



**CLEMENTINA GONZALES,
OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
RESTORED TO HEALTH.
PE-RU-NA THE REMEDY**

Miss Clementina Gonzales, Hotel Pro-
vincia, Guatemala, C. A., in a recent letter
from 247 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
writes:

"I took Peruna for a worn-out con-
dition. I was so run down that I
could not sleep at night, had no ap-
petite and felt tired in the morning.
I tried many tonics, but Peruna
was the only thing which helped me
in the least. After I had taken but
a half bottle I felt much better. I
continued its use for three weeks and
I was completely restored to health,
and was able to take up my studies
which I had been forced to drop.
There is nothing better than Peruna
to build up the system."—Clemen-
tina Gonzales.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of
Columbus, Ohio, for instructive free litera-
ture on catarrh.

When Dewey Cried.

The following story of Admiral
Dewey is told by one of the sailors
who returned on the Raleigh and print-
ed by the Kansas City Journal. Just
before the battle of Manila, when the
order was given to strip for action,
the smallest powder boy on the flag-
ship dropped his coat overboard. He
asked permission to jump after it,
but was refused. He went to the side
of the ship, dropped overboard, re-
covered his coat, and was promptly ar-
rested for disobedience. Admiral
Dewey spoke kindly to the youngster,
who broke down and said that the
coat contained his mother's picture,
which he had just kissed, and he could
not bear to see it lost. Dewey's eyes
filled with tears. He fairly embraced
the boy and ordered him to be re-
leased, saying: "Boys who love their
mothers enough to risk their lives
for her picture cannot be kept in irons
on this fleet."

Police in Washington have re-
ceived an order to see that their
helmets are on straight. NE35

With permanently cured. No fits or nervous-
ness after first day's use. Dr. King's Great
Nerve Restorer, 231 Broadway, New York.
Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Former Archduke Leopold has become a
private in the Swiss Army.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teething, soothes and cures, reduces inflamma-
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, favors
taxation of bachelors.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved
my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Rob-
erts, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1905

London has over 115 miles of tram-
ways.

SALT RHEUM ON HANDS

Suffered Agony and Had to Wear Bandages
All the Time—Another Cure by Cuticura.

Another cure by Cuticura is told by
Mrs. Caroline Cable, of Waupaca, Wis., in
the following grateful letter: "My husband
suffered agony with salt rheum on his
hands, and I had to keep them bandaged
all the time. We tried everything we
could get, but nothing helped him until he
used Cuticura. One set of Cuticura Soap,
Ointment and Pills cured him entirely,
and his hands have been as smooth as pos-
sible ever since. I hope this letter will be
the means of helping other sufferers."

John Jacob Astor owns twenty-two auto-
mobiles.

**DAXTINE
TOILET
ANTISEPTIC
FOR WOMEN**

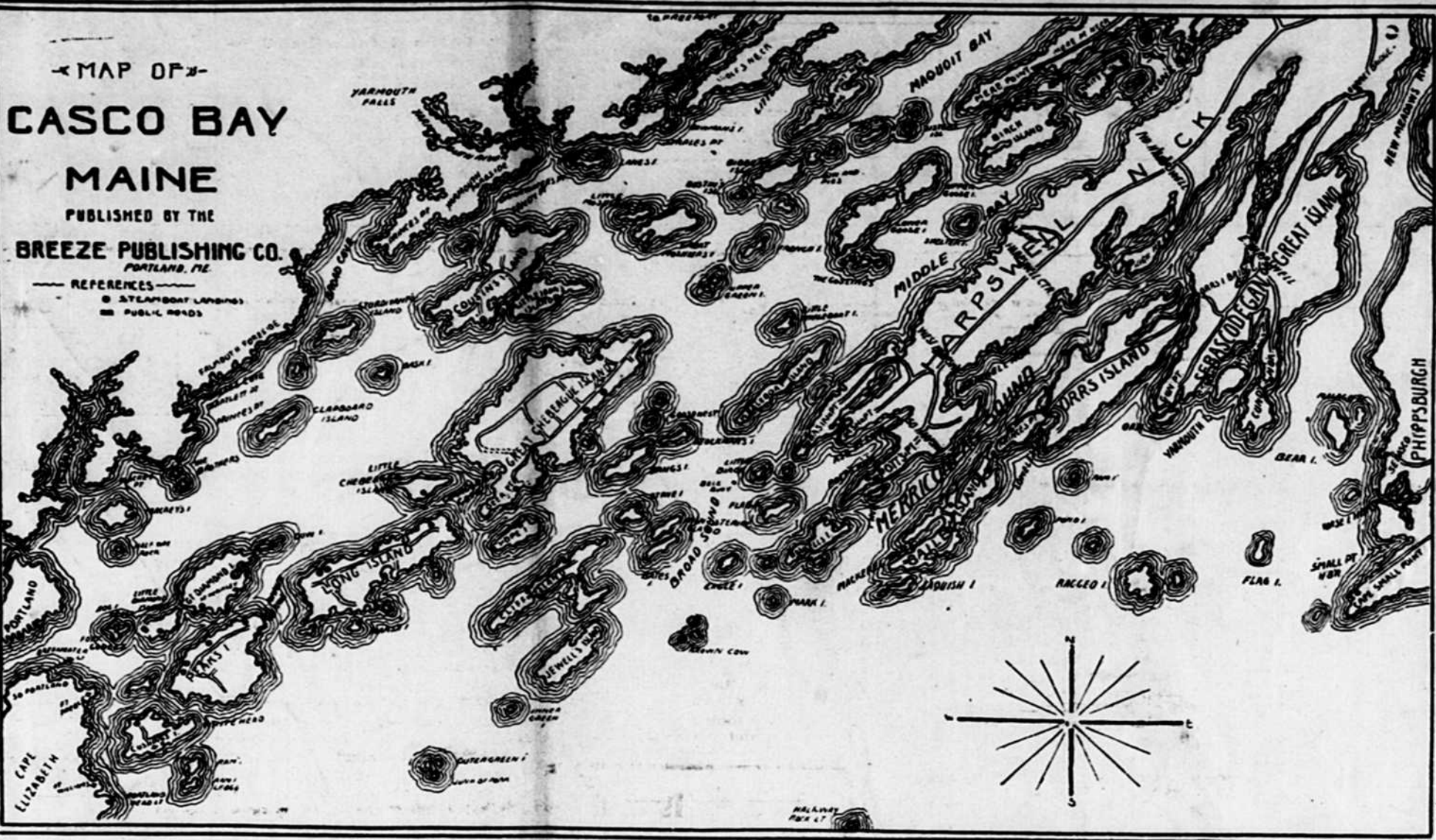
troubled with its peculiar to
her sex, used as a douche is marvellously suc-
cessful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs,
stops discharges, breaks inflammation and local
soreness, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.
Daxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure
water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal
and economical than liquid antiseptics for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

ROAD MAPS

of New England, New Jersey and New York by
districts, some of which are, some live, hand-drawn
and colored, and others of interest shown
by mail, sent for descriptive catalogue.
E. O. H. WALKER & CO., Lithographers,
111 High St., near Brown's Bldg., Boston.

