

ENORMOUS COST OF FIRES

Buildings Might Be Made Invaluable at No Great Expense.

The International Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors calls attention to the fact that we have in the United States 11,500,000 buildings, valued at \$14,500,000,000, or more than all the railroads in the country put together, and it asserts that of all these just one is absolutely fireproof. That one was built in Chicago by the great insurance companies for a testing laboratory. There are only 4,000 buildings—about one in 3,000—that are even partially fireproof, and these can be damaged in a conflagration to the extent of from 30 to 50 per cent of their value. Yet the unburnable underwriters' laboratory in Chicago, with its walls of vitrified brick, floors, roof and partitions of scamporous, hollow terra cotta, door and window openings framed in rolled steel, window frames and sashes of sheet metal, doors of filled copper and steel and stairs of hollow terra cotta, cost only 12 per cent more than a building which would shiver up at the first breath of an advancing fire.

In 1905, which was a "normal year," we spent \$500,000,000 for new buildings, and burned old ones to the value of \$200,000,000. We paid \$300,000,000 for fighting fire and \$195,000,000 in fire insurance premiums, of which we got back \$95,000,000 from the companies in payment of losses.

It cost us more to burn part of our old buildings and protect the rest from burning than it did to put up all our new ones. This year San Francisco has raised the fire losses of the United States to \$500,000,000, even if we do not let another city burn down between now and next January. If we should burn up the whole of our bonanza wheat crop, on which we are relying to give us prosperity, we should think the country had suffered a calamity yet it is doubtful whether that whole crop would pay for the property we actually have burned and are burning this year. Our entire year's gold supply would not pay for a sixth of it. The entire gold production of the world would not come anywhere near paying for it all.

The \$500,000,000 worth of buildings which we put up in a year to burn down would cost about \$550,000,000 if they were built not to burn down. The extra \$50,000,000 we pay in normal years for fires and protection.—Collier's Weekly.

MACHINE TO WATCH MEN.

Automatic Device Records the Work Done and Time Idle Away.

The introduction of modern detail cost-accounting methods, which have done much to systematize and cheapen manufactures, has led to the development of an ingenious apparatus which indicates at a distance when any machine is stopped and the output of any machine for a given period.

Moreover, the device makes an automatic record of all these facts so that at the close of the day the manager, by scanning these graphic records, can tell the exact output of any machine and the length of time it was in operation, thereby enabling him to form an accurate judgment of the reliability of different operators. The beauty of the device is that the workman knows his every movement is being reported in the manager's office and he is helpless to misrepresent conditions.

The recorder consists of a controlling clock, which revolves a series of time charts, one for each machine under observation. The hours and division of hours are printed vertically on the chart, in addition to which a series of pencils is rigidly fixed. The adjustment is such that the machine can be made to indicate every single revolution or any multiple desired and each horizontal stroke of the pencil indicates one of these suits, which is made opposite the corresponding hour and minute. When there are no strokes it indicates that the machine is stopped.

By simple mechanical arrangement an air piston is operated, which in turn establishes an electric connection, the impulse of which is transmitted to the recording machine controlling its mechanism. It is suggested that this device could be used to very great advantage in connection with the engines of steamships, as a graphic record is made of speed and the exact moment when any order is carried out.

Putting Nobody Wise.

"I'm sure," said the interloper, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep it a secret."—Philadelphia Press.

He Was It.

"Yes, just as I thought the hurricane was over it hit me and put me out of business."

"You were probably hit by the tail end of it."—Houston Post.

PEOPLE REJOICED

DEMONSTRATION IN ROME IN SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE

Anti-Clericals Form a Mob

RALLY ROUND STATUE OF MARTYR TO INTOLERANCE

The Ferment Continues Till a Late Hour Amid Roars and Shouts and the Singing of the Marseillaise

ROME.—Thousands of demonstrations friendly to France and of anti-vatican tendencies gathered in the piazza adjoining Farnese palace, the seat of the French embassy, in an endeavor to express their pleasure at France's action toward the church.

The whole garrison of Rome was employed to face the demonstrators and protect the vatican, which is surrounded by cavalry, and the bridges leading to the apostolic palace are barred by troops. All the streets leading to the palace Farnese are protected by soldiers with fixed bayonets. The demonstrations led by a dozen radical socialist and republican members of the chamber of deputies, including Prince Borghese, after vainly attempting to break the cordon, provided themselves with candles and formed into a mock procession, intoning the Miserere as an indication of the death of clericalism, amidst the cries of "Long live France!" "Long live Clemenceau!" and "Down with the vatican!"

Deputies Costa and DeFelee tried to harangue the people, but the police interfered.

The demonstration occurred near the monument of Giordano Bruno, the monk philosopher who was burned alive, a victim of religious intolerance.

Deputy Costa finally made himself heard. He said:

"Before this monument to Bruno, of free thought, let us send our applause to France, for this great people continuing the traditional obstinate struggle against the moth-eaten clericalism."

