

"Do Angora goats pay?" asks the Boston Advertiser. Don't know. Never sold them anything.

When a Japanese admiral refers to war reports in the St. Petersburg Wostotshni Vestnik he only sneezes.

When we get to raising seals in Lake Superior fur coats will likely be cheaper. It looks like a fish story, however.

The year 1903 added 5,723 miles to the mileage of railroads in this country. Let us see that this does not increase the number of collisions in 1904.

A lamp chimney that had been in a New Hampshire family for twenty years, was broken the other day. It is plainly evident that the family never kept a hired girl.

A Russian doctor has succeeded in removing a bullet from a girl's heart and saving her life. Bullets are easy—but when Cupid's arrows get into the same place science is baffled.

One of the leading educators of England declares that "at birth there is not much difference between a baby and a monkey." Well, we have seen some grown ones in which the distinction was not visible to the naked eye.

A Chicago man recently told a group of men interested in reclaiming those who have gone wrong that the best school of crime was the street, and a Philadelphia man said that trashy novels were the text-books used in that school. They agreed that the way to save the boys was to give them good reading and to keep them from the street.

The farmer who is out of debt and has his corn crop in the crib, his stock well housed and his larder supplied with buckwheat flour and fresh sausage is in a position of greater independence than Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey Depew, John D. Rockefeller or any other fellow. There may be times when the lot of the farmer is full of care and anxiety, but most of them are content and very independent these days.

More and more is municipal government coming to be the crux of all government in this country. Its problems are short-range ones, intimate and urgent. They make constant demands upon the best experience and training. They are, or should be, largely the problems of business and sociology and very little of politics. When the American people get this idea into their heads and act upon it there will be more and better "city-men" in this country than there are at present.

It is probably true that most large cities are not adequately policed and it will hardly be denied that in most places magistrates are unduly lenient and that offenders are not made to feel the law's heavy hand. With all respect to those who dwell upon the reformatory aspect of the criminal code, the fact remains that crime will flourish wherever the law is stripped of its terrors. The hypothesis that crimes of violence will be reduced in proportion to the danger involved in committing them will still bear a good deal of examination at the hands of those responsible for maintaining the "peace and dignity" of a community.

That old volcano of our boyhood recollections, Popocatepetl, is for sale at \$5,000,000. Whether this is a bargain price or not the advertisement doesn't state, but it sounds fairly reasonable. The volcano is certainly one of the leading curiosities of the world, but it might be well before counting out the money to ascertain if there is any danger that the neighbors might proceed against you for encouraging a nuisance. Anyway, there may be millionaires with no need of cash lying around loose who would consider a volcano a desirable thing, and there is no doubt that would give the purchaser a good deal of reputation as a connoisseur in bric-a-brac. And wouldn't it be an ideal place for a smoker?

One of the curious things about the cigarette is that the more it is attacked the more it is used. It has no friends, and yet it flourishes. The endless chain for the purpose of obtaining 1,000,000 signatures to a petition to Congress asking for anti-cigarette legislation is one of the latest devices of the enemies of the "coffin nail," as it is called, and we would be willing to wager that nearly every woman in the land, all other non-smokers and many slaves to tobacco would sign it, but we have no confidence that the cigarette will be abolished. Americans smoked or paid for 3,254,883,330 cigarettes during the last

fiscal year, an increase of 357,213,403 in a single year. We used 337,840,608 pounds of tobacco last year in all forms and smoked 6,787,454,108 cigars. Contrary to general belief, more snuff than ever is made and used.

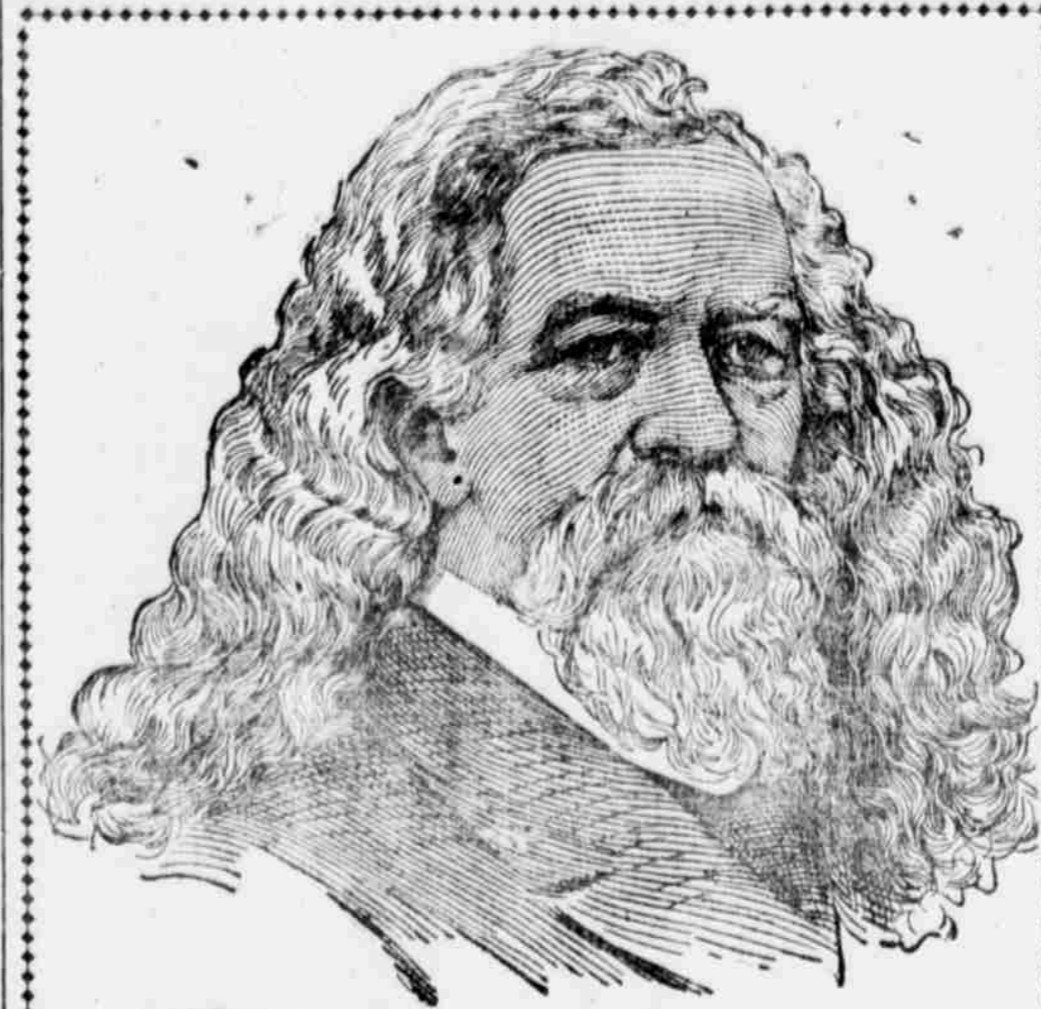
The principal complaint against the schools and universities has been that they tended to augment the already overcrowded "professions" that they gave prominence in their curricula to the studies that were calculated to equip men for the so-called polite pursuits of life. As a result there came from the college doors every June a small army of doctors, lawyers, preachers and writers. There are hopeful indications, however, of a tendency on the part of the colleges and universities to meet the demand for educated men in the various lines of commercial and industrial endeavor, which modern conditions have created. There is gradual and more adequate recognition of the fact that the so-called "professions" are already overcrowded and that the great demand of our times is for trained commercial and scientific men, for men who can take the places of the self-educated and self-made men who built up great industrial and commercial enterprises. Dean James H. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, in his address to a graduating class, declared that in most classes to-day fully three-fourths of the men graduating intend to enter commercial pursuits instead of the professions. Twenty years ago one-third of the men in the graduating classes of the college became teachers, one-fourth or one-fifth entered the ministry and not more than one-fourth went into business, said Dean Tufts. There are not enough patients for all the doctors and not enough clients for all the lawyers. It is time the universities were turning out men to take the places of the great builders, merchants and producers of our time.

Another year has closed and the millionaire philanthropists have ended their annual effort to give away their earnings and diminish their principal. Mr. Carnegie is the most conspicuous figure in the group, not only because he gives far more than any other, but because he is the one who discovered that it would be a disgrace to die rich, and this set the others to thinking. The library is still a hobby with him, and during the year he gave \$5,595,500 for library buildings, in ninety-six cities and towns in this country. He began giving away libraries in 1890. Since that time he has given \$23 in the United States, at a cost of \$21,722,500. In addition to these he gave \$350,000 for a library in Toronto, \$100,000 for libraries in England, and \$125,000 for a library in Barbados. He has given to colleges and other institutions in this country and abroad \$1,357,000; to churches, \$34,500; to The Hague Court of Arbitration, \$1,750,000; for scientific research in Scotland, \$5,000,000; for phonetic reform, \$10,000; for the New York botanical garden, \$2,000; to the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, \$2,500,000; to the New York Engineers' Union Home, \$1,000,000; for a pension fund for disabled workmen in the Carnegie Steel works, \$4,000,000. This makes a total of \$25,824,500. He has not touched his principal. He has not given away this year's income, which, in round numbers is \$26,000,000. He must give away \$50 every minute to dispose of his income alone. Then think of his huge principal! It would be rash to say that J. D. Rockefeller, Sr., is haunted with fears of disgrace if he should be found dying with money in his coffers. His income, probably, is larger than Mr. Carnegie's, yet, while the latter has given away \$25,824,500, Mr. Rockefeller has given away but \$3,044,597, and more than one-half of this to the University of Chicago. His other donations include \$173,500 to religious bodies, \$282,000 to colleges, and \$95,930 to the Nebraska State University, which that institution finally declined to accept on high moral grounds, notwithstanding the tempting array of sixes; and \$30,000 to charity. Henry Phipps, another philanthropic millionaire, has given away \$1,835,000, of which \$1,500,000 is for a noble purpose, a free hospital for consumptives. Dr. D. K. Pearsons has kept his "lever" pretty busy at work, but he has only given \$20,000 to five little colleges and \$50,000 to charity. The doctor, however, may make a better record in 1904, for he has over \$300,000 of pledges to clear up in June, and after that he proposes to start in afresh, for he is determined that when he goes there will be none of his money left for any one to scramble over. And what has J. Pierpont Morgan given? Just \$10,000 to the American Archaeological school in Rome, whose dozen or so pupils are watching the forum excavations. These five men, who are the principal millionaire philanthropists, combined have given away about \$31,000,000 during the year. As they are elderly men, and life is uncertain and time is short, they must expediate their benefactions if they do not intend to make their exit until they have given back to all they have received. And yet their \$31,000,000 will do great good in many ways.

Vanity is the only intellectual enjoyment of some women.

A COMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

Says: "I Do Not Believe Pe-ru-na Has a Superior for Catarrh."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES

Benjamin F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is one of the Three Living Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

In a recent letter from 611 G St., S. W., Washington, D. C., this venerable gentleman says of Peruna: "I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that its advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressed and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease." —Benjamin F. Hawkes.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I

have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. "When epidemics of the grippe first began to appear in this country I was a sufferer from this disease. "I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that it gripped was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for the grippe, and found it to be just the thing." —Isaac Brock.

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years.

Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and I find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old." —Mrs. E. West.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a lifelong stand-by with old and young.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy. I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellowstone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellowstone National Park and many other places of the West, and shall always thank you for your generosity." —Mrs. F. E. Little.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when eighty-eight years old can say it has invigorated my whole system." —Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mr. W. B. Schneider, of Terre Hill, Pa., writes:

"I got sick every winter, and had a spell of cold in February, 1899, I could not do anything for almost two months. In December, 1899, I saw one of your books about your remedies. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice, and he wrote that I should commence the use of Peruna, and how to take care of myself. "I did not lose one day last winter that I could not tend to my stock. I am sixty-three years old, and I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for me."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For Man For Over 60 years For Horses

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Has been the STANDARD REMEDY

For Cattle for curing aches and injuries For Poultry

GREGORY'S SEEDS Sold under 2 guarantees. Catalogue free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

The most charitable of us give oftener because we feel obliged to than because we love to.

The FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA are the Star Attractions for 1904

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of WESTERN CANADA increased 13,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information, or address SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.

W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha Neb.

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS! THE MIETZ AND WEISS OIL AND GAS ENGINES

Why pay an enormous price for gasoline when you can operate the Mietz and Weiss Engine on fuel costing 50 per gallon. Most economical and safest power known. Marine engines, dynamos, etc. For Catalogue, Dept. 28, August Mietz, 125 Mott St., New York

ALABASTINE

the Durable Wall Coating. Won't Rub Off!

WHY?

Because it cements to, and is not stuck on the wall with decaying, animal glue, as are the various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines sold under fanciful names.

You can apply Alabastine.

ALABASTINE

The Only Sanitary and Permanent Wall Coating

ALABASTINE is not a disease-breeding, hot water glue wall finish, furnishing a lodgment and harbor-ground for disease germs; it is a natural, rock-base composition, in white and many exquisitely beautiful tints; in powder form, ready for use by simply mixing with cold water. Anyone can brush it on.

ALABASTINE cements to walls, destroys disease germs and vermin, and never rubs off or scales. Other wall coatings, under fanciful names, and usually mixed with hot water, are unhealthful kalsomines, stuck on the wall with glue, which soon rots, nourishes germs of deadly disease, rubs and scales, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. When it is necessary to refinish, the old coats must be washed off—an expensive, nasty, disagreeable job, making the rooms damp and unfit to live in.

When walls are once coated with Alabastine, succeeding coats may be applied, year after year, without washing the walls, thus saving great expense and annoyance.

Hot and Cold Water Kalsomines Have No Merit

Some dealers try to sell them, buying them cheap, and trying to sell on Alabastine's demand until such time as their customers learn of the imposition.

THEY ARE WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS

If you cannot buy Alabastine of your hardware, paint or drug dealer, refuse all imitations, and write us. We will tell you where you can get Alabastine without delay, or sell it to you direct. \$500.00 GIVEN AWAY. Write for particulars.

Leaflet of dainty tints, hints on decorating, and our artists' up-to-date ideas on beautifying the home, Free. Buy Alabastine only in packages, properly labeled.

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