PENSION FOR WOMEN

JOHN W. HENNESSY, Washington, D. C.
Specially Prepared Claims.
If you are a widow, or if you are a single woman,
and you are entitled to a pension, write to me
today.



Apache Knew Good Thing

With the Apaches, a really brave
man does not stand as high in public
estimation as does a clever thief. His
chief excellence, from an Apache
standpoint, lies in his ability to outwit
the white man.

I was sitting, says Mr. Cremony, in
front of my tent, writing a letter,
when a young Apache came up and
asked what I was doing. I replied I
was talking to my friend in Wash-
ington.

"How can you talk to your friend so
far away?"

"When an Apache wishes to talk of
speed to a distant friend," I answered,
"he sends him a picture of a bird; if
he talks of something sweet he sends
a picture of a flower. Instead of pic-
tures the white man has these little
signs which all understand."

The Indian took up the letter and
scrutinized it carefully.

"I do not believe you," he said. "You

try to make a fool of me. These little
signs are all alike."

"I will give you proof. I will write
on this little piece of paper that the
butter is to give you some tobacco.
Go take it to the store and see if I
do not speak the truth."

The Indian snatched the paper and
was off. A few moments later I saw
him slowly coming toward me, a piece
of tobacco in his hand and a look of
bewilderment on his face. Suddenly
his expression changed to satisfaction
and he hurried forward.

"Did you get the tobacco?" I asked.

"Yes, but I do not believe you. You
had an understanding before so
that you might deceive me. Now if
you will write some more of those lit-
tle signs on paper, telling the sutler to
give me much more tobacco, and if he
does, then will I believe you."

But the Indian's ruse failed. I did
not "rise" to the occasion.—Youth's
Companion.

No Freemasonry in China

The installation of a grand master
of the Chinese secret orders in the
United States, popularly known as the
"Chinese Freemasons," has aroused
interest in the question of the connec-
tion between the Chinese secret socie-
ties and the Masonic body, says the
Washington Star. Allusions to Chi-
nese Freemasonry appear periodically
in the newspapers, though, accord-
ing to the Cyclopaedia of Fraternities,
there is no such thing as Freemason-
ry among the Chinese.

The only Masonic lodges in China
are in the foreign concessions at the
seaports. Their membership is com-
posed exclusively of others than Chi-
nese and they are conducted under
foreign warrants. The rites of the
Chinese secret societies bear some re-
semblance to those of the Free-
masons, which accounts for the popu-
lar supposition of a connection be-
tween the two. The similarity, though
more apparent than real, is remark-
able in view of the antiquity of both,
and the impossibility of either to have
been patterned after the other.

China is filled with secret societies,
most of which have for their object
the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty,
with a pretended benevolent signifi-
cance of the organization. The most
powerful of these societies, the Ka-

iao Hui, numbers more than 1,000,000.

The Cyclopaedia of Fraternities con-
tains an account of an initiation cer-
emony at a Chinese lodge in Spokane,
Wash., at which four white men, Free-
masons, were present by invitation.
The lodge represented a benevolent
branch of the Kaiao Hui. There were
references to the "immortal three,"
circumambulation, four stations at
which questions were asked and an-
swers returned, kneeling on crossed
swords, tea drinking, burning incense,
a traditional season of refreshment
and signs in which the head and hands
were unable to detect anything that
resembled the Masonry with which
they were familiar.

The same authority gives this ac-
count of the secret signs used by the
Triad society, which was at the bot-
tom of the Taiping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering
a house, and then proceed with the
felt foot first. When sitting they
place their toes together and spread
their heels apart. They also recognize
one another by the way they place
their teacups on the table, and the
manner in which they hitch their trousers.
Their motto is 'Drive out the
Tartar.'"

Treason is punished by lopping off
the ears of a minor offender. The
final punishment is beheading.

Lamentable Want of Tact

Mrs. Calliper looked aggrieved as
she seated herself opposite her hus-
band at the dinner table, and knowing
what was expected of him, he inquired
if she had enjoyed the afternoon.

"No, I can't say I have," Mrs. Cal-
liper admitted in a weary tone, "and
all for the want of a little tact. 'Ow,
I'll tell you what happened. The
dressmaker wasn't ready for me when
I got there, wouldn't be for nearly an
hour, so I happened to remember that
Mrs. James, on whom I've never
called, though she's often asked me in
times past, lived two blocks away. I
said I'd go there and return."

"Well, it was a little early for a call
perhaps, only about half past 1, but I
explained the whole thing to her. I
said, 'Here I was, Mrs. James, with an
hour on my hands and so near you,
and how much better than to make an
extra trip for the call.'"

particle of tact would have pretended
to be glad to see me whether it was
perfectly convenient or not, but do
you know, she just said, 'I'm sorry,
Mrs. Calliper, but it is just the hour of
the children's luncheon, and I shall
have to ask you to excuse me, though
I'd be very glad to have you rest here.'"
"As if I needed any rest! I rose im-
mediately, of course, and started
away, but I did say with a great deal
of dignity that I couldn't tell when I
should be able to come again. I gave
her another chance, but all she said
was that she was 'sorry it happened so.'"

"All the way home I've been think-
ing how few people there are who
have had the benefit of such home
training as I had as a girl, and I've
been trying to make allowance for
that woman; but when I think of the
hour I spent in the dressmaker's stu-
dy waiting room, it certainly is hard
work."—Youth's Companion.

**HE SEES BEST
Who Sees the
Consequences.**



DO YOU REALIZE
The Serious Consequences of
Continued Eye Strain? Eye
strain beyond all possession is the
Eye Sight, deserving of your
highest consideration. Don't
trifle with your eyes. It will cost
you nothing to see us. No
cheap trash and guess work.
No Fake Out Prices. Come and
see the recognized well known

Portland Eye Institute
J. JACQUES, Principal
510 Congress Street.
N. E. Phone 1384-12.

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BUSTIN'S ISLAND.**

MISS M. E. PATTERSON, Prop.
Ideal summer boarding house, with
first-class table. Fine airy rooms rates
\$1.00 per day and upwards. Take
Steamer Maquoit of the Harpswell
Steamboat Co. Two round trips daily
from Portland.

