DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17 1906

WATCHES ARE THE MOST UNCANNY OF ALL MACHINES

chinery, too, has had queer and whims saddled on it by

fetion weavers. But not all the 199 machinery stories have been

titers like a large machine riters like a factor of the locomotive ifte. But most uncauny of tes is the smallest and oldest ch. A jeweler might write story of watch personality. It continually appear in the purnals of that trade. at a factory so that they

the in boiling water or heart of an ice cake. Yet the heart of an ice cake. Yet are sold and worn their me-povements are immediately the individuality and habits arers. A woman's watch is wery one but a jeweler. To mystery. Irregular winding in all the vagaries of a atch, and the cause must be s fair owner's habits. Prob-t woman learns to eat her oman learns to eat her ly and keep office hours il run on time. gular habits have trouble

too, and one of the prin-to be taken into account personality is the own-Some men have work the eccentric movements d these often cause trouand these officer a jeweler diust a new watch to such ill give it to another person s occupation, when it goes Personality enters into the

W come in for pretty thorough exploitation in fiction. Ma-exploitation in fiction. Ma-

better service than other men get from a costly Swiss movement. Motormen, street car conductors and workmen employed in the neighborhood of elec-trical machinery usually carry cheap dollar watches. For the finest watch may be subtly shocked at any moment and after that is almost worthless, No-body knows when the shock will come. It may occur without the wearer of the watch being conscious of it. Sud-denly the mechanism runs wild or stops and is permanently out of business. The dollar watch, which is really a small clock mechanically, will also be ruined by electric shock, but the loss is nom-inal. Jewelers tell of men who, when given

Jewelers tell of men who, when given Jewelers tell of men who, when given a number of watches of different value, movements and nationalities, never succeed in finding one that will run for them: any watch carried by theso individuals stops. A man went into a New York jeweler's some time ago and handed over his watch, saying that three mechanics had labored over it without avail, and that if this jeweler could not transform it into an effective timepiece he would throw it away. On

could not transform it into an effective timepiece he would throw it away. On examination the mechanism looked all right, and when the watch was kept for two weeks by the jeweler, it ran to the second. But when the owner got it again, it stopped within two days. His wife carried it and it went again, but as soon as her husband took the timepiece it stopped. In conversation, it was learned that this man had gone to Hot Springs, Ark., a few months beto Hot Springs, Ark., a few months be-fore, where he took treatment for rheumatism. Since that no watch he carried would go long. Timepieces that had given faithful service to othmality enters into the ers for years would stop when he bor-ysterious way. Some rowed them.

We looked out over the little collection of thatched roofs and ruined mosques, shrunken together in the midst of the wide space marked by the old walls, and dreamed back the great events that have made Nices a name of power. In the second century A. D. Hadrian built gates of marble, and adorned the city in different ways. In 259 the Scy-thlans overran it and destroyed many of its works of art. Claudius Gothleus made a palace at the end of the lake. Valens and Justinian improved the city, and built aqueducts. That of Justinian, and built aqueducts. That of Justinian, all fern covered and with water drop-ping from its cool mosses, is still used, not only for Nicea, but for some of the surrounding town.

forv was that for which it is known throughout the world, that Christian council in which "church and empire first met in peaceful conference." In 225 A.D., 318 bishops gathered here from all parts of the then known world. Pre-sided over by Constantine, with pomp and ceremony fitted to the occasion, the council, after stormy and proctracted discussions, settled on the creed of Christendom.--Records of the Past.

THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET.

Well, the simplest, the crudest de-fense of universal suffrage is this: That the ballot is better than the bullet. If I know that 100,000 men voted for Jefferson to be president and only 90,000 voted for somebody else. I do not rise in arms as a Spaniard would do because I want somebody else to be president. No! I say: "Their side counts more men than we could be a sum a some body count; they have 10,000 more guns than we have; they have 10 per cent more we have, they have to be cent more cartridges than we have, and we will wait." You cannot call out every man in 20 countles "agin" Burgyne" in 1777; you cannot compel him to march and go to battle and take his chances

before Brooklyn Institute.

agulation.

treatment consisting in repeatedly ap-plying the brush electrode to the af-fected joint. Small dots appear on the skin after each application. The treat-ment is painful, but readily borne after a few trials.

The average height of man is found by A. Dastre to have continued the same for thousands of years, as shown in primitive man, prehistoric man, and historic man. The great size of ancient man is imaginary.

and built aqueducts. That of Justinian, all ferm covered and with water drop-ping from its cool mosses, is still used, not only for Nicea, but for some of the surrounding towns. The emperors also built baths, changed temples into churches and monasteries, and con-structed roads to connect with those of other parts of the empire. But the greater event of Nicean his-throughout the world, that Christian council in which "church and empire oppressive. Almost the only animals

> IS THIS THE **20th CENTURY?**

(From the Overland Monthly Magazine.

