Fallacy Regarding Bread.

The fallacy that the whiter the bread the higher its quality, seems to prevail all over the world, and the demands for snow-white flour have been answered by the production of a flour which is robbed of considerable of its nutritive value. There are various ways of accomplishing this object, but the newest and most novel process for the purpose comes from France. Here the dough has been treated with ozonized air, and the effect was that while the bread was much whiter than the untreated the quality of the bread was very much impaired. Both the taste and the amount of nourishment were very much inferior.

What the Dentist Says.

Toledo, Ohio, March 27th.—(Special.)—Harry T. Lewis, the well known dentist of 607 Sumit street, this city, is telling of his remarkable cure of Kidney Disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was flat on my back and must say I had almost given up all hope of ever getting any help," says Dr. Lewis. "My kidneys had troubled me for years. The pains in my back were severe and I had to get up several times at night. I tried different medicines but kept on getting worse till I was laid up.

"Then a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and in about two weeks I started to improve. Now I am glad to admit I am cured and I cannot praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly."

If you take Dodd's Kidney Pills when your kidneys first show signs of being out of order you will never have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel or Rheumatism.

Woman has always been a favorite with equity, and it always throws its willing arms around her.

Their Steering Gear.

A learned but absent-minded professor has a small son who is very observant and inquisitive, and a manservant who has a fund of Irish wit and good humor. One day the small boy was playing with a cat in the stable while Larry cleaned the harness. "Larry," he began, "why do cats always land on their feet?" "They shteer themselves wid their tail." "Well, how do rabbits steer themselves? They haven't long tails—only a stub." "Wid their ears. That's phwat they have their long ears for." "Well, how does a bulldog steer himself? He hasn't got long ears or a long tail." "Wid his bark." The boy looked doubtful and was silent. Presently he ran into his father's study, and in a few minutes came back to the stable. "Larry!" "Yis?" "That's true what you told me about bulldogs. I asked father, and he read something to mother out of a book about 'barks that steer against the wind.'"

Dutch Cure for Lazy People.

The Hollanders are not fond of lazy people, and they have a very good way of curing persons who can but won't work. If a pauper who is able to work refuses to do so they put him in a cistern, to which a pump is attached, and turn on a stream of water. The stream flows into the cistern just slow enough to enable the lazy person by lively pumping to keep the water from getting up over his head.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The "Skyscraper" Experiment.

APPEARANCES indicate that the United States will remain the leader, as it was the pioneer, in the erection of "sky-scrapers." For the most part foreign conservatism continues to look askance at the dizzy height to which Yankee architects have driven these vast frameworks of steel enclosed by thin shells of walls, whose power to support the structure of which they form a part is practically if not wholly nil.

Several months ago certain German builders addressed a petition to the Imperial Government, which has a hand in regulating pretty nearly everything in the Empire, and the burden of their prayer was that the law which restricts the height of buildings in Berlin to seventy-two feet, might be amended or repealed. The final answer given was a refusal on the ground that very high structures were likely to be unsanitary, that they would house too many people, and that fires in their top stories would be difficult to cope with.

As for the objection because of sanitary principles, that, of course, is nonsense, as everybody who has gone through a big modern office building in the United States knows. The average American who lives in a big city will be disposed to reject equally the other criticisms. But it is, perhaps, just as well to bear in mind that, even with us, the fifteen or twenty-five story building is something of an experiment, and that although it has so far stood the test admirably, ultimate judgment on its safety and durability can hardly be pronounced for a couple of generations yet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Health in the Factories.

IT is significant that the findings in regard to the health of workmen and the sanitation of factories by the State Board of Health and by Professor Sedgwick, the Lowell Institute lecturer, working independently, should be the same. It is a fairly conclusive demonstration of the correctness of the findings, because both investigations on the subject reach the same conclusion, one being based upon an examination of actual conditions, and the other upon the researches of all the workers in this field. The conclusion is that in all of the industries which are regarded as dangerous to the health the operatives are largely to blame because they neglect simple and obvious sanitary and hygienic precautions.

