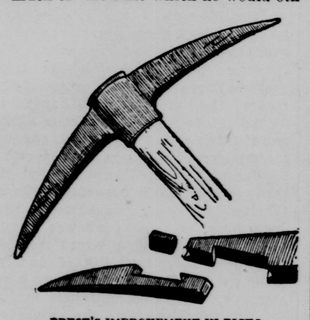
PICKS AND POINTS.

An Improvement of Convenience to Miners and Others.

Many a miner while prospecting has no doubt often been compelled to leave his work and seek a blacksmith in order to have his tools, grown dull by long usage, resharpened. An invention which has been patented by Walter H. Prest, says The Scientific American, enables the prospector to postpone the sharpening of his tools and to save much of the time which he would otherwise lose. The invention in question consists primarily in providing the tool stock with a removable point held in place by a key.



PREST'S IMPROVEMENT IN PICKS.

The accompanying illustration shows the invention applied to a pick. The top is a perspective view of the tool, and the bottom an enlarged perspective view, showing the point, key and stock separated.

The stock and the point are formed on opposite faces with dovetailed grooves and terminate at adjacent ends in tongues. The inner wall of the stock groove and the end of stock tongue are formed with V shaped recesses which engage the correspondingly shaped shoulders of the point tongue and of the point groove. When the stock and point are fitted together with the shoulders and recesses in engagement, the lateral displacement of the point is prevented. When the key is placed in position, the point will be longitudinally locked.

When it is desired to remove a dull point and substitute a new one, it is necessary merely to knock out the key. It is therefore evident that by carrying a number of points with him a miner can work for a long time without being compelled to take the pick to a blacksmith. The junction between the point and stock is such as to present no projection, thus enabling the pick to be used in the ordinary manner.

Germs In Phones.

The telephone receivers, transmitters and tubes in the offices of the health department are being cleaned daily, by order of Dr. Jones, as a means of killing disease germs that often collect on the instruments by reason of persons breathing upon them. Dr. Jones advises the frequent scrubbing of telephone receivers, especially speaking tubes and public telephones, as he has no doubt that they may act as disseminators of disease germs.

Dr. Schede, an expert chemist of New York, has scientifically demonstrated that telephones do harbor disease germs. His investigation was confined to telephone transmitters, which he washed with an atomizer containing two parts of alcohol, one part of ether and one-half pint of glycerin. The germs and foreign substances were found in the glycerin after the alcohol had been evaporated. He found germs of consumption, smallpox, scarlet fever and grip and other bacteria were found with potato starch, decaying meat and decomposing cheese, which served as a nourishment for the disease germs.—Baltimore American.

Diet In Health and Disease.

Dr. William Henry Porter states that the most valuable food stuffs are beef, eggs and milk. Animal foods have the advantage of being easily digestible and not prone to undergo putrefaction, but they are deficient in nucleo albumen, which is essential for the construction of the red blood corpuscles and for supplying energy to the nervous system. It is for this reason that those who are kept for any length of time on an exclusively animal died become anæmic and weak. Vegetable foods, on the other hand, contain a large percentage of nucleo albumen, but also an unduly large proportion of starch and sugar, and are prone to undergo fermentation. Moreover, from 15 to 60 per cent of vegetable food stuffs pass through the alimentary canal unchanged. It is true that fruits are laxative, but these are so because they cause fermentation, and in doing so they favor the production of toxins by microbic activity. The most important of the vegetable foods are rice, macaroni, beans, green peas, spinach and lettuce. Potatoes should be taken quite sparingly.—Popular Science.

Yukon Goldfields.

Mr. William Ogilvie, chief of the geographical survey of northwestern Canada and who for six years has been engaged in the Mackenzie and Yukon river districts, declares the Yukon goldfields extend over more than 125,000 square miles of territory. The fact that Mr. Ogilvie is known to be most conservative in all his estimates and not at all given to speculation and romance gives additional weight to his assertions. Other precious metals are to be found in the same district. There are also coal, petroleum and other products awaiting only the means of securing and transporting to market. A system of thawing the frost bound in winter by the aid of electricity is now said to be experimented with in the goldfields.

No Underground Trolleys In Chicago.

Charles F. Yerkes of Chicago says that the underground trolley is impracticable for that city, as the peculiar lay of the ground makes it impossible to keep the conduits dry during a rain storm.

HOW TO REMAIN YOUNG.

Process of Ossification, Which May Be Retarded.

To drink the waters of the fountain of youth is still, in the opinion of some, within the range of possibility, says Popular Science. Professor Blufern observes that man began in a gelatinous condition and ends in an osseous or bony one. He is soft in infancy; he is hard in old age. Aging is a process of ossification. After middle life has passed a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. The arteries become thickened with calcareous matter, and there is interference with the circulation, upon which nutrition depends.

The whole change from youth to old age is one of steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. Entire blockade of the functions of the body is a mere matter of time, and the refuse matter deposited by the blood through the system stops the delicate machinery we call life. The blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia and iron. In the blood itself are these earthy salts. In early life they are thrown off; in age they are not. Almost everything we eat contains these elements for destroying life. Earthy salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, mistakenly called "the staff of life," is one of the most calcareous of edibles. Nitrogenous food also contains these elements; hence a diet made up of fruit is best for people advanced in years. The daily use of water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and derangements of health.

Diluted phosphoric acid is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconvenience of old age. Use it daily with distilled water and so retard the approach of senility. To retain perpetual youth avoid all foods rich in the earth's salts, use much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and take daily two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water, with about 15 drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will your days be longer in the land.

Antidotes For Snake Poison.

Dr. Thomas R. Fraser of the University of Edinburgh has recently made public what he calls "an absolute antidote for the bite of the most deadly serpent." He says, "I have also found that the substance from which the antidote is secured is strongest and best in the serpent whose bite is the most deadly." Briefly stated, this new antidote is the bile or secretion of the gall bladder. In its crude form the bile is only administered directly to the wound or by the stomach. But the antidotal constituent of the bile is said to be the most effective when it is separated from the remainder of the substance found in a serpent's gall bladder and injected beneath the skin. Dr. Fraser says the bile of any serpent is an antidote for the bite of a venomous species. This seems very reasonable, for, as has long been known to scientists, the venom of poisonous snakes has no ill effects when introduced—by accident or otherwise—into either their own circulation or that of the harmless kinds, common belief to the contrary notwithstanding. —Popular Science.

Animals and Infection.

Evidence that colds are infectious is furnished by what we observe among our domestic animals. Cats seem to be specially susceptible. Probably they often bring home from their nocturnal rambles those mysterious catarrhal attacks which so rapidly run through the house, says the London Spectator. It is an old saying, "The cat is sneezing; we shall all have colds." Sheep, too, are liable. A whole flock may suffer and may show that curious eruption round the lips (Herpes labialis) which we all know only too well as one of the most unpleasant accompaniments of a bad cold in the head. On the Australian sheep runs, when the shearing season comes round, the men who congregate at the sheds are frequently smitten with an illness of a catarrhal nature, which rapidly takes hold of them and often affects some 90 per cent. Sometimes it becomes very serious and may even develop into fatal pneumonia. To all appearance it is caught from the sheep.

Cause of Laughter.

Professor Bain suggests the explanation that laughter is provoked by what he calls a degradation, meaning that we laugh when we all at once perceive something degrading, a trickery, a weakness or a pettiness in some person or object that we respect, as when the infirmities of human nature disclose themselves in a person of importance, or when some trivial affair occurs in a solemn ceremony to drag us down, or when the wrong side of some great thing or some great man is exposed. "The occasion of the laughter is the degradation of a dignified person or interest under circumstances that do not excite a stronger emotion. In all theories of laughter the more or less important fact is marked that the feeling of the ludicrous arises when something which we respected before is presented in a mean light, for we have no disposition to laugh when something that we already regarded as such is depicted as tricky and vile."

