

Each season brings its own sport or pastime, game or fad for the boys. The autumn and winter are the seasons when many boys hunt or shoot a great deal, says the Omaha Bee. This should be the time, then, for the restoration of that old warning about the "I-didn't-know-it-was-loaded" accident. Boys should be careful with their shooting irons, and never fail to know whether they are loaded or not. Two boys were out shooting a few days ago and one, thinking his gun was empty, aimed it at the other and pulled the trigger. The other dropped dead. "I didn't know it was loaded," wailed the one who killed him, echoing the wall of scores of others who had at some time been as criminally negligent as himself. No boy or man has a right to aim a firearm at another person, and when he does it, whether harm comes of it or not, he should be made to feel that he has done something he should not. Parents can well afford to deny guns and pistols to their boys until they have reached such ages as will make them capable of realizing their dangers. If they must have guns, they should be cautioned against careless use of them. It sometimes seems trite to speak of warning boys against such things, but if they were warned often enough such distressing accidents would be fewer.

Pittsburg is growing at a fairly rapid rate, but wants to increase still more swiftly. That smoky town has an ambition to reach the 1,000,000 mark in population, and is bending every effort in that direction. For one thing, Pittsburg is pushing the project for a ship canal from that city to Lake Erie, by which it is hoped to increase still further the already great industrial activity of that district. Other schemes include a big rapid-transit system, with subway attachments, bringing various points into easier reach; educational and other expansion, and numerous improvements designed to increase the attractiveness and convenience of the city and its environs. And Pittsburg seems to have sufficient public spirit to carry out the great work suggested.

The census figures continue to give interesting results. Mention has been made of the fact that there are now in the United States 50 cities with a population of 100,000 or more, a notable gain in ten years, as there were but 38 such cities in 1900. Now the census bureau, having compiled the returns, announces that there are in this country 19 cities with a population reaching or exceeding 250,000. In 1900 there were 15 towns included in that class. From this it appears that, while there has been marked gain in many cities, large and small, the proportion has been greatest among municipalities of moderate size.

Also they do some things better in Germany. A reckless chauffeur who killed an American woman when he ran into a crowd of theatergoers has been sent to the penitentiary for 15 months.

It is said that one of the prominent female colleges is going to insist on proficiency in spelling and writing in the students. This looks as if the higher education were meditating a return to the simple life.

Some New York undertakers are said to be in league with preachers and sextons. It might be worse, as there is no evidence offered that undertakers are in league with doctors.

It is reported that there has been a revival of poetry in England. If the poets can manage to get through this winter there may be a chance for some of them, after all.

A New York boy is to have a legacy of \$10,000 provided he does not enter the ministry. Isn't that an awful prospect for the average small boy to contemplate?

The Massachusetts man who saws wood daily at the age of 100 finds that he doesn't need any gymnasium exercise.

That Chicago philosopher who advocates the eating of four meals a day provides a long-awaited antidote to Brother Fletcher.

A man in Maryland wants a divorce because he is afraid of his wife. Apparently he considers his condition unique.

A Frenchman, having taken the world's altitude record away from America, that nation is entitled to the honor of being the flihtier.

Poverty does nearly everything to a man except to take away his appetite.

A boy running to work in Philadelphia dropped dead. Infrequent cases of precipitancy in that town are usually fatal.

A French army aviator flew 100 miles in 70 minutes. There can be no question of the possible value of such speed and range to an army scout.

Many a brave man never gets a chance to prove it, but is just as well satisfied

# Women Inventors

## Praised for Great Many Useful Articles

By JOHN D. WHITE



TOTAL number of patents approximating 6,500 have been issued directly to women. Of these a bare dozen would come under the caption of "freak" inventions, and there is not a single product of the perpetual motion crank. Dearth of whimsicalities show that practicability is a characteristic of the woman inventor.

Harriet Hosmer, famed as a sculptor, has invented the permanent magnet as a motive power. This is used in lifting large masses of metal. She also has discovered a method of transmuting limestone into marble.

A process of producing artificial marble was invented by Mme. Dutillet. Mme. Poppova has invented a rudderless airship which competent authorities pronounce a success. It has been called the "annulated dragon" from its peculiar construction. Mme. De Condray was the inventor of the manikin, useful in the teaching of anatomy.

