


Historic Blackguards
By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE
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Nana Sahib, a Man of Mystery

THE name "Nana Sahib," a half century ago, was one of terror and loathing all over the civilized world. Today Americans have half forgotten the name.



Several million dusky Orientals secretly or openly hailed Nana Sahib as a deliverer and a true patriot. A still larger number of white people declared him a fiend. He was the foremost figure in the Sepoy Mutiny. His terrible work ended, he apparently vanished from the face of the earth.

His name was not Nana Sahib. That was merely his title. (His name was Dhondo Punt.) He was the son of a high caste Hindu and was born about 1828. When he was a baby he was adopted by Bhaaje Rou, prince of the Maharattas; and in 1851 he succeeded his adopted father as prince. Bhaaje had been lord of wide estates and had received a yearly pension of \$450,000 from the British government. At his death the pension was stopped and the government seized much of his land.

This angered Nana Sahib, who had hoped to inherit all of Bhaaje's wealth. He sent an agent to England to urge his rights. But all he could secure from the British was permission to hold the barren title of prince and to rule the fortress town of Bithoor, near Cawnpore.

If Nana felt resentment at this clipping off of his power he showed no outward sign of it. He came of a race that knew how to hide its feelings and to await the right moment for revenge.

So instead of sulking in his fortress or joining in the thousand foolish, hopeless noise plots that were forever stirred up against the white men, he became an "English" as he called them. He spoke the English and followed the customs of the British and mingled as such as he was allowed to in English society at the India Garrison town. When called, English youths turned up at his parties and his pretensions or sneered at him as a mere native, he bore all such slight with patience and rebuked his efforts to copy the ways of the English.

He succeeded. Every one believed him devoted to England.

Then, in 1857, came the Sepoy Mu-

USES FOR ADHESIVE TAPE
Will Keep End of Rubber Hose From Splitting or Hot Water Bag From Leaking.

"Is there any possible way," asked the Summer Bride, "of keeping the cut end of a piece of rubber hose from splitting? Where it's forced over the end of a gas stove pipe, for instance? I know one really ought to have iron pipe connections made by a gas fitter, but sometimes one has to put up with rubber pipe as a temporary expedient."

"I know," said the Little Wise Lady. "Those things will happen sometimes, and the quickest way of heading off trouble is by using ordinary half-inch adhesive, such as comes in Hite rolls, and to 'wad' (strap) is a better word) several thicknesses of it around each end of the rubber hose, after it is forced into place on the stove gas pipe. It holds the edges firm and prevents the tension which cracks the rubber. Of course, one might use rubber cement, but let's a rubber strip toinker with, and there is all the bother of waiting for it to dry. Adhesive—take it all together—is one of the most useful things you have around the house of which I've no account. Try it next time your rubber hot water bottle springs a tiny leak—two or three layers of it—of course making sure that the rubber surface is dry before putting it on. If it is slow to stick work it slightly before applying, and you'll have no more trouble."

—New York Herald.

THE CHILDREN
BUZY LITTLE MARY.



Traced Origin of Alphabet According to Prof. Filinders Petrie is Estimated 7,000 Years B. C.—Attacks an Old Theory.

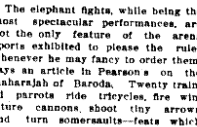
In a lecture at the Royal Institution Prof. Filinders Petrie has attacked the long accepted theory that the origin of the alphabet is to be found in Phoenicia, whence it came from Egyptian hieroglyphics, says a New York Sun London dispatch.

According to the theory of languages, the researchers at the last twenty years have shown that signs were earlier than pictures and that it was the sign, and not the picture, that was the alphabetarian has discovered the diversity of alphabets an original prototype of all. In Prof. Petrie's theory the Phoenicians are people of yesterday compared with those who wrote the signs that are the origin of all alphabets.

It was to pottery, said the professor, that the Egyptian and others were indebted for these signs, and their development was worked out on these lines. Flatness made a pot shap, and the signs on it were as was his, in time, because it was his mark, the sign stood for flatness itself, and then the sign became adapted to the plasticity of the things it signified. Gradually the signs went on until the sign stood, not for a sound, but a syllable, and then for a letter.