The report of the State Board of Health, which is made nuder a special resolve of the Legislature of last year, discloses a lamentable indifference of the workmen to their surroundings. In those institutions where dust is created in large quantities, and where the death rate from consumption is remarkably high, many of the workmen discard the simple appliances which are introduced to minimize this source of danger. In one brass-polishing shop, for instance, where hoods connected with a forced draft are put over the buffer wheels to take away the dust some of the workmen had removed the hoods because "they were in the way," allowing the dangerous and poisonous dust to fill the atmosphere. Spitting on the floors in industrial establishments is exceedingly common, and one consumptive can poison the whole atmosphere of the rooms, spreading death and disease among his fellow-workmen.—Boston Transcript.

Regulating Marriages.

LEGISLATOR STEWART has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to regulate marriages. It provides, in brief, that before a couple can secure a license to wed they must produce certificates from a reputable physician, setting forth that they are physically sound and fitted to enter upon the marital relation. It may become a law and it may not. In either event it will not make the slightest difference. Marrying and giving in marriage will continue to do business at the same old stand, all laws and statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. Such a law would be a dead letter from its very inception. There could always be found a physician who would give the necessary certificate for the asking, and few, if any, would be as punctilious as such a law would demand.

There was a time when persons possessed of physical deformities were forbidden to wed, for fear that they might reproduce their kind, and the insane and epileptic were put to death for the same reason. Happily, that day is past. Our present civilization places enough restrictions about marriage without the necessity of adding to them by statute. The average young man of to-day hesitates to take unto himself a helpmeet unless he feels that he can give her equal comforts to those she has enjoyed under her father's roof. All our grandparents thought necessary was mutual consent and $2 for the preacher. And when they did not have the $2 the minister had to wait.

Such a law would not reduce the number of marriages nor tend in any way to bring about the survival of only the fittest. Those who feared they might come within the inhibition would trek to Iowa, Kansas, Illinois or Arkansas, where there are no such laws, and come back legally bound together. And if the marriage was legal where it was contracted, it would be legal here. There would always be a way out. Love laughed at legislators long before the first locksmith was born.—Kansas City World.

Defective Indictments.

JUSTICE has been defeated in its efforts to punish the men indirectly responsible for the Iroquois Theater horror. A Chicago judge has quashed the indictments against the owners and managers of the theater on the ground of insufficiency. The prosecuting attorney may attempt to secure a reindictment, but it is more than likely that the cases will be dropped.

When the fire occurred and it was heralded over the country that over 600 human beings had perished in the flames, there was a demand for vengeance, for the punishment of those who had neglected their sworn duty or flagrantly ignored the law. It was made clear that if the provisions of the building ordinance had been enforced, there could have been no such sacrifice of life, and the grand jury hastened to fix the responsibility. Popular indignation was allayed by the manifest purpose of the authorities to bring the guilty and the negligent to task.

But evidently some one has blundered and although the fire happened over a wear ago, the courts are no nearer a trial of the cases than they were then. Meanwhile the catastrophe is only a memory, save in the minds of those whose relatives perished, and public sentiment is no longer demanding redress.

The country found some recompense for the useless sacrifice in the additional strictures that were placed upon theaters, but even these are now being forgotten in the mad onward rush. It seems that we need something constantly before us for a reminder of our duty as law-abiding and law-enforcing citizens.—Toledo Blade.

Why Business Men Fail.

THE young man who contemplates embarking in business will do well to study the rocks and shoals upon which thousands of enterprises are annually wrecked. An earnest understanding of these things will serve as chart and compass and enable him, unforeseen disasters being barred, to successfully weather whatever storms may come his way.

The statistics for 1904, just compiled, show that during the past year 10,417 individuals, firms and corporations suspended, owing more than they could pay. The number appears large until it is understood that it represents less than 1 per cent of those engaged in business.