The familiar ice-cream freezer was patented in 1843 by Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson. The model in the patent office shows that it has remained practically unchanged. Jeannette Powers invented the aquarium, and the Coston light so useful in maritime signaling at night, is named from its inventor, a Washington woman.

Lady Amberst's patent spring collapsible muff has had quite a vogue among the ultra fashionables. Miss Madeline Edison, who assists her famous father in his laboratory, has invented and marketed an automobile map.

Mary E. Walton's noise deadener, adaptable to elevated railways, and her smoke consumer, are both successful. The apiarist is indebted to Frances Dunham for the comb foundation for her bee hives, which so increases the saccharine crop. The essential feature of this invention is that all the cells are "worker" size.

Sally Rosenthal's pocket sewing machine; Betsy J. Martin's asbestos suit; and Augusta Roger's engine, that dumps its clinkers from the rear on to the track; Maggie Knight's device for making satchel bottom bags, and the Burden horseshoe machine shows a wide divergence in creative ideas. But they are all practicable.

Syllabic types, a slate and also a typewriter for the blind, a process for concentrating ores, a machine for producing ozone, a car coupler and a car wheel, contrivance for heating cars, a beehive, the self-fastening button, a collapsible collar button, a life raft, a machine for making folding bags, and underglaze painting on pottery, are a few of the inventions credited to women, each of which has contributed its mite to the progress of the race.

The honor of a few epoch-making inventions has been conferred wrongly on men, if certain historians be correct. Notably is this true of the cotton gin. These dissenters say that the honor of that great discovery really belongs to Mrs. Catherine Greene, widow of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame. They say that dread of the world's adverse comment and consequent loss of social caste induced her to assume the name of Mrs. Miller, which was used in connection with the patent. These same historians say that in 1817 Mrs. Ann H. Manning perfected a mower and reaper, thus anticipating McCormick's and Hussey's inventions by 17 years.



# Wife's Duty to Follow Her Husband

By SAMUEL R. RICE of Deaver

Should a woman balk at the idea of living with her mother-in-law and carry her objection so far as to part with her husband on that account? She cannot in our community, at least, maintain a valid divorce suit on the ground of being deserted by her husband.

Recently a Denver wife asked for a legal separation on the ground that her husband insisted that they make their home at his mother's. To this she would not agree, and the pair went their several ways.

One of our judges before whom the suit was filed could not see the plaintiff's side and refused to grant a decree. Instead he read the woman a lecture, saying it was a wife's duty to follow her husband and make her home with him.

The plaintiff instead of being deserted, had herself committed desertion and had no real basis for bringing the action.

# Loud Church Bells Annoy Many Sick

By OLIVER CLARENCE MALROSE

The church bells whose tolling we are so much accustomed to hear seem indispensable for announcing the time of meetings and church services.

Among the Mohammedans, instead of the bell, a man, a priest, stands on top of the temple to announce the time of service.

Among the Hebrews in little Russian towns they formerly had "synagogue callers"—stentors—whose main duty was to walk from street to street to call the people to the synagogue.

But in modern times a clock or watch is found in every house and hovel, and the "synagogue caller" has been dispensed with, as every Hebrew knows the exact hours when services are held.

Why not dispense with the tolling of stupendous bells which frequently annoy the unfortunate sick in their immediate vicinity and let those who wish to attend services advert to the clock or watch?

# Some Felines Not Disease Carriers

By MRS. S. S. KELLOGG

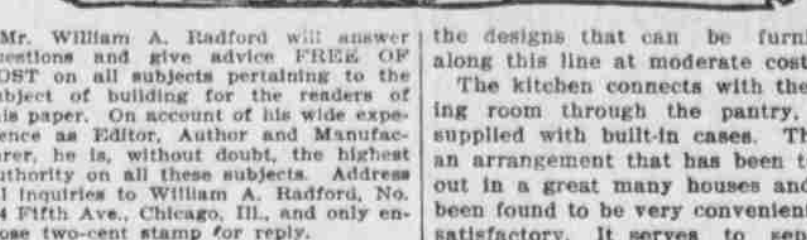
It is nothing new for any intelligent and thinking person to be told that the average prowling dog and cat is not a safe companion for children or a proper inmate of our homes, but the writer begs most emphatically to take exception to the opinion of the learned specialist who places all of these faithful feline companions under the ban.

