

one of the children, in this instance numbering three daughters and two sons, have been affected in this way. The phenomena of synesthesia are known as associated sensations, by which is meant constant and involuntary subjective sensations associated with actual perceptions. Among the rarest types of synesthesia is that known as 'sound seeing.' It is the constant and involuntary visualization of color associated with some definite sound. For instance, the sound of the vowel 'a' carries with it to one person affected with synesthesia a sensation as if he were looking at a red object. The same sound is blue to another and black to a third. The deeper vowel tones usually suggests the shades and the higher vowel tones the tints of colors. In the case of the clergyman, Dr. Smith reports: "The clergyman, aged 49 years, is a man of high attainments but of a retiring disposition." He states that since his early childhood he has associated the sound of each letter of the alphabet with a definite color. The letters f, j, k, f and x are a reddish brown; o and e are snow white; a, d, g, n, s, q and u have the appearance of glycerine. The remaining letters are of a dull lead color shading down to black. When a little boy he was laughed at by his older brothers and sister because he anxiously asked them why a certain bay horse was given the white name of Charlie."

Robert W. Criswell, editor of the New Yorker, a weekly journal, committed suicide August 3 by throwing himself under the wheels of a New York express train. Criswell was recently held to the grand jury on the charge of criminal libel. He had charged Congressman Rhinock of Kentucky with having introduced the president's daughter to undesirable persons.

A dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald under date of Anderson, Ind., August 3, follows "As the result of being deprived of cigarettes since it has been in Indiana, five days, a cigarette smoking chimpanzee of a traveling show died in this city tonight. Physicians were called to conduct an autopsy. They reported that they found the tracheal muscles rigid and contracted, and also the intercostal and abdominal muscles in a condition showing they had been deprived of a sedative produced by other narcotics. The owners of the animal have been unable to secure cigarettes in Indiana, and Governor Hanley refused to allow the owners of the animal to give it cigarettes to smoke while in this state."

James R. Carnahan, major general of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias, died at his home in Indiana, August 3.

A Cleveland dispatch announces that creditors of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick will receive a total dividend of about 7 mills on the dollar.

Secretary of War Taft and party have arrived at Manila, where they were given an elaborate reception.

Charles Pfister, one of the wealthiest citizens of Milwaukee, has been indicted on the charge of embezzling \$14,000 belonging to the Wisconsin Rendering company. It is charged that on March 30, 1901, Pfister was bailee of \$14,000, that amount having been deposited with him by the

NAKED NERVES

Cover 'em up quick with Dr. Miles' Nervine, or they will suffer from exposure and friction, and will ache and pain you. Dr. Miles' Nervine will make you fat, strong, hearty, and oblivious to nerve trouble. At druggists. Money back if first bottle fails to benefit.

Wisconsin Rendering company for the purpose of obtaining for the company a valuable contract from the city of Milwaukee for disposing of garbage. It is alleged that the money was not so used and that Mr. Pfister converted it to his own use. Pfister has issued a statement declaring the charge absolutely false.

Advices from Nome, Alaska, are to the effect that the people there are up in arms against government officials and their alleged actions in filing upon valuable mining claims. It is charged that a ring composed of public officers is reaping large profits.

The federal government is taking cognizance of the yellow fever situation in Louisiana. Surgeon General Wyman has enlisted in the campaign.

Nebraska's attorney general has commenced proceedings against the elevator trust, and has retained John J. Sullivan, formerly chief justice of the Nebraska supreme court, to aid in the prosecution.

TIN CAN TRUST

The American Can company is manufacturing cans at the rate of 100,000,000 a month, or 1,200,000,000 a year. This is an increase in eight years of 500,000,000 cans in the annual output.

This is a wonderful record when it is remembered that previous to 1850 comparatively few cans were manufactured in this country. The civil war gave impetus to the canning industry, but even then with the great armies in the field it was not believed that much food could be trusted to tin cans. In the decade after the war, however, experiments were made in every direction, and meats, fruits, vegetables, fish and other American products went in cans to the remotest parts of the earth.

In the beginning of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, there were 2,000 canneries in the United States, which put up annually \$72,000,000 worth of canned goods. Most of the canned goods were consumed at home, but the year before the war we sent abroad canned fruits to the value of \$1,346,281 and canned meats to the value of \$2,000,000.

Since 1892 we have been manufacturing our own tin plate. The production of tin and terne plates increased from 42,119,000 pounds in 1892 to 894,411,000 pounds in 1901. This home manufacture of tin plates gave great impetus to the manufacture of cans, the bulk of the American tinplate product going to the can manufacturers.

Ingenuity and activity in canmaking ran parallel with the invention of new machinery and new processes for the preparation of products for canning. Under new processes nearly every food used by families was put into cans and became an article of merchandise. This led to specialized industries suited to the handling of products grown in particular neighborhoods and to the exploiting of crops and fruits suited to canning.

For example, about 3,000 fishing vessels and 25,000 fisherman, and 2,000 oysterboats with 20,000 men, are employed on the Atlantic coast by canning establishments, and the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast constitute one of our great industries.

The tin can has not only contributed to the comfort and convenience of the house-keeper at home and abroad, but it has led to a revolution in the growing of vegetables, great plantations being devoted to the growing of peas, beans, etc., to be canned green.

The tin can has much to answer for, but it has almost eliminated the seasons from the consideration of the cook and has made it possible to serve the most succulent of vegetables and the most delicious of fruits in

the ice fields of the north and the Desert of Sahara.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FEDERAL LICENSES

In advocating federal licenses as a remedy for trusts, William J. Bryan draws a distinction with reference to federal incorporation. The distinction is a true one, and completely meets the objection to centralization. We quote him:

"The license adds a federal remedy to existing state remedies without depriving the state of any remedy it now has. Federal incorporation would interfere with state regulation or control, and for that reason is desired by the trusts."

This is correct. National corporations would end in the total destruction of local government. By absorbing the business of the country, they would make practically all business interests superior to local legislation and local adjudication. The states would be powerless to control a corporate creature of the federal government. But if no state corporation were allowed to do business outside the state of its creation without a federal license, as Mr. Bryan proposes, and not then if the invaded state objected, the license would amount to no more than permission to cross state lines, which is really the only authority the federal government ought to have over domestic commerce. Whether or not the federal licenses would destroy trusts, is another question. The first consideration is whether they would destroy home rule. Mr. Bryan shows in seven lines that federal licenses would not destroy home rule, and that federal incorporation would.—Louis F. Post in The Public.

LOW IDEALS

When the student steps from school to everyday life a thousand 'barkers' for low ideals and for sham success assails his ears with their clamor. He finds the pulpit apologizing for "tainted money." He finds high government officials willing to leave their posts of honor to enter the service of public plunderers. He finds men whose names he had come to respect actively engaged in or passively cloaking vulgar schemes of robbery. A thousand writers upon "success" and self-appointed guides to business prowess din into his ears the dull story of millions amassed, so often slurring the disgraceful "how."—New York World.

HE WAS NO ORNITHOLOGIST

Witmer Stone, one of the heads of the Philadelphia academy of natural science, has gathered together what is probably the finest collection of stuffed birds in America.

Mr. Stone was showing these birds the other day to a Pittsburg millionaire. There were thousands of life-like feathered creatures, ranged in line on lines of cases, and Mr. Stone could not help praising them with much ornithological warmth.

"Yes," he ended, "this collection of stuffed birds is worth some thousands of dollars."

"It is possible?" said the millionaire. "Why what are they stuffed with?"—New York Tribune.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Boy Soldiers of the Confederacy. Collated by Susan R. Hull. The Neale Publishing Company, New York and Washington.

Anarchy in Colorado, Who is to Blame? By H. E. Bartholomew. The Bartholomew Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. Price 25 cents.

The Problem of Life. How to Prolong Life and Retain Mental and Other Faculties. By Benjamin F. Felch, M. D., 21 South Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill. Price 75 cents.

The Elder Brother. A novel in which are presented the vital ques-

tions now confronting the south growing out of reconstruction, and in which the author defines the true relations between the races now existing in the south. By Theodore D. Jervy. The Neale Publishing Co., New York and Washington. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

The Labor Movement in America. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.25 net.

The Voice of Equality. By Edwin Arnold Brenholtz. Published by Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press, Boston, Mass. Price \$1.25.

The Evolution of Man. By Wilhelm Bolsche. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill. Cloth, 50 cents.

An Equal Opportunity. A Plea for Individualism. By W. Dennis Marks, Philadelphia. Patterson-White Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. \$1.00.

Sawdust. A Romance of the Timberlands. By Dorothea Gerard. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. Price \$1.00.

The Game. By Jack London. The Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York. Price \$1.50.

Broad-Cast. By Ernest Crosby, 12 mo. cloth. Price 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44-60 East 23rd St., New York.

Millions of Mischiefs. The Story of a great secret. By Headon Hill. The Saalfeld Publishing Co., Akron, O. Price \$1.50.

The Apple of Discord or Temporal Power in the Catholic Church. By a Roman Catholic. The Apple of Discord Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The "Square Deal" or Flashes From the Business Searchlight. Humanity's Plea for Justice and Protection Against Oppression by the Great Financial and Commercial Powers whose marvelous growth is the wonder of the twentieth century. By Herbert B. Mulford and Trumbull White. W. R. Vansant & Co., Publishers, 345 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Husband, Wife and Home. By Charles Frederic Goss, D. D. With Introduction by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. The Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1304 Land Title Bldg.

War of the Classes. By Jack London. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price 25 cents.

Wina (a novel). By Taylor Alexander. Published by M. A. Donohue, 407-429 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Good Form for Men. A guide to conduct and dress on all occasions. By Charles Harcourt. The John Wiston Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LIFE AND SPEECHES OF W. J. Bryan. Illustrated, octavo, 465 pages. Published in 1900, nothing later in print. A few copies, last of publishers' stock, at greatly reduced prices, beautiful cloth at \$1.00; half morocco, \$1.25; post-age prepaid. G. H. Walters, 2245 Vine St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

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