

## ROBBED BEN FRANKLIN.

**His Description of the Stolen Garments and the Thief.**

The following advertisement is taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 532, wherein the reader of Feb. 22, 1738, was informed that the Gazette contained the "freshest advices, foreign and domestick, printed by B. Franklin, Post Master, at the news printing offices, near the Market. Price, 10 shillings a year. Where advertisements are taken in and Book Binding is done reasonably in the best manner."

STOLEN on the 15th Instant, by one William Lloyd, out of the house of Benj. Franklin, an half worn Sagathes coat lin'd with silk, four fine homespun shirts, a fine Holland shirt ruffled at the Hands and Bosom, a pair of black broadcloth Breeches, new seated and lined with leather, two pair of good worsted stockings, one of a dark color, cambrick Handkerchief, marked with an F in red silk, a new pair of Calf skin shoes, a Boy's new Castor Hat, and sundry other things.

N. B.—The said Lloyd pretends to understand Latin and Greek and has been a schoolmaster; He is an Irishman, about 30 years of age, tall and slim; Had on a lightish colour'd Great Coat, red jacket, a pair of black silk breeches, an old felt Hat too little for him and sewed on the side of the crown with white Thread, and an old dark colour'd wig; but may perhaps wear some of the stolen cloathes above mentioned. Whoever secures the said Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings reward and reasonable charges paid by B. FRANKLIN.

### Triplets in China.

In some of the southern provinces of China there is a superstition that if triplets are born one of the three children will eventually become a noted rebel. In order to avoid that direst of Chinese curses, bad son, a "wise man" is sent for in order to decide which of the three children is the destined black sheep. The three infants having been conveyed into a perfectly dark room, the "wise man" takes three pieces of twine, each of a different color, as white, red and black, and, entering the room, ties one of these pieces of string around a wrist of each baby. The one which when brought out into the light is found to have the red string on its wrist is drowned like a puppy.

## LEAD GLASS.

**The Processes by Which It is Cut and Polished.**

Designs to be followed by the cutter are first drawn on the blank or plain glass with whiting and water and then traced with red lead and turpentine. The first cutting is classed as "roughing" in the glass factory, when the glass is cut or ground out wherever there is a red line. The first cutting or roughing is with a soft steel disk on which there flows a small stream of water and very fine sand. The disk is in a lathe, and the glass is held by the hands of the cutter, and on his ability to firmly hold the glass and true eyesight to see that lines are followed depends the quality of the article.

Cut glass in blank or plain form is known as lead glass or best metal glass, crushing or collapsing like sand instead of shattering or breaking like window or lime glass.

From the roughing or first cutting the article being cut goes to the smoothing process, the same lines or cutting being followed on two stone disks, one of Graigleigh or gas stone imported from England and the other of blue stone, the finest cutting being done with the latter. The polishing is done with wooden disks, from which the glass goes to an acid bath and thence back to the polisher, who uses a chemical compound like putty, and finally to a felt disk or wheel, then the brush wheel and finally the wash with water.

The "Book of Advertisement" would at the present day mislead most readers by its title. It was prepared at the command of Queen Elizabeth and printed in 1565. The purpose of the book was to define the doctrines, discipline and ritual of the English church, so that uniformity should be secured in Great Britain. This book was the direct origin of a denominational title in England, for, after its publication, Sampson, dean of Christchurch, in Oxford, and Humphrey, professor of divinity at Oxford university, with others, dissented from some of the doctrines it contained; hence they were called nonconformists.

## AN UNLUCKY SHIP.

**She Achieved the Grandest Exploit in Naval History.**

The Bonhomme Richard was an unlucky ship. Paul Jones himself on taking command of her at Lorient, France, wrote a most doleful letter about her to one of his aristocratic patronesses in Paris. She was "a wornout old Indiaman," and "her fore-castle is a babel." "Fourteen different languages are spoken in my fore-castle," said Jones, dismayed at the appearance of his motley crew.

Two days out at sea the Bonhomme Richard was fouled by her consort, the Alliance, and had her jib boom and foretopmast carried away. Jones then put back to Lorient, perfectly convinced of the unluckiness of his ship. But through that accident he found 114 American seamen who had just been released from English prisons by exchange. Among them was Richard Dale, whom Jones at once appointed first lieutenant. These all volunteered into the Richard, Jones promptly discharging enough of his polyglots to make way for them. Prior to that he had only about forty Americans. This addition made 154 fighting Yankee seamen, and they were the men who made the Serapis sick a few weeks later off the east coast of England.