When in the City Visit the
American Dairy Lunch
D. J. MacDONALD, Prop.
The best of food, quickest service,
reasonable prices.
180 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND
Nearly opposite the postoffice.

**SAMSON
Wind-
mill**

The Only Double
Gear Wind Mill made.
Pumps and tanks.
Write for free catalogue.
BENNETT BROS. CO.
Payne St., Lowell, Mass.

ALWAYS OPEN.
The Popular Ladies' and Gentle-
men's uptown Restaurant.
Priest's Dairy Luncheon
559 Congress Street.
F. J. PRIEST. PORTLAND, ME.

BIRCH ISLAND FARM HOUSE
FRED C. JOHNSON, PROP.
BIRCH ISLAND, MAINE
Open June 15 to Sept. 15.
Accommodates 20. Fine Bathing, Boat-
ing and Fishing. Good Table.
Rates \$5 and \$6 per week. Two meals daily.

**J. A. SHEA
MASON**
Special Attention to Brick and Fire-
place Work. Jobbing of all Kinds
Promptly Done.
Orr's Island, Maine

**Remember
These Low Prices Are Contin-
ued Until Sept. 12**

I have decided to extend the time on these low prices and shall
offer until Sept. 12

\$3 Rimless Gold Filled Eyeglasses For Only \$1
Warranted 10 Years.

REMEMBER—I have the best office in the state and the finest outfit of opti-
cal apparatus in New England. My success in fitting the eyes of more than
25,000 persons is too well known to require further comment.

EXAMINE THE EYES FREE
AUTOMOBILE GOGGLES I have the largest assortment in Portland and
I sell them at one half the usual prices.

N. T. WORTHLEY, JR., Maine's Leading Optician
478 1-2 Congress Street
Opposite Preble House, (Up Stairs). Both 'Phones.

Austin E. Pinkham
South Harpswell, Me.

**The Only First-Class
Livery and Boarding
Stables Here.**
Stables in the rear of the Merri-
coteag House. Our stock of car-
riages and teams are the latest
designs. Carriages to let with ex-
perienced driver for sight-seeing
and all purposes. Have your bag-
gage marked in care of Freight Agent A. E. Pinkham, South
Harpswell. Stables one minute's walk from steamboat wharf.

HAMILTON & GRANNELL
Chebeague's Largest and Best Stocked
Grocery and Provision Store

Everything of the best at lowest cash prices. Our Meat Department is al-
ways well stocked. Our teams visit all sections of the island several times daily
to collect and deliver orders. Remember our location—Hamilton's Landing,
Chebeague.



TEETH
NATURAL GUMS
Are the most perfect and natural that Dental Science can produce.
We do PAINLESS WORK. Our methods are the most ap-
proved and our PRICES the LOWEST.
Silver Fillings 50c, Gold Fillings \$1.00, Crown and Bridge
Work \$4.00 a tooth. Teeth Extracted without Pain FREE. Im-
proved lightweight Plates with Natural Gums \$4.00. Lowest
Price ever offered in Maine.

DR. FOSTER, Painless Dentist, 478 1-2 CONGRESS STREET
Office Hours: 9 to 5, Sun. & Wed. 10 to 2, Lady Attendant

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46 PORTLAND PIER
First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant. Meals at All Hours
Sea Foods a Specialty. Open 5.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily. We serve nothing but
the best and our service will please you. Try the Portland Pier
Lunch when in the city.
Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco, Soft Drinks.

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From June to September and on the
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from October to May

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cents per line.

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send in copy on or before Monday per-
ceding day of publication to ensure in-
sertion.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The petition for rural free delivery at Chebeague, in circulation now for the second time, is worthy of the attention of every voter and resident and non-resident property-owner on the Island. Free delivery at a place situated as is Chebeague, isolated from quick communication with any center and covering about twelve miles of inhabited roads, is an essential, if not totally needful, thing. Under the present conditions, while every possible effort is doubtless made by the post-master to facilitate the delivery and collection of mail, the mail matter accumulates in the office, especially in summer, to an extent that must be seen to be credited, solely on account of the lack of any provision for delivery. It is not our purpose to present all the many reasons which may be quoted to advocate the cause, but simply to point out that there is no apparent reason why this R. F. D. route should not be granted. The department, in acting on a petition from Peaks Island a short time ago, declined to establish a route there for the reason probably that most of the Peaks Island people have their mail addressed to Portland, where it is handled, at least three-fourths of the year by the regular carriers from that office. The contention was that the department could not extend a rural free delivery route to the Island (which is a part of the city) simply for the accommodation of city people who move down for a few weeks in summer. At Chebeague, however, this reason would not apply, as here is an all-the-year-round community, greatly augmented in summer by visitors—who swell the office receipts largely—and in the precise situation which the R. F. D. system was created to relieve. The office, moreover, one of the few fourth class offices which pay the postoffice department an actual revenue over and above the cost of maintenance in its present situation. The first petition sent about two years ago has never been acted on officially, at least no notice to that effect has reached the petitioners, we believe, and it is to be strongly hoped that sufficient impetus can be given at the present time to obtain the desired service, which will, doubtless, prove much nearer a "paying route" than most of those now established could have been at the start.

Where the Soil Is Rocky.

Virginia, as everybody knows, is a state of wonderful and diversified agricultural wealth, but there are portions of it where the farms appear to be composed chiefly of rock, and the thin top-dressing of soil requires frequent treatment with fertilizers in order to produce any kind of crop.

As the result of a trade man from Ohio came into possession of a store in a small town in one of the rockiest of these sections. His first proceeding was to take an inventory of the stock on hand. Much to his surprise he found there was not a plow in the store. He immediately dispatched an order for a dozen plows to the nearest wholesale supply house, fifty or a hundred miles distant.

The next day he "hitched up" and took a drive over the neighborhood, noting the general outlook and making inquiries among the residents.

On returning to his store he sent this message to his wholesale house: "Cancel order for plows. Send me a ton of blasting powder."—Youth's Companion.

One of the Nine.

A clergyman who was out walking one Sunday came across some boys who were playing baseball in a vacant lot. Going up to one of them who had just been struck out, he said: "Young man, don't you know that it is very wrong to play baseball on Sunday? What would your father say if he knew about it?"

"You'd better ask him," was the reply; "he's playing short-stop."—Harper's Weekly.

The largest flour mill in the British empire is in Montreal. It turns out 5,000 barrels of flour a day.

Protection Against Lightning.