Fresh attempts were then made to beat the cordon and the cavalry charged the demonstrators, a few of whom were slightly injured and several arrested. Amid roars and shouts and the singing of the Marseillaise, the ferment continued until late in the evening. A committee of the demonstrators was received by M. Barrere, the French ambassador, who expressed his appreciation for the sympathy of the Roman people.

The government endeavored by all means to prevent the demonstration. Although Italy is friendly to France she does not wish to take sides in the dispute, especially when her relations with the church are better now than they have been since 1870.

Quiet Sunday in France

PARIS.—The serious disturbances that it was believed would ensue on this, the first Sunday under the law separating church and state, were not realized. The services in this city in particular passed off quietly. There was a notable increase in the size of the congregations and in them were large bodies of men who were determined forcibly to prevent the interruption of masses by rowdies. There were only a few cases where rowdies entered the churches wearing their hats and they were promptly ejected and arrested.

Reports from the provinces show that there was great excitement at many places. Large processions chanting psalms accompanied the clergy to and from the church. Counter demonstrations took place in several cities, notably Perpignan and Amiens, where the Catholics and Free Thinkers came into collision necessitating interference by the police, who quickly dispersed the crowds. Several of the demonstrators were injured.

WASHINGTON.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Washington adopted resolutions denouncing France for the action taken in the controversy with the vatican. The confiscation of church property was termed "downright robbery." W. J. Spurgon, a member of the Australian parliament, who addressed the meeting, declared that the people of Australia aspire to independence and in the end expect to occupy the same position in the orient as the United States holds in the western continent.

THE POPE IS PLEASED

REJOICING OVER EVENTS OCCURRING IN FRANCE

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris Will be Allowed to Depart at Pleasure—Interesting Spanish Incident

Rome.—The pope is rejoicing that the happenings in France are not as serious as had been feared. He expressed the hope that the good sense of the French people will end in their finding a way to triumph over the resident difficulties. The pontiff received Cardinal Satolli, who formerly was papal delegate in the United States. The cardinal explained the situation with regard to Catholicism in the United States where exists real charity between church and state, stating the benevolent attitude of the state toward religion resulted in the complete and dignified liberty of the church.

"That," exclaimed the pope "is really a regime of progress."

PARIS.—The cabinet completed the amendments to the church and state separation law, which was introduced in parliament. In order to avoid the appearance of prosecution it has been definitely decided not to press the question of treating recalcitrant priests as subjects of a foreign power until it is clearly determined that the church is systematically resisting the law.

Convicts Engage in Mutiny

JACKSON, Miss.—As a result of a free-for-all fight covering a desperate attempt on the part of the negro convicts to escape from the Oakley convict farm, about twenty miles southwest of this city, Captain J. N. Buckley, in charge of the camp, sustained a seven inch gash across the chest and Sergeant John Dodds' left arm was broken. The fight commenced in the hospital. Ben Cooper, a long term negro convict, attacked another negro, Charles Prince, with a razor. The attack on Prince was the signal for a general fight and when Sergeant Dodds entered the room he was beaten with iron clubs, bars and other weapons.

Captain Buckley attempted to quell the disturbance and was attacked by Cooper, who attempted to cut his throat and was only prevented by Hezekiah Pluney another convict, knocking the weapon down. Pluney then grappled with Cooper and disarmed him.

When the others negroes saw Pluney take the razor from Cooper they quieted down.

Governor Vardaman hastened to Oakley on a special train, accompanied by members of the board of control. When they reached Oakley quiet had been restored. Governor Vardaman brought Pluney back to Jackson and will pardon him for disarming Cooper.

Daily is Very Outspoken

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey said relative to the statement that he had borrowed money from H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, that in so doing he had never considered that it was anything that people could object to.

"Why, I have borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars from Mr. Pierce," he said, "and I told the people time and again that I had many such transactions with Mr. Pierce."

"I once went to him to borrow \$150,000. I knew of some securities I could buy which I could make a few thousand dollars. Mr. Pierce told me then that he did not have that amount of money at hand but went to a bank and went my security."

"I paid the money back to Mr. Pierce and I have several thousand dollars on the deal."

"The attorney general's office did not need to go to the records of Mr. Pierce's office to know that I had borrowed money from him. I could have told them that. The voucher printed by the attorney general showing that I received \$1,500 from H. C. Pierce was record of a loan when I wished to buy a horse."

Virginia Colonel is Shot

CULPEPPER, Va.—William F. Bywaters, a prominent citizen of this county and well known all over the country as a fox hunter and breeder of crack hounds and horses was literally shot to pieces by James and Phillip Strothers, who lives at "Roterwood" three miles from this place. Mr. Bywaters was lately married to Miss Vola Strothers, sister of the two men who killed him.

CAN GET NO COAL

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Cold Wave Signal Flying

NOT ONLY SUFFERING, BUT HUMAN LIFE MENACED.

Threat Made to Call Out State Militia to Man Coal Trains—Farmers Forced to Burn Outbuildings.