The causes of 77.1 of last year's failures were found in the individual, while only 22.9 per cent were traceable to causes over which he did not have full control. The greatest factor in bringing about disaster was lack of capital, or its dangerous equivalent, the attempt to do a larger business than the capital in hand justified. Behind this was the desire to get rich quickly, and the result was that to this one cause alone is traced one-third of the year's business casualties.

Next to that comes incompetence, due to poor selection of vocation, poor judgment or management, or actual unfitness for the business entered upon. From one-fourth to one-fifth of all failures are attributable to this.

Thus, out of eleven heads, under which commercial agencies group failures, two are responsible for more than half of the shipwrecks, and both of these are found in the individual ahd not in conditions that he cannot control.

The chances of success in business are rather dubious when entered upon by a man not equipped with the proper capital and the necessary understanding of the nature of his undertaking. But these things being granted, and perseverance, hard work and good habits, the chances for failure are so small as to be not worth taking into account. —Indianapolis Sun.

DRIVING OUT A DEMON.

On the plains of Tartary, the "Land of Grass," the struggles between good spirits and demons often occasion considerable annoyance for the ignorant tribesmen and afford profitable employment for the lamas. Peres Huc and Gabet, French travelers who crossed them three-score years ago, witnessed the struggles of the learned men to drive out one of the demons.

The aunt of the chief of an encampment in the Valley of the Dark Waters was ill of a fever. Her nephew waited in patience, but she did not get well, and at last he called in the lamas. His worst fears were confirmed. A demon of considerable rank was present in her and must be cast out—a task for which the lamas would need to be well paid. Eight others were at once called in by the first, and together they made, from dried herbs, an image which they called the "Demon of Intermittent Fevers." This image they put in the patient's tent.

An hour before midnight the lamas ranged themselves in a semi-circle in one end of the tent, with cymbals, seashells, bells, tambourines and other noisy instruments. The remainder of the family made up the circle, while the patient crouched opposite the image of the demon. The chief lama had before him a copper basin filled with millet and some little paste images. The tent was full of smoke from the hearth fire.

Upon a given signal the clerical orchestra began a noisy overture, the lay witnesses beating time with their hands. The diabolical concert over, the Grand Lama opened the book of exorcisms and began chanting the forms.

From time to time he scattered millet to the four points of the compass. Sometimes he would quit the regular cadence of prayer and indulge in an outburst of apparently indomitable rage, abusing the herb image with fierce invective and furious gestures. When he had finished he gave a signal with his arms, and the other lamas burst into a tremendously noisy chorus, setting all the noisy instruments to work at the same time.

The lay congregation, having started up, ran out of the tent and three times circled round it, beating it with sticks and yelling in the most blood-curdling manner all the while, and then re-entered the tent as precipitately as they had quitted it. Then, while the others hid their faces, the Grand Lama set fire to the herb image and carried it from the tent into the plain, where he watched it burn and anathematized it. In the tent the other lamas tranquilly chanted prayers in a solemn tone.

The expulsion having been thus accomplished in the finest manner, the members of the family secured torches, and accompanied by the nine lamas, all making night hideous with cries and beating of instruments, escorted the patient to another tent, where she fell asleep, to awaken later without her fever. The incantations succeeded, to the amazement of the travelers, and the illness did not return.

CATAMOUNT A BAD BEAST.

Is Most Desperately Savage Animal Ever Encountered.

"When it comes to savage creatures I will put the catamount against anything to be found in the woods," said an old hunter, "and I am sure I would come out in the lead, with distance to spare. Once corner one of these creatures and you will have your hands full to come out with your life. In the first place, they are well equipped for fighting at close range. Nature has provided them with long, curved and pointed claws and extraordinarily sharp teeth. Their claws cut like a knife, and if they could use a scythe they could not meet with more success when it comes to mowing a pack of dogs down.