Is this the enlightened twentieth century or is it A, D. 1700? We have been watching a contest that is sug-gestive of the middle ages. A telegram to the San Francisco Bulletin from the Kanasa City Jour-ol care that reambant people in that

Bulletin from the Kanaas City Jour-nal says that prominent people in that city are recovering from Bright's dis-case and diabetes under a specific dis-covered in this city, and asks if the same thing is occurring here and if the results are permanent. The Bulletin's reply was "Yes" to both cusetions

Ing less than that Bright subcase and diabetes, two of the greatest scourges known, are curable. This is of pro-found moment to the whole world. And yet, because the formula belongs to individuals, it has been considered to individuals, it has but little noticed by the medical profession and this not-withstanding the fact that prominent people in this city, including profes-sional and business men, have been cured to so great a number as to ex-clude doubt. The editor of the Overland Month-

The editor of the Overland Month-ly personally knows a number who have recovered. Among them is an editor. He was very low and his death was looked upon as certain. Another is an old-school physician, The latter was rejected for insurance. He would not permit his ethics to stand between the and bis own perov. He would not permit his ethics to stand between him and his own recov-ery. He can now pass. One would have thought that this case would have attracted attention. But the only comment he reported was an ar-raignment by a brother physician for using a non-othical preparation. We recall that Paracelsus' discov-ery of the use of mercury was decried

ery of the use of mercury was decried for 40 years, and vaccination was fought nearly as long. And yet, what physician does not now use both? And history seems to be repeating

itself, for it has for several year been known to some hundreds, prob years ably thousands, in this city that Bright's disease and diabetes are no longer in the list of incurable diseases. And yet the world does not know it. Editors, lawyers, manufacturers and business men have discussed it open-ly, but physicians have breathed but softly of it, although scores have seen patients that demanded the new specific recover.

cific recover. And what is **it that** is holding all this back? Ethicsl At the rate the deaths from Bright's disease are increasing under the most skillful orthodox treatment, according skillful orthodox treatment, according to government and municipal reports, if Paracelsus' 40 years' experience is to be repeated, somebody is shoulder-ing an awful responsibility, for what is happening to the patients in these long interims while the antagonisms of the medical schoole are adjusting of the medical schools are adjusting themselves to new conditions?

are a few lizards, the ugliest being known as the mountain devil. This singular creature is six or eight inches long, is covered with borny spikes, changes color with changing lights, and has never been known to eat or drink. When placed in water, it ab-sorbs the liquid like a sponge. At long intervals comes a fail of rain when Green wood is found by M. Deploy to contain about 45 per cent of its weight of moisture at the time of cutdrink. When placed in water, it ab-sorbs the liquid like a sponge. At long intervals comes a fail of rain, when the desert blossoms into a paradise of dasies, and water collects in basins in the granific rocks, and in clay basins under kooll-shaped rocks, remaining in these places for months. On these

precarious sources of water supply gold-seekers depend, perishing when the supplies fail. | open air absorbs 5 per cent of moisture in the first three days, and this grad-ually increases to 14 to 16 per cent.

Celluloid is made incombustable by Mabille and Leclere by adding to its solution a mixture of ether and alcohol containing chloride of from or other from salt, and then evaporating the solvents from the clear sirupy liquid. The new material, which can be worked like ordinary celluloid, is exed to be especially useful in ciec-



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NEW MIEHLE PRESS JUST INSTALLED BY THE DESERET NEWS

The heavy increase in the job printing branch of the Deseret News has necessitated the addition of several es during the year, the latest beling a Michle Book Press Style No. 2. This press has just been installed in the ret News basement, by the Western Newspaper Union, the Utah agents. It has a speed of 2,100 per hour. It ghs 10% ions, and the type bed measures 35 by 59 inches. It is the very latest and most up-to-date machine ad out by the Michle people, and contains a new improved bed motion.

With this press the "News" job department, which is separate and distinct from the newspaper, now contains presses in all, three Michles, one Hoe, and six job presses of various man ufacture.

The "News" job department has also lately been strengthened by the addition of a new up-to-date linotype machine. With the machines already installed in the newspaper plant, the "News" now owns nine of these marvels of typesetting ingenuity.

Consider what this means! Noth-ing less than that Bright's disease and



HE invention of the laryngoexposed in the very act of singing. he day in the autumn of 1854 I was rolling in the Palais Royal, when idenly I saw the two mirrors of the aryingoscope in their respective poslions as if actually before my eyes. I ent straight to Charriere, the surgicdistrument maker, and was supplied with a dentist's mirror. Returning bone, I placed against the uvula the tite mirror, then fishing on its sur-lace with a handmirror a ray of sun-light I saw at once the glottis wide Pen before me, so fully exposed that 'could see a portion of the iraches. The potters' art owes much to acci-

The potters' art owes much to acci-tant. When on a journey in 1720, Si-mon Astbury chanced, on halting at Babury, to notice that one of his barse's eyes was much inflamed. Ho masulted an osler, who threw a red-bit fint into a pail of water, thereby Mucing the former to a powder, which is applied to the injured eye. Astbury, the had watched the process parcelyed To had watched the process, perceived the solution of a problem that if long perplexed him. He procured carload of fints, had them fired and diverged and had them fired and wrized, and having mixed the pow-wrized, and having mixed the pow-with pipelay and water applied to his ware, which thus, after the d baking, acquired the white shine had so long sought. to his