MINNEAPOLIS.—With the cold wave signal flying, the coal shortage in the northwest becomes not only a cause of severe suffering, but an absolute menace to human life. This is the second chapter in the history of the railroads' failure to handle the 1500 traffic in the territory tributary to Minneapolis.

Glenburn, N. D., seriously considering an appeal to the governors of North Dakota and Minnesota to employ state military force, in moving coal trains. Farmers are burning their outbuildings for fuel. Glenburn has invited people from its territory who will be without fuel to come and camp in the village school. Eveleth, Minn., faces darkness and suffering through deprivation of coal and apprehensive reports have come from numerous other places.

That the fuel shortage is already acute in some places is evidenced by these unsolicited telegrams received by the Journal.

Many May Freeze to Death.

CANDO, N. D.—The fuel situation here is desperate. Dealers are entirely out and the mill and electric lightworks have been shut down. Several families are entirely without fuel. But one freight train has entered Cando this week and no fuel was on that. It is necessary to take immediate action to relieve this section of the state. (Signed.)

H. M. HAGARHARSON, Acting Mayor.

The Glenburn, N. D., situation is desperate. Following a telegram appealing for a special train bearing coal, the Glenburn commercial club sends this statement of conditions suggesting a startling move for relief.

Glenburn.—The dealers wire us that the situation is entirely up to the railroads as shippers are unable to obtain cars to load with coal. Our local dealers have coal ordered over two months, which is not even shipped yet. We will wire Governor Sares requesting him to take up the matter with Governor Johnson and if necessary call out the militia of the two states to run coal trains.

The situation all through this section is desperate, and with the liability of blizzards, any time many will freeze to death if fuel is not available soon. Farmers are already coming to town with stories of burning sheds and other outhouses. We have notified the farmers that if the worst comes they can bring their families and bedding and camp in our new four room brick school house. We have sufficient coal to heat the building for three months, at least, and it will go farther in this way than it would were we to distribute it among those who are out, as it would not make a bushel each.

"We will also wire our senators at Washington asking their interest with the federal government. We cannot put our words strong enough to convey to you the importance of getting railroads to haul special trains of coal into the section suffering. Lignite is not available, as the same handicap is met there. We telephoned the Burlington mines and asked if they could not let us have five cars if we sent men there to load them. They replied they were sixty cars or more back in orders and could not obtain cars to load. Farmers cannot go to the mines and haul more than 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, as roads are almost impassable.

"We rely upon the cooperation of the people of Minneapolis as shipments originate there and we cannot dictate to the roads from here. (Signed.) "COMMERCIAL CLUB. "By William M. Shepard, President.

Lords Reverse a Decision

LONDON.—The house of lords has reversed the decision of the appeal court in the West riding case in regard to the payment of rates for religious instruction, and holds that the county councils are bound to pay for the whole curriculum, religious as well as secular. The law lords thus uphold the original interpretation of the act of 1902 under which the "passive registers," headed by the Rev. Dr. Clifford, were fined and imprisoned.

The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery" was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery," for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its makeup.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on Hygiene. A doctor who recommends them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and persevere in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of it. It will not perform miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. It will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm



is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

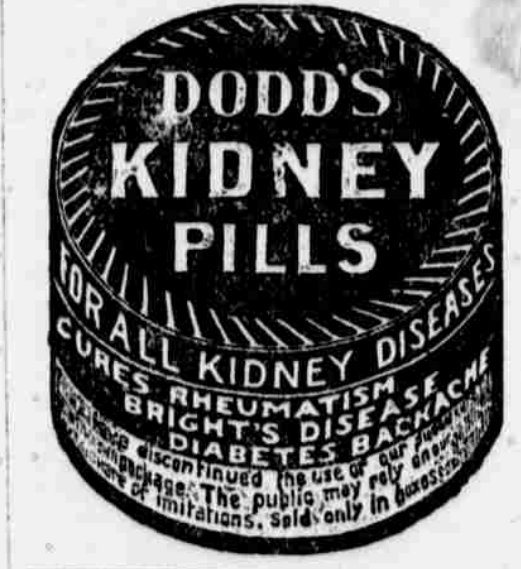
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

English Toast.

A pretty way of serving eggs for tea is to cut bread into square pieces and toast. Take eggs out of the shell, keeping the yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; lay the beaten whites around nicely on the toast, drop yolks in center of white ring, salt and put in hot oven to bake a few minutes. When taken out of the oven pour a little melted butter over the toast.

Cranberry Relish.

Five pounds of cranberries, washed, and picked over, three pounds of seed raisins and the peel of five large oranges are put through a meat chopper and cut fine. Add the juice of the oranges and three pounds of granulated sugar. Mix well and let it boil up quickly, then set to simmer for three hours.



Wines are called "dry" when they contain little or no sugar, and are considered "sweet" when the proportion of saccharine matter is clearly perceptible to the taste.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic. Price 25¢ bottle.