 feet. Glacially polished rocks are rare, and in many ways the mountains are singularly different from those of central Europe.

A Natural Mistake.

"I was just telling our friend here Molly, that it was storming on the day of our marriage."

"Surely not, Hiram! The weather was perfectly lovely!"

"Well, well! I don't know how I got so mixed up about it; probably because it's been storming ever since."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Fish Story.

"There are as good fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it," remarked Small to Young, who had been refused by Moneybag's daughter.

"Yes, I know. But they are not goldfish."

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak. They are the instruments of the wise.—Samuel Lover.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES
AND
STEEL STOVES & RANGES.



We carry a Large Stock of
Hardware, Tinware, Glass
and China,
Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window
Sashes,

Agents for the Great Western Saw.

ALEX McNAIR CO

The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

Tillamook

Lumber Manufacturing Compy.

Manufacturers of

**FIR, SPRUCE AND
HEMLOCK LUMBER**

KILN DRY FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC AND
FINISHED LUMBER.

ALL KINDS OF MOULDINGS,

We Make the Best CHEESE BOXES for Tillamook
County's Most Famous Cheese.

The Best Equipped Saw Mill in the County.

New Machinery, Experienced Workmen and

First Class Lumber of the Best Quality.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR LUMBER BILL.

FOLEY'S ORINO LAXATIVE

for all stomach troubles—indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, gas in the stomach, bad breath, sick headache, torpid liver, biliousness and habitual constipation. Pleasant to take.

Sold by Chas. I. Clough.

The Best Hotel.

THE ALLEN HOUSE,

J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Headquarters for Travelling Men.

Special Attention paid to Tourists.

A First Class Table. Comfortable Beds and Accommodation.

A. K. CASE,

PROPRIETOR

Tillamook Iron Works

General Machinists & Blacksmiths.

Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.

Fine Machine Work a Specialty.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.



MRS. ALICIA PHELPS

GRADUATE NURSE,

MRS. PAGE'S HOUSE,

TILLAMOOK, ORE.

E. J. CLAUSSEN,

LAWYER,

Dentocher Advocate.

213 Tillamook Block,

TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

**Foley's
Kidney
Pills**

What They Will Do for You

They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabates, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Chas. I. Clough

John B. Langley

TEAMING AND HAULING

GRA EL SCREENED OR

UNSCREENED.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Bell Telephone, 1297.

**Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy**

During the past 35 years no remedy has proven more prompt or more effectual in its cures of

Coughs, Colds and Croup

than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In many homes it is called "Daddy's Remedy" as the family physician. It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25c; large size 50c