The signs, of course, were not an alphabet; that did not arrive until perhaps 1000 B. C., whereas signs were found in early prehistoric Egypt, probably 5000 B. C. Prof. Petrie's common origin were plentiful, for the signs spread by trade far north and south and appeared similarly in the man of the world, and yet were unknown in Phoenicia.

PLEASURE FOR A MAHARAJAH
Among Other Things Maintained for Ruler's Fancy Are Twenty Well-Trained Parrots.



The elephant figher, while being the most spectacular performance, are not the only features of the arena sports exhibited to please the ruler whenever he may fancy to order them, says an article in Pearson's on the Maharajah of Baroda. Twenty well-trained parrots fire, five or six wattle cannons, shoot tiny arrows and turn somersaults—feats which would elicit applause anywhere in the world.

Elephant and bull fights can tumble and vault as if they were constructed of springs, arranging themselves one above the other in living geometrical figures, and who would delight the most hypercritical music hall audience in any European or American metropolis, are regularly maintained at state expense.

Thirty-eight first class wrestlers are employed to amuse his highness with matches similar to those which, for the last two years, have been the rage in London. Sixteen buffaloes and bulls, which, when let loose in the arena, rush toward each other, smacking their foreheads together and trying to prod their shaggy horns in each other's necks, ten pairs of rams which, immediately after running into the enclosure, begin butting their heads together, and performing nightingale noises are lying prostrate on their backs, quivering with pain. Numerous fighting cocks, partridges and quails, and performing nightingales are also kept in charge of expert trainers to add variety to the program.

Not Hard to Clean Sweater
Daintiest of Creamy White Ones May Be Renovated in the Following Manner.

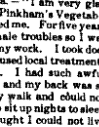
A sweater is one of the necessities of the wardrobe. No other wrap can take its place. The dainty woman always prefers the creamy white ones, but often beats late by because of the seeming difficulty of cleaning them. The following method simplifies that process, so that no one need hesitate to buy one on that account. Woolen blankets may be cleaned in the same manner.

One is to get a bar of good white soap is melted over a bar of good white soap is melted over a bar of good white soap is melted over a bar of good white soap is melted over a bar of good white soap.

GOOD POINTS ABOUT TOOLS
Many Little Things That Boys Do Not Always Understand—Do for Notch on a Saw.

Boys that use tools do not always know all the smaller parts of the tools are. For instance, on the back edge of every good saw there

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE
Doctors Could Not Help Mr. Templeton—Regained Health through Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.



Hooper, Nebraska. "I am very glad to tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me. For five years I suffered from female troubles so I was scarcely able to do my work. I took doctors' medicines and had local treatments but was not helped. I used such awful bearing down pains and my back was so weak I could hardly walk and could not sleep. I often had to sit up nights to sleep and my friends thought I could not live long. At my request my husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I commenced to take it. By the time I had taken the seventh bottle my health had returned and I began doing my washing and was well woman. At one time for three weeks I did all the work for eighteen hours with no rest or sleep, and when I returned my husband had to take my medicine. Many have taken your medicine after seeing what it did for me. I would not take \$1000 and be where I was. You have my permission to use my name if it will aid anyone." — Mrs. Susie Templeton, Hooper, Nebraska.

Philip of Orleans, the Man Who "Made" Money

PARIS swarmed with such ARS swarmed "like a horde of locusts" as the French people occupied. Every house was occupied. People paid as high as \$50 a week for the privilege of renting an unfurnished attic.

From every part of France, from all parts of Europe, frenzied men and women—money-drunk—thronged to the French capital.

For the greatest "get-rich-quick" scheme on record was in progress. And its promoter and chief backer was Philip, duke of Orleans, regent of France. At his side stood a manly Scotchman, John Law, who had been coached by Law, was literally "making" money. He was manufacturing it for his own benefit as he might have manufactured cigarettes or tobacco. It was a pleasant and profitable business. When the regent needed money he ordered bills to be engraved and used them at will, regardless of the fact that there was no real cash in the treasury to meet the bills when they should be presented. A man walking a tight rope over Niagara falls is engaged in a safe and sane business compared with this money-making scene of Philip's. And when the crash came poverty swept the land like a plague.

Philip was the nephew of King Louis XIV. of France. He began life with splendid prospects. He was brilliant, brave, of attractive personality and with strong talents as a statesman and soldier. But in youth his tutor, Dubois (whom he afterward made prime minister of France), taught him to sneer at morality and goodness and to revel in a life of low dissipation. In spite of these drawbacks Philip made a name for himself. He was no first general, and so successful in France's wars that Louis XIV. grew jealous of his fame and withdrew him from the field. Next he plotted to seize himself on the Spanish throne. And again court influence checked him. So he devoted himself to the study of chemistry, inventing the art of transmuting poison. And soon afterward nearly all the heirs to the throne of France suddenly died. Philip was accused of poisoning them in order to seat himself on the Spanish throne. He denied this and demanded a trial. Old Louis XIV., who hated him, refused Philip even this doubtful chance to clear himself.

When Louis XIV. died, in 1715, the next heir to the throne (Louis XV.) was only five years of age. Philip, claiming by the objection Louis XV.

STUCCO WHITEWASH.
Unmixed lime one-half bushel, salt one peck, water three buckets, dry whitening one-half pound, glue one pound.

Stir the lime with boiling water and cover during the operation to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add the salt already dissolved in water. Boil the mixture in a boiler or tin until very hot, then put in the whitening and glue. Dissolve the glue by soaking several hours in cold water, then stir in the boiler and heat slowly.

Use a large or porcelain kettle. Iron will turn the glue dark. Now add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir all well and let stand two or three days covered from the dust. This whitewash is applied while hot. It is very brilliant and durable. It is designed for brick and stone, but can be used for inside walls just as well.

GRAVY SOUP.
Cut the meat from a six-pound sirloin of beef, cutting it into small squares. Put in a tablespoonful of butter in a sauce pan, roll the pieces of meat in flour and add them by degrees to the butter; stir now and then and let simmer for half an hour. The meat should be brown and the juices be drawn out. Add one head of celery, two sliced onions, two sliced turnips, two sliced carrots, bunch of sweet herbs, blade of mace, two bay leaves, six cloves, two teaspoonfuls whole pepper and one tablespoonful salt; also add beef bones sawed into small pieces and one gallon of boiling water. Simmer for six hours, strain and let it get cold. Then remove all the fat. Serve with small pieces of cooked vegetables in it.

BLANKETING CHICKEN.
Split and clean two broilers. Place in a dripping pan and sprinkle with salt, pepper, two tablespoonfuls of green pepper finely chopped and one very teaspoonful cloves finely cut. Cover with strips of thinly cut bacon and bake in hot oven until tender. Remove to a serving dish and pour around the slices of blanket chicken. Use three tablespoonfuls of fat from the dripping pan, adding to this flour and one and one-half cupsful of thin cream, or, if preferred, half thick cream, and stir well.

KILLER POTATOES.
One quart sliced potatoes in pan, large lump butter, one pint sweet milk, salt and pepper with the whole of a white of one beaten smooth; pour over potatoes, baked until tender, add whipped whites of two eggs; return to cream until set.

CORN OYSTERS.
One egg beaten very light, one cup corn, one-half cup flour, one crust teaspoon butter, one crust salt, one crust walnut, a little salt. Mix and drop by spoonfuls and fry in deep fat.

LET THE TOY QUITE AMUSING
Rabbit Arranged With Spring to Jump Forward When Anyone Pulls Small Tail of Animal.



An amusing little toy has been designed by a Pennsylvania man, and is shown in the illustration. It is a rabbit that leaps forward when anyone pulls its little stump of a tail. The rabbit is hollow and has an opening under the hindquarters. The hind legs are movably mounted in this opening and are normally held upward into the body. They are actuated by a spring, however, and this spring is held in leash by a catch, which runs down to the tail. When the tail is pulled the catch is moved and the spring released. Bunny's hind legs shoot out and propel him forward with all the suddenness with which a frightened rabbit might be expected to jump away from a tormentor or a pursuer.

Something Just as Good. Train Boy (going through car)—Train Boy (going through car)—Train Boy (going through car)—Train Boy (going through car).

For Itching Skins and Pimpley Faces Try Resinol Free

If you suffer from eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, pimpley faces and blackheads, or other distressing skin or scalp trouble, you should send at once for a generous free trial of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. These will prove to you how Resinol stops itching instantly and quickly clears away eruptions.



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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable. Stop cure sure. Indigestion. Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature



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