Enally extraordinary was the dis-traily extraordinary was the dis-wery, in 1703, of the essential ingredi-th of white porcelain by John Fred-th this wig was unusually heavy. I on inquiring the reason of his ser-was told that it was owing to bowder, a peculiar kind of white the much in vogue for dressing



HE invention of the laryngo-scope was due to chance. "I longed," said the late Manuel Garcia, "to see a healthy glot-

till then prevented him obtaining com-plete success. To Prince Rupert we owe the mezzo-To Prince Rupert we owe the mezzo-tint process. Chancing one morning to be strolling through Brussels, he came upon a soldier cleaning his gun, which, having been left out in the rain all night, was somewhat rusty. To the rusted part the soldier applied a linen cloth, on which the continued rubbing left a rough patern. This struck the quick-witted prince as being capable of adaptation to the purposes of art, and, calling to his aid Valliant, the printer, he carried the idea to a suc-cessful culmination.

and, ching to his an variant, the printer, he carried the idea to a suc-cessful culmination. British gum was discovered through a fire. When, in 1821, the starch fac-tory of Chapelizod was burned to the ground, some callco printers, who, in assisting to extinguish the flames had been plentifully bedewed with the starch which the water had washed in-to the highway, found on attempting to remove their clothes that they ad-hered to their bodies as if they had been saturated with glue. On return-ing to the scene of the disaster, the men found the ground covered with puddles of glutinous matter, some of which they removed and found that it served as well as the gum arable hith-erto employeed in their trade. This secret, which they ultimately sold for a taken from a punctured veln by aspira-tion, is at once mixed with eight or ten times its volume of a saline solu-tion, the mixture is sent into a cen-trifugal separator collecting the blood corpuscies—with the artificial serum replacing the poison-laden one—are then pumped back into the system. The operation is automatic and con-tinuous. At its close the system con-tains blood freed from the toxic mat-ter that had been absorbed, and with fresh liquid correctly adjusted in vol-ume, the surplus having been drawn off. The apparatus guards against co-agulation. erto employed in their trade. This secret, which they ultimately sold for a small sum, resulted in the issue of our

small sum, resulted in the issue of our present adhesive postage stamps. The discovery of the telescope was brought about by the children of a Dutch spectacle-maker named Lipper-skey, playing with their father's glass before the door. While shifting and changing the spectacles the children were surprised to see the spire of a distant church brought, as it were, close to their eyes. They called their father to witness the strange sight, and he, with his knowledge of optics, at once recognized the oportunity the chance had given him.-London Tit-Bits.



One of the most singular of the many curious fossils yielded by the fa-mous opal fields at White Cliffs, N. S. Antigonus, the general of Alexander the Great, and was first called Anti-gone. Lysienachus later named it Nicea for his wife. Strabo and Pliny and Plutarch have all written of this W. is an opalized shark. It is 3½ feet long and 18 inches in greatest circumference, and is encircled from tip to tip with thin veins of purple

<text><text><text><text>

Multiplying monuments will mutely It may be that in this age of books

of being killed and then say to him when he comes back, that he shall not vote for the magistracy which sent him there. If you make him die for you, you must let him vote for you. In this happy moment of the religious history of the world my clerical friends around me will permit me to say that in that great political conflict Calvinism died in America. You could not say that the man who died for you in battle was incapable of good. And as time goes on, you stop saying and newspapers the people will will-ingly continue to die of Bright's disingly continue to die of Bright's dis-ease and diabetes because it is ortho-dox rather than recover and face the charge that they are not ethical. But we doubt it. We can as easily he-lieve in the sanity of the prospector dying of thirst in the desert rather than accept water from a newly dis-covered enring because not on his covered spring because not on his

chart. Future history will record this de-cade is marking the first definite con-trol of chronic Bright's disease and diabetes, and the name of the obscure you in battle was incapable of good. And as time goes on, you stop saying so. As I said, the men who wrote the constitutions of 1780 and 1787 did not yet know this, and they did not yet dream it, but all the same it was true. And we had to give the ballot wherever men took the chances of the bullet. The ladies sometimes ask why they did not give the ballot to them. If anybody cares for the true answer, it is becouse the women did not serve in the militia.—Edward Everett Hale, before Brooklyn Institute. but lamented Fulton will be as in-dissolubly connected with it as is Har-vey's with the circulation of the blood. That is clear enough, but how many tens of thousands will be sacrificed to an antiquated orthodoxy before the mountains of opposition and preju-dice have been melted by the march of progress, the sun of tolerance and the needs of humanity?—Overland Monthly. The above article refers to the as-SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The above article refers to the as-tounding recoveries now being made by the Fulton compounds. We sent for the treatment for urgent cases here. We will see that people with Bright's lisease, diabetes or serious kidney dis-ease are sent literature on this im-portant discovery. F. J. Hill Drug Co., Salt Lake City. In Dr. Charles Repin's method of freeing the blood from toxic sub-stances, which has been applied at the Pastur institute in Paris, the blood is literly drawn from the body, washed and returned. The blood is taken from a punctured with eight or

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