Germ of Sunstroke.

An eminent doctor has been investigating the malady and has come to the conclusion that sunstroke is not due simply to excessive heat or exposure to the full rays of a cloudless sun. He declares that sunstroke is, on the contrary, an infectious disease, caused, like fever or smallpox, by a specific organism or germ. But this germ he has not yet succeeded in isolating, though he hopes in course of time to do so. There is little doubt, he says, that the germ is bred in the superficial layers of the soil in certain low lying regions of the earth and that it is imbibed into the human system by the breathing of dusty air.

TILTING THE EARTH.

A Matter of Scientific Interest, If Not of Practical Value.

M. Fouche, the vice president of the French Astronomical society, has invented a way of altering the present inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. What he wants to do it for is not very clear. Perhaps, however, he doesn't want to do it and merely puts forward his method as one possessing a purely academic interest. At all events, it is worthy of the attention of company promoters.

All that has to be done, as described by Invention, is to dig an enormous circular ditch, say, in Africa or South America (its center must be on the equator) and to fill it with sea water. Fresh water will do if you can get enough of it, but as the radius of the ditch is to be a few hundred miles that is hardly likely. Having got your ditch full of sea water, nothing remains but to make it race round and round in the trench, whereupon the earth's axis will begin to point toward different quarters of the heavens from those it indicates at present. The amount of deviation will depend on the radius of the ditch, the amount of water it holds, the speed at which the latter moves and the time during which the motion is kept up.

We may suggest to M. Fouche that when a sufficient sphere of French influence has been secured in Africa he might have a trench dug and then by its use get all the ice melted round each of the present poles. French explorers could then discover them, whereupon the action of the trench would be stopped and the present climatic conditions restored. France could then remain as long as she wished the only nation to have reached the celebrated points on the earth's surface. As the digging of the ditch will be very expensive we make no charge for this suggestion.—Invention.

A TOUCHY OLD COMMODORE.

Insisted on Running His Own Man-of-war Even on Sundays.

A story is told of an old commodore at the Boston yard whose method of measuring religious affairs was with the same inexorable rule used for temporal things. One Sunday morning he was aroused from his nap by something out of the usual routine being announced from the pulpit, and he sternly addressed the chaplain with: "What's that? What's that?" The chaplain demurely repeated the notice that "by order of the bishop of the diocese divine service will be performed in this chapel on Thursday evening next," etc.

"By whose order?"

"By order of the bishop of the diocese, sir."

"Well," thundered the commodore, "I'll let you know that I am bishop of this diocese, and when I want service in this chapel I'll let you know. Pipe down," and he cleared the chapel.

On one occasion he heard a different voice in the pulpit from usual, and, looking up, he asked: "Who is that up there? Is that you, Billy McMasters?"

"Yes, sir."

(Billy was a religious foreman in the yard who sometimes helped the chaplain along.)

"Come down out of that," thundered the commodore. "When I want a relief for the chaplain, I'll appoint one. Don't you ever let me catch you up there again," and he cleared the chapel again.—"On a Man-of-War."

The Poor Mother-in-law.

Mother-in-law stories are a drug on the market, but this one seems to be a little less druggy than usual.

A man and his wife went to Europe, and the man's mother-in-law went along. Up to this point there is no novelty in the story.

On the voyage the mother-in-law fell ill and died. Of course, she had to be buried at sea, and so the usual canvas sack was made, but instead of an iron weight to sink the body they used a bag of coal.

In commenting on the arrangements afterward the bereaved son-in-law, who stuttered badly, said:

"I—I always knew where m-m-mother-in-law was g-going, but b-blame me if I s-s-supposed she'd have t-to carry her own f-f-fuel!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Children as Grammarians.

Two little tots of 4 and 5 years respectively, living out of town, were anxiously awaiting the arrival of a favorite uncle from whom they were expecting a visit. The train came in, but no guest appeared, to the bitter disappointment of the little ones. They ran to their mother for consolation, the younger one saying:

"Mamma, don't you think Uncle Ned oughter come?"

"You mustn't say oughter; say shooder," put in the 5-year-old, with all the dignity that such a correction would imply.—New York Tribune.

An English Joke.

Mother—Why don't you play with that American boy?

Boy—He tells stories.

Mother—He does?

Boy—Yes. He came from New York, and he says he never saw an Indian or a buffalo.—London Sun.

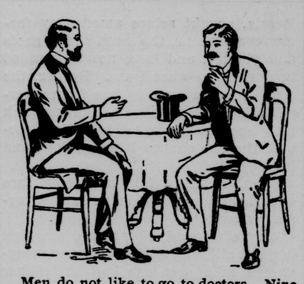
An Old English Firm.

For more than 300 years a drapery business has been carried on in the same building at Sheffield, under the title of the Sign of the Crowne, and since 1750 the business has been conducted by one family.

In fasting feats the sect of Jains, in India, is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from 30 to 40 days are not uncommon.

Fifty years ago Austria had seven cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Today there are 32.

Profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations of the United States.



Men do not like to go to doctors. Nine times out of ten they wait until they are laid flat on their backs before they will consult a physician. There is some reason in this, for when a business man feels out of sorts and goes to a physician, he is often given violent drugs that make him, for a time, unfit for business and really sick.

There is a way of avoiding both extremes—that of neglecting the health and that of taking violent drugs that rack the entire system—it is always to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If a man will resort to this great medicine whenever he feels that he is out of sorts and threatened with illness, he may keep in good health. It is the great appetite sharpener, blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fills the arteries with the rich, red, tissue-building blood of health. It does not make flabby fat like cod liver oil, but the solid, muscular and nerve tissues of health. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent.

"I want to inform you of a cure effected by Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Nelson Smith, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ills. "About six years ago I had grip, ending with bronchitis and consumption. In the spring of 1896 my condition became very serious. I had consumption and I coughed day and night; could not lie down at all. Our family doctor said I could not get well. The neighbors came in to see me die, and a lady friend recommended Dr. Pierce's medicines so strongly that we immediately sent out and bought six bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' After using these medicines, found I was receiving benefit and continued. I weighed 120 when I commenced taking medicines, now weigh 170. I sleep well, have a splendid appetite, feel well, and believe I am entirely cured. I am thankful to God and to Dr. Pierce for those wonderful medicines. I want to add that I am a wonder to my neighbors and friends."

Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there.

Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent *free* to all farmers applying for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS.

EASTON, MD., June 5, 1899.

The Commissioners of Easton will meet at their room in the Engine House on Harrison Street on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

JUNE 20, 21 AND 22, 1899,

at 8 o'clock P. M., to make final transfers and abatements before making the tax levy of 1899. By order of the Board.

6-10-2t DANIEL R. COX, Clerk.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.

One of 160 Acres, 150 in Cultivation.
One of 224 Acres, 159 in Cultivation.
One of 247 Acres, 207 in Cultivation.
Within 3 miles of Easton on public roads.

GEO. F. NICKERSON,
5-13-2m Dover St., Easton.

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

JUNE 7, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after June 8, 1899.

R. THOMAS, Cashier.

LOST.

Certificate 483 for eleven shares in Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County, Maryland, has been lost or mislaid. An application will be made for a new certificate on the 10th of July, 1899. Finder will please leave certificate at Association's office.

6-10-4t SUSAN E. JUMP.

LOST.

Saturday night on either Washington, Harrison or Dover street, a gold necklace with heart. Finder will return to GAZETTE office and receive reward.

Hughes' Drug Store

Prescriptions Always Compounded with Care and at Lowest Rates.

Only the best and purest drugs used in our prescriptions. We have an excellent line of fresh proprietory and

.. Patent Medicins .. Perfumes, - Extracts, Lamps, Cigars, etc.

Everything that a well stocked and well regulated drug store should have we also have. We have been headquarters for many years in all kinds of

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