Take, for instance, the beautiful Persian and other fine breeds of cats which adorn so many homes these days and also are to be found in many of the fine cateries of the city.

They never see the outside of homes unless in harness or carefully guarded; must they, therefore, be banished from the face of the earth because the prowlers are dangerous? Will the learned doctor be a little fairer and discriminate between those that are dangerous and those that are not? It would seem, were these family pets to be entirely eliminated, as if there would be a lack of the home environment of which poets have for so many years sung.

Leave us a few just a little longer, doctor, for there are many among us who love dogs and cats and need them for friends.

# THE AMERICAN HOME



W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 24 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The perspective and floor plan shown herewith illustrate a very artistic cottage designed in the western bungalow style. Five good sized rooms are provided, each one very well lighted. The arrangement provides for that convenience which has become typical of the western bungalow style of houses.

Many practical builders have said that the bungalow is a fad, no doubt good enough, it is true, for southern California, or southern states, such as Florida and Louisiana, but in the main not suitable for practical building throughout the country at large. It has been affirmed that the cost of the bungalow style dwelling is far in excess of that for the ordinary type two-story house, providing the same accommodations.

The criticism against the bungalow has been due, not so much to the real characteristics of the style itself, as to the overenthusiasm of its devotees who have advocated it for buildings for which it was never intended. Designed originally for summer cottage work and for spacious building sites, preferably of a lilly nature, there have been too many instances where this type of dwelling has been squeezed into narrow city lots and put in between high two or three story dwellings, much to the detriment of the typical bungalow style.

Much very peculiar art has been perpetrated in the name of the bungalow and it has to account for many freakish dwellings for which it is not in any way to blame. We have never happened to see a bungalow style office building nor do we remember of having heard of one; still, what is almost as bad, the bungalow style church is quite a common thing in many of our cities and suburbs. These are uses never contemplated by the originators of the bungalow in this country and should not be charged up against the style.

The bungalow, rightly understood, is an artistically designed cottage, and within that sphere has some exceedingly interesting features of work to show.

Simplicity and directness are the keynotes of this style as illustrated in the accompanying design. At a cost no greater than for the plain, unornamented cottage with the same accommodations, a real home-like, cozy and attractive dwelling is secured. The cost is estimated at \$2,000, and without doubt in a good many localities it would not run as much as that.

In any typical bungalow design the porch is sure to have a prominent place. This one is eight by twenty feet in size, forming not only the main decorative feature of the front of the building, but serving the extremely practical end of being the outdoor living room for the family in summer weather. Entering the house, we find a living room, 11 by 12 feet in size, connecting with a broad passage opening into the dining room which is 14 feet 6 inches by 12 feet. Both of these rooms are nicely lighted and provide the accommodations for the necessary furniture for convenient housekeeping. The broad space in the dining room near the kitchen door is just the location which a built-in sideboard or buffet should have to be most convenient and ornamentally located. There are numerous stock designs for built-in sideboards, as well as for other pieces of built-in furniture which can be had at very small cost. Ask your building supply dealer or building contractor to show you

the designs that can be furnished along this line at moderate cost. The kitchen connects with the dining room through the pantry, well supplied with built-in cases. This is an arrangement that has been tested out in a great many houses and has been found to be very convenient and satisfactory. It serves to separate the kitchen from the balance of the house and so keeps out all the cooking odors, and at the same time the service between the kitchen and dining room is just as near as possible.

The bedrooms in this cottage are very well placed. The front bedroom opens off the living room and is 10 by 12 feet in size. The large closet opening off from this, lighted and ventilated by a good sized window, is a feature that will be much appreciated by the housewife. The second bedroom is in the rear of the house opening off the dining room. It is 9 by 14 feet in size and has a good sized closet.

The exterior material for this bungalow cottage is rough boards stained with creosote oil, which is a very appropriate, economical and substantial material for this type of house. An artistic touch is given the gable end by means of cement plaster with board paneling. The attic space is large and is well lighted and ventilated by means of four good sized windows.