Thus it happened that the grandest exploit in naval history was achieved by an unlucky ship, and she obtained the means of achieving it through a distressing accident.

## TIMBER PRESERVATION.

**The Most Perfect Method is Also the Most Expensive.**

Telephone poles nearly always decay at or just below the ground line. The upper portion of the pole, permanently in the air, rapidly drying after rain, is practically always dry and is rarely found decayed. The butt of the pole, deeply buried in the ground, is in a permanently damp condition, but oxygen being excluded it is seldom badly affected. Close to the ground line the soil retains the moisture and keeps the wood constantly damp where it is exposed to the air and to the heat of the sun, which is just what its little vegetable enemies like, but if the albumen in the wood can be rendered unfit for food the wood tissues offer practically no support to fungi. Timber preservation amounts, then, to poisoning the food supply of the destructive agencies.

Preservation of timber is attempted in three ways—by seasoning, either natural or artificial; by outward mechanical means, such as charring in fire or the applications of antiseptics on the surface of the stick, and by impregnating the wood with antiseptics. Of these the last is by far the most important. The most perfect method—which is also the most expensive—is the injection of dead oil of coal tar into the whole fiber of the pole.—Hartford Times.

### Duration.

Knicker—How long did the new cook stay? Mrs. Knicker—I couldn't tell exactly. The clock stopped.—Harper's Bazar.

### Not Intended.

He (after introduction)—Allow me to inform you that I am the last of the great family of the Van Siltens. She (thoughtfully)—Delighted to hear it, I'm sure.—Le Rire.

### A Pinless People.

A member of the Chinese legation, clad in splendid, pale hued silks, was talking. "Pins," he said, "cause untidy habits. We have no pins in China. The right way to fasten things is with buttons and buttonholes or with loops and frogs. To fasten things with pins is to make use of an untidy makeshift. To employ pins is to become lazy and slovenly. We have no pins in China. Certain foreign manufacturers shipped millions of them to us in the past, but we sent them back. We had no use for them. We were too neat."

### They Love Dante.

A magnificent upper chamber of the municipal palace (the Palazzo Vecchio) in Florence is set apart in memory of the great poet Dante. To it each of the sixty-nine provinces and all of the larger cities and towns of united Italy have contributed a banner in his honor. There are over 300 of these banners in all, and the donors, in eager emulation, have tried to make each offering more beautiful than the others. The banners are of the differing colors of the provinces and bear their arms in exquisite embroidery or in paintings by the first living artists. The fervor of the homage paid here to the immortal Italian poet stirs the heart of even the passing stranger. Whatever the jealousies or estrangement of these people, beside his tomb they are united.

### Six Hundred Years Without a Doctor.

According to Pliny, Rome flourished for 600 years without a doctor. It is maintained by some, however, that when making this statement Pliny was not aware that certain Greek physicians resided in Rome at least during a part of the period named. But there is certainly no question that in the early days of its history physicians were very scarce in Rome and doubtless because there was little occasion for their services. With the advance of civilization maladies have multiplied, and with the increase of disease there has been a proportionate increase of physicians.

### Not a Barber Shop.

A Connecticut clergyman, says a writer in Lippincott's, while visiting friends once tucked his napkin into his collar to protect his clothing from the juice of the grape fruit at breakfast. He laughed as he did it and said it reminded him of a man he once knew who rushed into a restaurant and, seating himself at a table, proceeded to tuck his napkin under his chin. He then called a waiter and said, "Can I get luncheon here?"

"Yes," responded the waiter in a dignified manner, "but not a shampoo."

### Some Little Excuse.

"What have you to say as to this charge that you kissed this girl?" "I admit it, but there were extenuating circumstances." "What were they?" "She sat in my lap and threw her arms around my neck."—New York Press.

### Terse.

First Ward Leader—Do you have any trouble keeping your voters in line? Second Ward Leader—Oh, no; a word to the guys is sufficient.—Philadelphia Record.

The architects of most air castles occupy garret apartments.—New Orleans Picayune.



For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has exceeded all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained.

Sold by 61 Douglas Stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and best shoe dealers everywhere.

# W. L. DOUGLAS

## \$3.50 SHOES \$3.00

UNION MADE

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Fast Color Eyelets Used.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.

CATALOG FREE. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$4.00 Gilt Edge  
Line Cannot Be  
Equaled at Any Price.



# J. A. BLOMDAHL

ST JOHNS AVENUE HIGHLAND PARK