Recent Attention to the Subject—The Opinions of Sir Oliver Lodge—Two Kinds of Stroke, One Harmless, the Other Serious—The Problem Presented to Electrical Engineers.

THE subject of lightning protection has had considerable attention of late, two reports of committees having been made public. The first gives the results of the lightning research committee, which was organized some years ago by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Surveyors' Association, which deals principally with the protection of buildings. The second was presented at the recent meeting of the National Electric Light Association, in Denver, by Alex. Dow, and deals with the protection of electrical systems from lightning. "In neither report," says the Electrical Review, "is there any particularly novel suggestion, nor have the investigations brought to light any new phenomena. Previous recommendations are upheld by the new evidence secured by the members of the committees. The report of the British research committee is preceded by an introduction prepared by Sir Oliver Lodge, a member of this committee. In this introduction he considers two types of lightning stroke. The first, termed by him the A stroke, is one in which a direct discharge takes place from a charged cloud to the earth. This discharge is not particularly dangerous. To protect buildings from it, lightning rods are useful. The points of the rods may indeed prevent a violent discharge by assisting in equalizing the potentials of the cloud and the earth. Lightning rods, to be effective, must, however, be installed properly. They should offer a path of least resistance for the discharge, yet the resistance of this path must not be too small. If the rod does not form the path of least resistance, the discharge may leave it and find its way to ground through neighboring materials. On the other hand, if the resistance of the rod be too low, the discharge takes place through it too rapidly—almost explosively—and is liable to set up induced or secondary discharges in neighboring conductors. The rod should be carried to the ground with as few bends as possible. Iron is a better material than copper, provided atmospheric conditions are not such as to rust it away too quickly.

"The other, or B type of stroke, as it is called, occurs when an uncharged cloud intervenes between the earth and the charged cloud. This intervening cloud acts with the charged cloud as an electrical condenser, and when a discharge takes place between them, the charge upon the upper surface is neutralized, and that on the lower surface suddenly set free, and consequently throws a sudden strain in the electric between the cloud and the earth, with the result that if a discharge takes place, it is apt to follow an erratic path. The effect of such strokes is more serious than that of an A stroke, and lightning rods offer but slight protection. The only way to protect the building from such strokes is to surround it by a cage of metal. It is suggested that powder magazines be protected by a complete metallic sheathing; but, even a metallic cage does not guarantee a building against lightning.

"Lightning will sometimes prefer to find its way to ground through the hot gases of a tall chimney, rather than through the rod provided for it. It is suggested that this might be prevented by raising a number of rods well above the top of the chimney connecting them to the ground through vertical wires. It is recommended that all metallic parts of a building be connected to good grounds; and although there is no record of damage to tall steel frame structures, it would be desirable to provide a better earthing connection than that usually obtained through the concrete foundation. The report suggests that the usual method of grounding conductors by means of large plates should be abandoned in favor of a ground obtained through a perforated steel spike driven into moist ground, and filled with granulated charcoal (not coke).

"The problem presented to electrical engineers is in some ways even more troublesome than the protection of buildings from lightning, for in addition to providing a path for the discharge to ground, the lightning arrester must prevent the line current from following along the path taken by the lightning. In addition, lightning arresters used on electrical systems are frequently depended upon to protect the system from damage due to an unexpected happening taking place on its own lines. A short-circuit on a transmission line, or a sudden throwing off of a large load, may set up electrical oscillations which will cause an excessive rise of voltage, with danger of breaking down the insulation of the electrical machinery. If the lightning arrester be adjusted so as to allow a discharge to take place if the voltage not only from the lines to the ground, but between the lines themselves, rises above a certain point, it will act as a safeguard. The engineer of a transmission system does not fear a direct stroke of lightning as much as induced or secondary strokes, or excessive potential due to a static charge. A direct stroke will frequently find its way to ground through the poles, rather than pass back to the station over the line. The pole may be shattered, but the system otherwise will be undamaged. A conducting line may, however, be brought to a high

potential by unsuspected causes—high winds, dust storms and other atmospheric occurrences—which will throw a dangerous strain upon the electrical machinery.

"To protect the system from this danger the arresters must provide a path which can be taken by the charge. Such a path is, in general, one of high resistance, and may be formed of a number of small air gaps, of water jets or carbon rods, or a combination of such devices. In this country the greatest dependence is placed upon an arrester which combines a spark gap and a conductor of high resistance. The gap or gaps are proportioned so as to prevent arcing due to the line potential, but to allow an arc to be established if the voltage rises above a certain limit. Once this has happened and an arc formed, the resistance of the gap is reduced, since heated air is a better conductor than cold air; and the line voltage will, in general, be sufficient to maintain an arc if means are not provided for breaking it. This may be brought about by blowing out the arc by an electro-magnet or by arranging the path to ground in such a way that, after the arc has been established, the voltage across the spark gap falls so low that the arc can not persist."

Dead Easy.

The other evening a man of the bowler type stepped in to an old gentleman and, handing him a piece of paper, said:

"Sir, would you be good enough to read me the writing on this piece of paper?"

The individual addressed consented, and, moving toward the rays of a convenient gas lamp, read the following words:

"If you utter a cry or speak a single word I shall shoot you. Give me your watch and chain and your purse at once, and then pass on."

Completely taken off his guard, the gentleman handed over the articles asked for and walked off. A few steps brought him to a policeman, and, relating his story, the pair proceeded in pursuit of the stranger, who was not yet out of sight.

Next morning, before the magistrate, the variant was called upon for an explanation.

"Your Honor," he said, "I am not an educated man, and therefore can neither read nor write. Last evening I picked up a piece of paper, and, it striking me that it might be of some importance, I took it to the first person I met and asked him to decipher it. The gentleman read it quietly to himself, and then, without saying a word, handed me his watch, chain and purse and walked off without giving me time to recover from my surprise, or to ask him what he meant. It seemed to me that the paper possessed a certain value, and that he had given me the valuables as a reward for finding it."

But the magistrate gave him six months just the same.—London Times.

Helping Him Out.

One of the many amusing stories told of old Squire Latham, a Plymouth County attorney of a quarter of a century ago, has found its way to the Boston Herald.

For many years Squire Latham was a resident of Bridgewater, and it was while he was living there that the incident occurred which is related below. It illustrated his habitual coolness and whimsical temper.

He was awakened one night by his wife, who told him she thought there were burglars in the house. The squire put on his dressing gown and went down stairs. In the back hall he found a rough-looking man trying to open the door that led to the back yard.

The burglar had unlocked the door, and was pulling it with all his might. "It 'don't open that way, you idiot," shouted the squire, taking in the man's predicament instantly. "It slides back."