Prospective builders will gain many good ideas by the careful study of this perspective and floor plan.



has been discovered in large quantities in Boston by the New England Watch and Ward society, writes a Boston correspondent.

A chemist, who has studied Oriental drugs, is to undertake an analysis of the drug solution. The drug, which is said to have been discovered at a number of places in this city, is believed to be the same as mentioned in the "Arabian Nights," and frequently referred to in the "Vedas" and in the "Zend-Avesta" and "Upanichads."

Agents of the society found the drug when on the lookout for the illegal sale of the drugs. It is a plug of tobacco in appearance. It is said to be used both in smoking and by injection or internally in solution. Opium tests on animals make them lie down and go to sleep, but this drug causes the animal experimented upon to go to sleep standing up.

The Tombigbee. Every school child knows of the Tombigbee river, and yet how few know from whence sprang the name, or why. It is of Choctaw origin, but greatly changed from its original form. Originally it was known as the "Tom-bi-ik-bi," this at the time when the tribe of Choctaws inhabited the territory now embraced within the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

A century and more ago a carpenter drifter that way, making his home among the Indians, and among other things he made rude boxes for burial purposes. Before he came the Indians were in the habit of placing the bodies of their dead on an arbor supported by poles, but they gradually adopted the white man's ways, and the carpenter made the boxes for them.

"Tom-bi," with the Indians, meant a box, and added the word "bi," which means a river, so that the literal meaning of the phrase is, "The river where lives the man that makes boxes." The Anglo-Saxon disposition to round corners in pronunciation soon anglicized "Tom-bi-ik-bi" into "Tombigbee."

Mrs. Carnegie is Charitable. "Charitable? There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of charitable acts performed by Mrs. Carnegie every year of which her most intimate friends have no knowledge. Many young men and women are reaping the harvest of the beneficence which she has bestowed upon them."

"What are her hobbies—her chief interests?" was the question asked by a reporter. "I believe," was a friend's thoughtful reply, "that Mrs. Carnegie's hobby, if she has any, is making people happy. I think that nothing pleases her more than to be the means of doing some one some real good. That is Mrs. Carnegie as I know her—really a wonderful woman, as wife, mother, friend and a representative of the highest and noblest type of American womanhood."—New York Evening Telegram.

First Newspaper Advertisements. Newspaper advertisements made their earliest appearance in 1652.

# HOME TOWN HELPS

MAYORS OF GERMAN CITIES

Position is Considered One of Honor, and Graft is Rarely Heard of There.

A public trust in Germany, according to Heinrich Theurer of Frankfurt, is a public honor, and there are but few cases of graft known in the fatherland.

"One of the principal requirements of a mayor in Germany," said Herr Theurer, who is a banker, "is unqualified honesty, for in the municipal administration of Germany graft in any form is not tolerated; in fact, it is unknown. To become the mayor of a city like Berlin, the applicant must have established his reputation for efficiency by governing other German cities."

"He need not be a resident of Berlin at the time of his appointment; in fact, the mayor is usually chosen from the residents of other cities. The mayor is appointed by the town council, subject to the confirmation of the king of Prussia," continued Mr. Theurer. "When it becomes known that the office of mayor is to be vacant applications for the position are considered by a committee of the town council, and if municipal officers have made especially good records in other cities they may be requested to apply, if they have not already done so. After a thorough discussion of the merits of the various applicants, the appointments are made."

"We regard the administration of a city from a strictly business standpoint, the same as any other big enterprise. If industrial, financial and commercial concerns are anxious to secure the best managers to be had to take charge of their interests, why should not a municipality do the same thing, when it is considered that the interests involved are so great and important and concern every citizen and taxpayer? The less politics in the public administration and more business principles the better. Why don't you apply the same principles in America."—Washington Herald.

# HEALTH MOVEMENT IN CITY

Washington School Children Given Circulars Telling How to Prevent Disease.

An elaborate health movement will be started in Washington, D. C., in the near future when more than fifty thousand children of the grade and high schools will be given circulars telling in simple language how to take care of themselves and prevent diseases to which, it has been found by investigation, school children are peculiarly subject.