"Dogs, for this reason, fight shy of catamounts. They never let the trail get too hot, beause they want to keep reasonable distance behind in the chase. The fact is I have known dogs to quit the trail when it was fresh enough to indicate that the distance between them and the catamount could be measured in seconds. They will scatter and scamper around to all sides of the trail, resorting to the same circular course they describe when they suddenly lose a trail. They do not care to surprise a catamount by rushing upon him suddenly. They know what it will mean to them. Even pups out on their first chase seem to be wise enough instinctively to give the catamount a wide range.

"They are desperate fighters, and in the season when food is scarce, and when they become lean and lank from foraging they are especially desperate. I remember an experience I had a few years ago," says a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "while floating down the St. Francis River in a dugout some forty miles up from the mouth of the river. I had a friend in the dugout with me. Suddenly we heard a limb above us swish back as if relieved of a heavy weight, and in an instant something fell in the river at the side of the canoe. It was a catamount. The animal had tried to land in the canoe for the purpose of attacking us and had leaped from a limb which hung out over the river at an elevation of thirty feet.

"There was no provocation except the innate desperateness of the beast, for we had no idea that a catamount was within ten miles of where we were quietly floating down the river. We killed him. They are bad members and you don't have to corner them in order to get a fight."

Girls, which would you rather be, a grass widow or an old maid?

Subservient to the Master.

Even in these days of gallantry, a woman is constantly reminded of her old inferior position in the eyes of the "lords of creation." The word "lady," which is supposed to be so complimentary, means "one who serves bread"—a waitress, nothing more nor less; so that when you address a countess even as "My lady," you are simply saying the equivalent of "my waitress." "Wife" is another word for "weaver," the woman who weaves her lord's and her children's raiment. "Spinster" is, of course, a "spinner," a word reminiscent of the days when a girl had to spin her complete outfit of house linen before she was fit to be a wife; and "Mrs." is an abbreviation of masteress, the most flattering description of all, and yet showing that woman derives her position solely from her master.

Surely Stuck.

Billbrown—Are you one of the stockholders in the Bunko Oil Company?

Jaysmith—Well, I labored under the delusion that I was for a time.

Billbrown—How's that?

Jaysmith—I discovered later that I was merely one of the stuck-holders.—Chicago Daily News.

Effects of Prosperity.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent., meats 23.1 per cent, dairy and garden products 50.1 per cent and clothing 24.1. All these were products of the farmer and stockman who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average prices of commodities in that period was in railway freights, which decreased from .798 per ton-mile in 1897 to .763 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employes in that period was a trifle above 8.5 per cent.

The use of the X-rays has proved a valuable adjunct to pearl fishing on the coast of Ceylon. By this application it is possible to discriminate between valuable oysters and those containing no pearls. Oysters useless for the commercial purposes are thrown back into the sea.

Hours the Same.

Miss Budd—When a man's engaged to a girl his idea of "good hours" is to stay from 8 o'clock until any time after midnight.

Miss Oldun—Yes, and even after marriage the hours are the same.

Miss Budd—Indeed!

Mrs. Oldun—Yes; the only difference is that in one case they're hours "with her," and in the other "away from her."—Catholic Standard.

Paying for Information.

"Say, me good man," exclaimed the city youth, who was undecided whether to buy shrimp or minnows, "what do you catch fish with around here?"

"Give me a quarter and I'll tell you," grunted the ruralite with the new-cut pole.

"Here it is. Now, what do you catch them with?"

"Hooks!"—Philadelphia Record.

Tired of English.

Husband—You once told me that you studied French, Italian and Spanish while at school. Can you speak any of them now?

Cultured Wife—All of them. Why?

Husband—I wish you'd do your talking in one or the other of them until I get through with this newspaper.

A gutta-percha and rubber manufacturing company of Toronto has made a belt for the grain elevator of the Intercolonial Railway at St. John which is one of the largest ever prduced. It is of rubber, and measures 3,259 feet. Its weight is nine tons