Where Bede Was Educated.

Archaeologists and others will rejoice to learn that, as a result of the persevering efforts of the present rector and mayor, the ruins of Jarow Monastery, which date from the year 644, will in future be preserved by Government. The ruins, though scanty, still retain many interesting features, notably, a fine doorway and several windows. It was at Jarow Monastery that Venerable Bede, "the Father of English History," was educated for the priesthood from the age of seven by Benedict Biscop, our British St. Benedict. Jarow parish church, parts of which are as old as the monastery to which it belonged, is also to be repaired on the initiative of Lord Northbourne.—Westminster Gazette.

Maine's Richest Willow.

The biggest willow in the State is at Norridgewock. It measures twenty-three feet in circumference at the base and has a ponderous spreading top. Its largest diameter is a little more than eight feet. The age of the tree is about 100 years. The tradition is that a man traveling from New Hampshire on horseback stopped to give the horse water there and stuck his whip, which was a small willow twig, in the ground and forgot to take it.—Bangor News.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

(Special Correspondence.)

May Change Inauguration Day—That Congress at its next session will issue a call for a change in the Constitution, making the date for the induction of Presidents into office some time in the latter part of April or the first part of May, instead of March 4, is now believed by many in this city to be probable. The committee having the matter in charge has heard from the governors of various states in favor of the change.

Another Date—Secretary Bonaparte, after consulting with Admiral Sands, the commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has set April 24, 1906, as the date for the ceremonies at the academy in connection with the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones. This date is the anniversary of Jones' capture of the Drake. France has signified her desire to send a squadron to participate in the ceremonies.

Seaman Rewarded—Secretary Bonaparte has sent a letter of commendation to Charles Dick Sutton, yeoman of the first class on the Hancock. On July 30, Sutton rescued from drowning H. G. Miller, an apprentice seaman attached to the Detroit, then at Boston. The secretary in his letter says: "The promptness and forgetfulness of self displayed by you in the successful effort to rescue a shipmate from drowning merits and receives the commendation of the department."

Government Check Lost—Admiral Harris, paymaster-general of the navy, has been ordered by Secretary Bonaparte to make an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of a check for \$6000 forwarded by the bureau of supplies and accounts to O'Brien, Houlihan & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., in payment for the work of constructing a building at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. A short time ago the contractors were notified that the check had been forwarded, but they advised the department that it had not been received.

Roosevelt Never Tires—It is safe to say that Mr. Roosevelt is the busiest and the happiest man in the country. He is as strong as a horse and as eager for work as a youngster who has just taken his first job and is earning his first salary. The President said to a friend the other day that he never knew what it was to get tired. He has learned to economize his time. He wastes much less time than he did three years ago in useless and pointless conversations with chance callers out of courtesy. He is as cordial and frank as ever, but he has been made to realize that his time is valuable and that he must conserve it in every possible way. He has really become quite an adept at "handling people" with tact and skill, and now almost rivals Mr. McKinley in that respect. President Roosevelt is the most versatile man we have had in the White House in recent years. The wide range of his knowledge is simply amazing. There is hardly any field of human endeavor, whether it be political, literary, mechanical, military, scientific, commercial, naval or historical, that he is not fully conversant with. He knows the old things and the new things. He is up to date.

To Prevent Grafting—As the result of the investigation of the bureau of animal industry and the admissions by Dr. Salmon, its chief, Secretary Wilson has under consideration the promulgation of two rules designed to prevent government officials from engaging in commercial enterprises which deal with the government. One provides that no employee of the department of agriculture shall be interested in any concern that is engaged in a commercial way upon a line of work in which the employee is engaged in the course of his duties in the department, and the second will prohibit any employee from being interested in any concern which contracts with the department. If that employee is in a position to influence the award of a contract or is likely to be called upon for a recommendation of the bureau of animal industry is still under way.

Revenue and Expenditures—The breach between the national expenditures and the national revenue continues to widen. Last week the expenditures thus far in the fiscal year—that is, from June 30 last, passed the \$100,000,000 mark, while the revenue was only slightly in excess of \$80,000,000. The receipts thus far fall short of meeting the government's bills by about \$19,500,000. It was to be expected that the month of July would show a large excess of outgo over income. The first month of the fiscal year usually does, owing to the heavy drafts from the various departments on the treasury. July of last year showed an excess of expenditures of almost \$17,500,000, and July in 1903 showed a deficit of about \$7,750,000. July of 1902 showed a deficit of \$7,500,000, the only month in either the calendar or fiscal year to which it belonged where the revenue was not in excess of expenditures. August does not usually make so poor an exhibit. In 1902 there was an excess of receipts of \$5,500,000, and in 1903 of rising \$7,000,000. Last year the enormous growth shown in the expenditures, while the revenue practically marked time caused August to show a deficit for the month of \$6,345,000.

Wire drawing was invented by Rudolph of Nuremberg in the early part of the fifteenth century.

The New Hill Crest

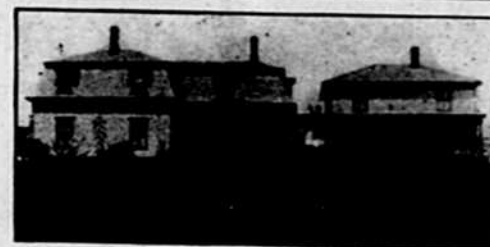
CHEBEAGUE, MAINE

Charles W. Hamilton - Proprietor



OUR HOUSE is commodious and homelike in every particular. First-class in every respect. The view from the broad piazzas and chambers is unsurpassed in the country. Toilet rooms on each floor. Dining room accommodates 120. Fine grove in rear of the house. Tennis courts on adjacent lawns. Our table is supplied with the best the market affords. Fine beach for bathing and boating. Visit this island which is considered by physicians the most beautiful spot in New England. Two lines of steamers from Portland and only three minutes' walk from Hamilton's Landing. Book early if you desire choice rooms. You will find plenty to make the hours pass only too quickly.

Rates \$7 to \$12. Accommodates 100. Open June 10 to Oct. 1.



Season of 1906, June 15 to Sept. 15

SUMMIT HOUSE

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND

On the crest of the slope, chosen by most of the hotels as an ideal location. Overlooking the ocean and the restful island scenery of field and wood. No better spot for complete rest and recreation. Table and service first-class. Accommodates, with cottage 40 guests. Rates reasonable.

MRS. CLINTON M. HAMILTON, Proprietor of 40 guests. Rates reasonable.

A. R. LITTLEFIELD CHEBEAGUE ISLAND

GROCERY AND GENERAL STORE

Our store is completely stocked in each department with the leading brands. We carry everything in our line and will get anything to please our trade. Our line includes Groceries and Provisions, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hardware, Fishing Gear, Fancy Goods, Summer Hats, Etc. All orders will receive prompt attention and our teams call for and deliver goods. House Lots! We have the finest locations for sale on the Island and our prices are low. Come in and see us and talk it over.

HAMILTON VILLA, Chebeague Island

Near the east end of the island and equally distant from north and south shores. Plenty of amusement and recreation at hand. Fresh farm and ocean products on our table. We have a select clientele and our house will please you. The best of reference given. Rates \$7 to \$9 per week. Accommodations for 30.

ALFRED E. HAMILTON, Prop.



Island View Cottage

Chebeague, Me.

L. F. HAMILTON - Proprietor

FINE LOCATION and everything first-class. Fine piazzas and large airy rooms. Rates \$7.00 and upwards. Open June 15 to Sept. 15.



Basement "Annex."

When you are in the store just take a trip to the Basement "Annex" and see the handsome Art China we have on sale at 25c and 50c.

You can hardly picture their prettiness and the lot includes many useful dishes as well as the strictly ornamental.

25c or 50c will buy handsome Vases, Rose Jars, Hair Receivers, Bon Bon Dishes, Jewel, Spoon or Ash Trays, Fern Dishes, Cream Bowls, Olive or Salad Dishes, Tea Strainers, Match Safes, Candy Boxes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Puff Boxes, Paper Weights, Egg Cups and many other artistic and practical articles. The shapes and decorations are new and attractive.

Baskets.

A wide range of choice in the Baskets in design and size. If you have need of any sort of a Basket, we want you to have in mind the fact that ours are well worth coming to see.

A good variety of the prettiest kinds of Shopping Baskets, New Fruit Baskets, Scrap Baskets, Kindergarten Baskets, at prices that suit everybody's pocket-book.

Prices from 15c to \$4.75.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft
DRY GOODS

492-498 CONGRESS STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES.

Films, Plates and Paper for Kodaks and Other Cameras.

N. M. PERKINS & CO., 8 Free Street
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Would You Like a Summer Cottage in an Ideal Spot?

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND OFFERS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

SUNSET BEACH COTTAGES BUILT TO ORDER

Two nine-room Cottages, beautifully furnished, now to be Let or for Sale. Liberal reductions in prices on cottage lots this season.

SUNSET LAND COMPANY

102 EXCHANGE ST.

LEIGHTON & HILLIS, Agents. - - PORTLAND



Littlefield & Co., Grocers

100-111 Commercial St., Portland, and Peak's Island, Me.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries, Meats & Provisions OF ALL KINDS.

We make a specialty of supplying Hotels, Cottages, Schooners and Yacht Parties. In fact we have everything in our line. Order Teams visit all parts of Peak's Island several times daily.

Our Prices Are Right. Prompt Service.

AUCOCISCO HOUSE

CLIFF ISLAND Edgar H. Paine, Prop.



This first-class hotel will open June 30 for the season of 1905 having for its management Edgar H. Paine, who conducted the house so successfully last season. The house will be conducted first class in every particular. All modern improvements.

Open until September 15. Rates \$8 to \$14 per week. Write for circulars. Address: EDGAR H. PAINE, Cliff Island, Maine.

SUMMER TOURISTS

and everybody else

ATTENTION

No one can sell you Kodaks, Cameras or Photographic supplies cheaper than we can and will, or anything else in the Sporting Goods line for that matter.

No. 1 Pocket Kodak

Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, Price \$10.00. 6 Exposure Film 200 12 Exposure Film 40c.

Largest and freshest stock of Films, Film Packs, Dry Plates and Papers in the City.

EASTERN ARMS & CYCLE CO.
182 MIDDLE STREET

W. S. JORDAN & CO. Portland

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES — PROVISIONS

Fishing Tackle Anchors Oars Cordage
Oiled Clothing Dorles Skiffs
Punts Row Boats St. Lawrence River Skiffs
Motor Launches

MATHIS' Peak's Island Skating Rink

Has scored a notable triumph. It is Portland's premier summer attraction. Open all day. Take Casco Bay Co.'s boats from Custom House wharf.

Admission, 10c or Casco Bay Co.'s Coupons. Women's skates, 15 cents. Men's skates, 25 cents.

Kettle Would Come Handy

James Butler, one of the earliest settlers of Alfred, Me., and a mechanic of some note, had the reputation of being one of the most skilled prevaricators of his time in the state. The office of an old tavern, now known as the Central House, was his lounging place, where for years afterward his stories were famous. Only once was he worried in a story.

It was a blustery day in March. A crowd of drummers were seated around the old fireplace in the office, swapping stories, when in strolled "Jim." He filled his pipe, listened for a while, then said:

"Boys, you ought to have seen the cabbage I raised last summer. It was a dandy. I put the seed in the ground as soon as the snow was gone, and this one grew and grew, and before it was two weeks old it was as large as an ordinary cabbage. I had just an acre of land in that lot, and I built a fence

around it to keep the cattle out. Well, do you know, that by fall that cabbage had grown so fast that it touched the fence on all four sides, and it took a 40-mule team to haul it away."

"Is it possible?" asked one of the drummers. "That almost equals a kettle I'm having made."

"What about your kettle?" asked Jim.

"I'm having a big brass kettle built," replied the traveling man, "and do you know, it is so large that the men hammering on one side of the kettle cannot hear the men pounding on the other side."

"Honest?" asked Jim. "And what in the world are you going to do with a kettle of that size?"

"I was thinking," said the drummer, "that I would make you a present of it to cook your cabbage in."

"Jim" thought home would be a pleasant place about that time.



(Special Correspondence.)

The National Association of Audubon Societies gained a recruit the other day, when Mrs. Russell Sage sent her check for \$100 and became a life member. Mrs. Sage became interested in the Audubon work first through her friend, Helen Gould. Her practical interest, however, began with her visits to the park as an invalid, when she became a great friend of the squirrels. "I esteem it a great privilege to become a life member of the Audubon Society," said Mrs. Sage. Around her frisked no less than 19 bushy-tailed little animals.

Before the lines of the new Metropolitan steamships are laid down, which will be very soon now, the most exhaustive experiments in every direction that may promise safety will be made with models in the testing plant at the Washington navy yard. The participants in the project, at the head of whom is Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, and Calvin Austin of Boston realize that to make popular a passenger service over a route hitherto held to be so perilous calls for vessels which shall be practically unsinkable. What the company demands from marine science is "a ship that will remain afloat as long as a bell buoy." The necessity of covering the distance of about 375 miles between New York and Boston in the shortest possible time has led to the adoption of turbine engines, with which it will be a simple matter to exceed the required rate of 24 miles an hour and to make the journey around Cape Cod as swift and much pleasanter as that by any of the channel lines between England and the continent.

Thousands of letters from persons who are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received from organizations in which they or their relatives are insured are being sent to the legislative committee appointed to investigate the New York insurance companies. These epistles are being sent to the office of James McKean, counsel for the committee and each complaint will be tabulated with the name of the company criticised for use in the coming investigation. Chairman Armstrong of the committee and Mr. McKean will go over the Frick and Hendricks reports on the Equitable Life Assurance society and determine upon the method by which they may supplement the information contained in those documents.

"We do not propose to permit lawyers to use the time of the committee," said the senator, "in examining witnesses looking to their vindication. We are not after men; we are after conditions. It is our hope to restore public confidence in insurance, and not to destroy or tear down reputations." Paul Morton, president of the Equitable life assurance society, speaking of the investigation, said: "All we care about is that the investigation into other societies will be as full and searching as have been the investigations into the Equitable."

Speaking of journalism, the Young Men's Christian Association has announced a course of lectures on advertising. This sounds very plausible, but is really as impracticable as Pulitzer's \$2,000,000 endowment for an editorial professorship at Columbia. Neither editors nor advertisers are made by lectures, and the latter are especially the result of experience. Men who aim at success in advertising will attain it, each in his own way. Advertising, indeed, like war, is the art of deriving the highest benefit, often from a great sacrifice, and, like war, it has its various movements. Robert Bonner, the Ledger man, adopted the echelon (ladder) movement introduced by Napoleon, who flung his columns like the rungs of a ladder, one after another on a given point, until it was carried. Yes, Bonner would fill an entire page in a New York daily, at a cost of \$500, with the simple repetition, "Don't go home without the Ledger," and this echelon proved in his case highly successful.

Barnum, on the other hand, like Grant, preferred the flank movement, which the latter wielded with such terrific success. For instance, when this great showman was about to bring out the mermaid he first started a discussion in the papers on the probable existence of these so-called fabulous creatures, and after the public had been sufficiently interested, a paragraph appeared stating that all doubts were removed by the arrival of a gentleman from the Florida Islands, bringing disappointed to be told that the "gentleman" was stopping at the Pacific hotel, en route for London, where it would be delivered to the Royal society. But many callers at the hotel were disappointed to be told that the "gentleman" had left. Then came the additional notice that the "gentleman" had been induced to remain in New York for a week, and that the mermaid would be on view but to defray expense a charge of 50 cents would be made. Having thus prepared the public mind for his grand flank movement the latter was effected by the announcement that "our distinguished showman, P. T. Barnum, with his usual enterprise had engaged the mermaid, which would be exhibited at the Museum, with no addition to the usual 25 cents admission."

The steamship Zealandia arrived at Seattle from Nome on July 8, bringing \$1,500,000 in gold dust—Nome's record shipment.

OUR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The Large Thing We Have Accomplished in Fifty Years.

The farm gardens, "market gardens," and "truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude of "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago. In the census of 1890 the large increase in garden products was recognized, and a systematic count of their bulk and value was made. It is possible, therefore, to make a ten-year comparison of the increase of such products, and this records the remarkable increase of from 190 percent to 400 percent in the five several divisions of the country. The North Atlantic States had a well-developed industry in "garden products" before 1890, which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 percent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 percent, is amazing.

Could our great-granddaddies, who thought tomatoes poisonous and our great-grandmothers, who grew them as ornamental plants in window-boxes, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over thirty million bushels of the pretty poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food, they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes. Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the south has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty carloads of that vegetable north in a single day.

Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity even on hotel tables, and was used by few families, even of wealth. Today it is a common edible, occupying thousands of acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year round. Twenty-two million bunches of radishes and twelve million bunches of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vegetables.—Harper's Weekly.

NATURAL DIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Strange Volcanic Formation Along Bank of Fall River.

Nature is full of strange freaks, and her agents—rains, storms, winds and even dust—produce results that might often be mistaken for the works of human hands, though frequently on a colossal scale.

Volcanic activities are mighty factors and through them some wonderful phenomena are wrought. One of these may be seen along the course of Fall River, in Northern California. This stream is of considerable size, and the work of nature's gigantic forces may be seen between the upper and lower cascades of the river.

It is what might properly be called a "volcanic dike." This dike extends for some distance along Fall River, near its banks and nearly parallel to the course. It bears close resemblance to a roughly constructed wall. The top of this dike is very ragged and the height of varying altitudes. In some places it is 20 feet high and several feet in thickness, and again may be easily clambered over. The rock of which this wall of nature is composed is of a very porous character, bearing some resemblance to pumicestone, though much more solid and of greater specific gravity.

That entire region is of volcanic origin and evidently was once the scene of great eruptive activity. Scoria and lava abound, though the face of the country is now thickly clad with timber and brush. The dike begins and ends abruptly.

The wall of the dike is evidently the result of volcanic forces, and has no doubt stood for many centuries. It stands clear from clinging rocks, has a narrow foundation, with vertical walls, and is very straight. The mystery is what forces of nature could have piled up or left standing this rock formation so uniform. This dike has puzzled not a few geologists who have visited and examined it.—American Inventor.

The population of Ireland, which fifty years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

In Rapidity and Hardness of Its Growth It Has No Equal.

One of the most useful and wonderful of all the trees is the eucalyptus. It is predicted by the United States bureau of forestry that within a few years the different varieties of eucalyptus will solve the fuel problem, both in America and in Europe. In the rapidity and the hardness of its growth this tree has no equal. Five years from the time of planting groves raised from seedlings will yield 75 cords of stove wood an acre. Three to five years from the time of cutting sprouts that spring from the stumps mature into trees that produce more cords to the acre than the original growth. Repeated cuttings add to the thriftiness of the eucalyptus. A period of 25 years will develop trees the size of oaks known to be 300 years old. In some cases nearly exhausted as fuel the eucalyptus is taking its place.

Some varieties thrive in tropical swamps. Others flourish in the mountain snows far above the timber line. To every degree of climate and condition between these extremes some species from this prolific genus is adapted. Scientists have demonstrated that eucalyptus has a wonderful effect upon climate. From some of the swampy areas of Italy malaria has been banished by the growth of the eucalyptus groves. This is due both to the tonic and medical effects of its aroma and the tree's phenomenal capacity for absorbing water.

Notwithstanding the latter trait, however, some varieties of the blue gum will thrive on arid plains. Soil on which not even cactus will live will produce great eucalyptus trees.

The genus is invaluable as a source of timber. The uses it is put to in this regard are amazingly diverse. In Australia it is used extensively in the construction of ships, buildings, bridges, vehicles, agricultural implements, furniture, barrels and hundreds of minor articles.

Faultless hardwood logs over 200 feet long, 120 feet in diameter at the top and 30 feet in diameter at the base are hewn from giant eucalyptus.

It is one of the most durable of hard woods. This is a remarkable fact when the celerity of its growth is considered. In repairing a decayed pier at Santa Barbara, Cal., it was found that a few pillars were perfectly sound. Examination disclosed that they had been hewn from eucalyptus trees.—Maxwell's Talisman.

Pretty Much of a Kind.

The man who says: "I told you so!" is bad enough; but he isn't half so bad as the man who says, when it is evident that you have done wrong: "I thought so at the time!" and never said a word to you about it.—Somer-ville Journal.

RUFUS A. SOULE

Carriages

For all parts of Chebeague Island meet all boats, also Expressing and Livery Cattle To Let and Fine Cottage Lots For Sale on east and west ends.

INDIAN BASKETS

Clubs, Souvenirs, Sweet Grass, etc.

For Sale and Made to Order by
SABATTUS S. TOMER
Shop at
SOUTH HARPSWELL
Branch Tent at Bailey Island, near Postoffice.

In the HEART OF THE ARIZONA COPPER BELT.

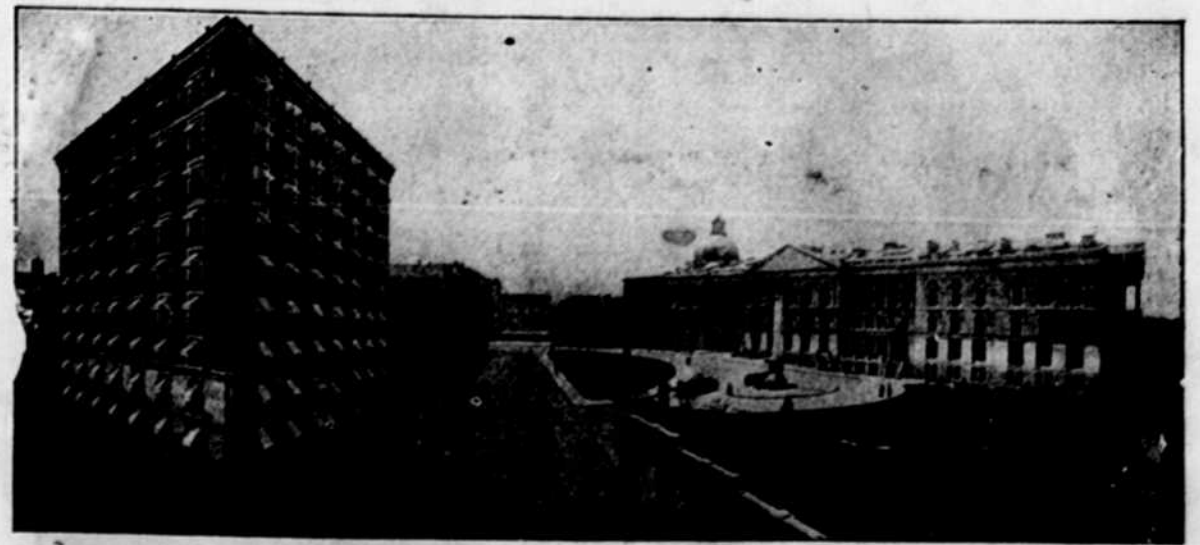
On all sides rare producing mines of much richness.

The Iron Cap Copper Mine

Offers a unique opportunity to investors to buy its shares for initial development at a very low figure.

This is a Legitimate Investment, Wholly Outside Any Stock Market Operations

Our Agent Will Shortly Bring You Particulars.



THE COMMONWEALTH, Bowdoin St., Opp. State House, Boston, Mass.

STORER F. CRAFTS, MANAGER.

The above cut is a likeness of the Commonwealth, opposite State House, Boston. This hotel is new and absolutely fire proof; even the floors are stone; nothing wood but the doors. We offer you the following rates as an inducement to stop at our hotel when you are in Boston.

For rooms with hot and cold water and free public baths, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day for one person, \$2.00 and \$3.00 a day for two persons. It can be made a weekly rate for rooms with hot and cold water of \$6.00 to \$8.00; with private bath \$8.00 to \$10.00. (Two rooms with bath \$14.00 to \$18.00. The cafe and dining room are first-class, and are conducted on the European plan, open from 6 A. M. to 1 A. M.

Mianus Motor Works

Portland Pier



LAUNCHES
ENGINES
GASOLINE
MOTOR
SUPPLIES
and Repairs of
All Kinds

80-foot half-cabin launch with competent captain, to let by the day or week.

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LIVERY and EXPRESS

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, ME.

Our Carriage Meets All Boats.

GRANITE SPRING HOTEL LONG ISLAND and CASINO

E. PONCE, Prop.
Largest Hotel on the Bay. Gas and every accommodation. Mineral Spring Water. Rates on application. Open June 15 to Sept. 15.

R.H. CLEAVES
Chebeague Bakery and Ice Cream Parlor

Home Bakery, Ice Cream, Hot and Cold Launches served at all hours or put up to take out. Ice Cream delivered at residence if desired. We carry fresh bottled Cream and fine Print Butter. Give us a call, next to the Post Office.

James A. Martin
UNDERTAKER

Graduate of Embalming. Lady in Attendance.

123 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
Telephone 137-2.

Coastwise Steamers.

FOR New York DIRECT

The ideal way to reach the Metropolis.

Maine Steamship Co.

Steamers sail from Franklin Wharf, foot of Franklin St., Portland, Monday at 10 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M., affording a charming short ocean voyage and a quick trip without change.

Fare \$5.00 one way, \$10 round trip. Ten Day Limited Round-trip Tickets, \$7.00.

H. A. CLAY, Agent. Portland.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.
Steamship Lines Between

BOSTON

NORFOLK & BALTIMORE

BEST ROUTE TO

Washington, Richmond and All Points South.

FOUR SAILINGS WEEKLY

Accommodations & cuisine unsurpassed. Tickets on sale at B. & M. R. R. office. Send for illustrated booklet and fares. A. M. GRAHAM, Agent, Boston, Mass. W. P. TURNER, G. F. A., Baltimore, Md.