The movement will aim primarily to prevent diseases which are due mainly to neglect and bad habits. Co-operation between parents, children, teachers, school officials and family physicians will be assured in this way, it is hoped, with the result of a better physical juvenile Washington. Furthermore, in endeavoring to obtain the co-operation of the family physician, copies of the circular have been sent to more than one thousand members of the medical fraternity of the district, with personal letters asking their aid in the movement.

The circulars, printed as they are in simple language, entirely free from technicalities, will form easy reading matter for the children. Because of the simplicity of the circulars, it is hoped by those who are interested in the movement that they will be "talked over," paragraph by paragraph, and word by word, in sixty thousand homes.

In spite of the fact that the keynote of the pamphlet is simplicity, the latest scientific discoveries and data compiled on the prevention of disease have been embodied in the four pages of the circular.

Combined Beauty and Utility. Paris, which knows how to charge travelers who are rich, and yet bring to itself those who wish to live pleasantly and economically has shown also how to maintain the most beautiful park in the world and yet have it a source of revenue rather than expense, says Franklin Clarkin in Success Magazine. It costs \$142,000 yearly to maintain the Bois de Boulogne, a park of 1,530 acres. But it brings to the city treasury annually \$180,000 in rents and concessions. There are better ways than this one of making public revenue from a city people like to go to, or live in. "Excess condemnation" is one of these and it is spreading. It means taking somewhat more land than is required for a park or public-building site, and allowing the community generally to receive the benefit of the increased value of abutting land.

Cynical Florida Buck. Mr. B. Beacham, who recently returned from the forest, among other trophies of the hunt brought back a pair of buck horns, and upon the extreme point of each prong was the perfect formation of a dog's head. Mr. Beacham's only reasonable conclusion is that it is the result of a former exciting chase. After having it exquisitely mounted he may present it to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.—Orlando Reporter.

The Nimble Penny. It is estimated that on an average each penny in circulation changes hands eleven times a week.

# OWES HER HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pain for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house."

"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularly, and it has always helped her."

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines."—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases.

# OPINION NOT ALWAYS FINAL

Pretty Safe to Say That Doctor's Diagnosis Was "Away Off" In This Case.

The pretty daughter of a physician is engaged to a college student of whom her father does not altogether approve. His daughter is too young to think of marriage, the doctor asserts; the college student is too young to think of it, likewise. It is out of the question.

She explained all this to her lover the other night. "Father says," she summed it up; "father says, dear, that I will have to give you up."

The young man sighed. "Then it's all over," he murmured, with gloomy interrogation. And the girl laughed and blushed.

"Well," she said, "well, you—you know that when the doctor gives you up that's just the time for you to take more hope. Isn't it sometimes that way?"—Reboboth Sunday Herald.

# BLAME PHYSICIANS FOR GROWTH OF DOPE HABIT

Druggists Say Prescriptions and Not Patent Medicines the Cause.

New York.—Blame for the prevalence and growth of the morphine habit was placed on the shoulders of physicians, who prescribed the drug, at a meeting of druggists here tonight to protest against the recently enacted city ordinance prohibiting the sale at retail of any preparation containing morphine or its salts except upon a doctor's prescription.

The ordinance is aimed primarily at paregoric and at stomach remedies, according to members of the board of health who were instrumental in obtaining its passage. Caswell Mayo, one of the druggists, said he had made a canvass by mail of several sanitariums and the replies convinced him 99 per cent. of the victims of drugs formed the habit as a result of using prescriptions given by physicians and only 8 per cent. from using proprietary medicines.

Careless and Cappy. We have undertaken to blend in one the best of the two proverbial conditions—to be careless and happy, hairless and cappy. We are now happy and cappy, and frequently careless as well. A pretty figure may be conjured up—a figure in leaf-green satin veiled with rose and silver shot gauze. The dark hair is covered by a sailor's cap, point and all, worn flatly over the whole head, the point falling at the back. Instead of being made of scarlet cashmere, it is of the gauze, over silver tulle, and studded with pink and yellow topaz, while it is bordered with great gray pear-shaped pearls, these, of course, hanging around the back of the neck and over the soft hair in front.

We have taken to caps! Careful Man. "Pretty careful, is he?" "Pretty careful. He left a partly smoked cigar in my office the other day, and a little later sent his clerk around after it."

# RHEUMATISM



Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pain in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It neutralizes the acid and drives out the rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 533 and 535, Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS