

An "Ade" to Digestion.
Among the many attempts to play upon George Ade's surname, the one here given is, perhaps, one of the best. A man from Northern Wisconsin, who met the humorist some time ago, told him how his writings had made existence more tolerable for him in his lonely country home.

"I was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia," said he, "but I read that laughing was helpful to the digestive organs, so when I went to the city next time I stepped into a book store and told them I wanted something 'amoozin'." They give me some of your books, and after meals I had my old woman read to me from 'em. And, say, it don't make no difference how much they criticize your books, you're an aid to digestion, anyway."—*Success Magazine.*

Thought She Couldn't Live.
Moravia, N. Y., June 5.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a highly respected resident of this place, came very near losing his wife, and now that she is cured and restored to good health his gratitude knows no bounds. He says: "My wife has suffered everything with Sugar Diabetes. She has been sick four years. She doctored with two good doctors, but kept growing worse. The doctors said she could not live. She failed from 200 pounds down to 130 pounds. This was her weight when she began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now she weighs 190, is well and feeling stronger every day.

"She used to have Rheumatism so bad that it would raise great bumps all over her body and this is all gone, too.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are a God-send to those who suffer as my wife did. They are all that saved her. We can't praise them enough."

Billiards on the Brain.
Mrs. Youngbride (sobbing)—I'm going home to my mother's—you have deceived me!

Mr. Youngbride—Why, what on earth is the matter?

Mrs. Y.—Wretch! You went to a dance last night and escorted a young English woman. Oh! I know all!

Mr. Y.—Now will you kindly tell me what this all means?

Mrs. Y.—You needn't deny it—I heard you talking in your sleep when you got home so late last night. You said: "That blamed Miss Q. made me miss one ball altogether. I don't understand the English." Now can you deny it?—*Cleveland Leader.*

To Wash Lace Collars.
Shave Ivory Soap in boiling water; add a pinch of soda and drop the collar in, stirring it until the dirt is removed. Rinse in a pint of hot water to which has been added a teaspoonful of gum arabic and a few drops of coffee or real Indian tea. To iron, pick out and press on white flannel, press with a moderately hot iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Old Portraits in Horn.
Most of the specimens that have been handed down to us of impressed horn work, so greatly valued at the time, date from about the sixteenth century to the very early part of the nineteenth; but it was from the middle of this period, about 1750, that the best specimens have been left us. When the well-dressed beaux in Queen Anne's reign took to carrying snuff boxes, this gave a great impetus to an art produced by softening the horn in hot water, and so pressing it into molds, which were specially sharp cut and clear of outline. In this way many portraits have been handed down to us, not always of those living at the time, but from some cause or other brought prominently forward. The Stuart kings found special acceptance with the Jacobites, and the arms of noted families have been perpetuated with their portraits.

The two most famous artists in horn work were John Osborn, who was hard at work at Amsterdam in the second decade of the seventeenth century, and John O'Brisset, whose handiworks were executed in England early in the eighteenth.

FEED YOU MONEY.
Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.
"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfast I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Wasted Sympathy.

A YOUNG woman attempted to commit suicide in Kansas City because she could not find work. She took a dose of laudanum, but the police surgeons pumped it out of her and saved her life.

On the face of it, it seems pitiful, but dig down deeper and no sympathy will be wasted. This young woman walked the streets of the city for two days in search of employment, and found none. She had no special aptitude for any particular line of endeavor in business life. She had no letters of recommendation. After being buffeted about for forty-eight hours she swallowed a dose of laudanum.

It was too bad, wasn't it, that this girl with little education and absolutely no training in business life could not find employment?

At the time she was vainly searching for work every employment agency in the city had a dragnet out to find women who would do the cooking in small families for wages ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a week. She could have had a place in a good, Christian home for the asking. A thousand doorbells were waiting for her to press the button. But she did not want this kind of work. She wanted to do something that she could not do, and tried to end her life rather than do something that she could do.

A very wise man said once that there were three things that the Lord did not know. One of them was a woman's reason for her actions.—*Kansas City World.*

Just Common Gamblers.

BIGELOW loses a bank, to gamble in wheat, and the business world professes to be shocked. The race track fidd takes \$10 from his employer's till, loses it with the aid of a dope sheet, and then takes more. That is simply Bigelow in a minor key. There is not a shadow of difference in the moral or ethical aspect of the case. They are gamblers all—just common gamblers. If anything, the fellow with the automobile and the diamonds deserves less sympathy than the shoestring player, who has to borrow car far home.

It may be possible to be a gambler without being a thief, but there are more thieves made by gambling than by all other causes combined. The confirmed gambler is usually devoid of moral sense. So are thieves, embryo or actual.

The moral plane of the millionaire wheat or stock plunger is exactly that of the dice-thrower or faro player. He is looking for something for nothing. If he happens to be the president of a bank, and gambles with sacred trust funds, he adds the most contemptible form of crime to his moral depravity. If he happens to be an alleged pillar of society, a vestryman in a church, a prominent factor in charitable and philanthropic work, his downfall and exposure help to unsettle the whole social fabric.

Bigelow's crime fell upon the business world like a thunderbolt. That was because a big gambler played too recklessly. If wheat had gone up instead of down, Bigelow might have paid back his stealings and shone as a mighty star in the financial firmament. Instead of wearing stripes he might have dealt out more moral platitudes at future meetings of the American Bankers' Association.

Such is gamblers' luck. A gambler that takes such chances in cold blood has no claim on any one's sympathy. It is those that he drags over the precipice with him that are entitled to sympathy. The innocent will suffer for gamblers' crimes to the end of time.—*Chicago Examiner.*

Fads in the School.

THE New York Board of Education has voted to shorten the course of study in the elementary schools, cutting out the "fads and fancies" and confining the instruction strictly to essentials.

The teaching of sewing, physical training, organized games, physiology, hygiene and drawing will accordingly be dropped in the first year of the elementary course and attention will be concentrated upon the three R's.

Faddists have had too much recognition in the public schools of this country generally. Every crank thinks his

own particular hobby the all-important one, and the lists of studies have become lumbered up with the "bright thoughts" of several generations of amateur educationalists. Meanwhile, common sense has had a poor chance.

"Only a short time ago," says Commissioner Adams, of the New York board, "I was directed by a concern with which I am connected to secure the services of two young men as clerks. There were about 120 applicants for these positions. The greater portion of them were from the public schools of this city. You ought to see the letters they wrote. They were absolutely disgraceful. The spelling was bad and the writing itself was worse."

The same complaint comes from every quarter. The colleges complain of the bad spelling of would-be matriculates, and even the engineering schools assert that the engineers they turn out cannot write a report in decent English.

It will be a blessing alike to the children and the taxpayers if the expensive geggaws introduced into the public schools, particularly into the elementary schools, by alleged educators be abolished and higher standards of practical efficiency exacted.—*Kansas City World.*

Accounting for Railway Casualties.

THERE are several conditions peculiar to American railroads which account for our large casualty list. The chief among these, undoubtedly, is the inherent restlessness of a not inconsiderable section of our railroad employes, which shows itself in the chronic disposition to move on and try some new field of work. This results in a continual change of personnel, with the result that at any given time, on any given road, there will be found a large number of employes who are entirely new to, or but little familiar with, the special local conditions surrounding their work. Now, it is this familiarity with the local conditions, over and above the general knowledge which any engineer, conductor, brakeman, signalman, switchman, must have of his duties in the abstract—it is this familiarity we say, that is the very best safeguard against railroad accidents, or at least against those that have to do with the running of the trains.

Second in importance as a contributory cause to railroad accidents is the continual change which is taking place in the management and official staff of our railroads, and in their ownership. As a result of the mad whirl of organization and reorganization, combinations, receiverships, and what not, there is a continual change of management from president to roadmaster. Well-established organizations and systems of management, that have gained that smoothness and accuracy of working and that mutual confidence and sense of interdependence, which can only come from long and successful association in the operation of a particular system, are suddenly broken up by the sale of the road or its combination with some other system; new men are introduced into high offices; and they, in turn, have their own particular friends or well-tried assistants whom they naturally wish to introduce; heart burnings, jealousies and disappointments ensue; and the whole operative system of the road is shaken from summit to foundation; for the general unrest invariably distributes itself throughout the whole working force of the road, with a consequent lowering of discipline and more or less careless performance of duties.—*Scientific American.*

Women and Housekeeping.

THE simple art of housekeeping! It is because so many women have this mistaken view of the home and of home-making that so many families are driven to-day to hotels and so many men to clubs, whose proprietors and stewards do not regard home-making as a "simple art," but as a life-work, worthy of all the special education and training that art and science can give. The trouble at the bottom of all these profitless criticisms and discussions between men and women as to the rights and privileges of the two sexes lies in the fact that advocates of men's rights and women's rights consider men and women on a comparative and competitive basis. The sexes are neither comparative nor competitive. One is the complement of the other, each fulfilling in mind, spirit and body distinct and necessary functions in the life of the race.—*New York Outlook.*

SILK CULTURE.

Like the culture of tea, silk production, which confers an enormous benefit on China, and has now become an indispensable industry to the world, is the most modest occupation imaginable. In "Through China with a Camera," Mr. Thomson describes the various progressive steps through which the staple passes till it is ready for the looms of China or Lyons.

The eggs of the silkworm are hatched about the middle of April. The best season to obtain them for exportation is in March or the beginning of April. The young worms, when hatched, are placed on bamboo frames and fed on mulberry leaves cut up into small shreds. As the worms increase in size they are transferred to a larger number of frames and are fed with leaves not so finely cut; and so the process continues until, in their last stage, the leaves are given to them entire. After hatching, the worms continue eating during five days, and then sleep for the first time for two days.

When they again awake, their appetite is not quite so good, and they usually eat for four days only and sleep again for two days more. Then they eat for the third time for four days and repose for two. This eating and repose is usually repeated four times, and then, having gained full strength, they proceed to spin their cocoons. The task of spinning occupies them from four to seven days more; and when this business is completed, three days are spent in stripping off the cocoon, and some seven days later each small cultivator brings his silken harvest to the local market and disposes of it to native traders, who make it up into bales.

The quality of the silk is first of all affected by the breed of the worms that spin it, then by the quality of the leaves and the mode of feeding. Silkworms are injured by noise, by the

presence, and especially the handling, of strangers, and by noxious smells. They must be fed at regular hours, and the temperature of the apartment must not be too high.

The greatest defect in Chinese silk has been due to the primitive mode of reeling which the natives adopt. Shanghai is the great silk mart, and there, about June 1st, the first season's silk is usually brought down. It is never the growers who bring the silk to the foreign market. These growers are invariably small farmers, who have a few mulberry bushes planted in some odd corner of their tilled lands, and the rearing of the worm and the production of silk by no means monopolize the whole of their time. It is only a spring occupation for the women and younger members of their families.

COLORS VARIED AT WILL.

Butterflies of Any Desired Species Produced by Scientist.

A discovery of the greatest importance to zoology, nothing less, in fact, than the production of varieties of butterflies simply by the use of changes of temperature of the chrysalides and cocoons, is announced in Nuova Antologia of Rome. Such experiments are peculiarly interesting, in view of the recent work and theories of Professor Hugo De Vries, of Amsterdam, on the subject of species and variation.

For a long time work in zoology has been centered upon classification, but now the study has become an experimental one, and in this new road Professor Standfuss, of Zurich, has obtained some remarkable results. It seems that certain species of butterflies have successive and different generations, the chrysalides of the Vanessa Iavana, for example, producing in the spring a butterfly which deposits its egg in summer, and from which there is born in the same year a butterfly which differs entirely in form and color from the first generation. Now, if we submit the autumn egg to a high temperature 86 degrees Fahrenheit the

butterfly which is born has the same form and color as the summer insect.

The same result is obtained with the Vanessa urticae, which is found under different forms at the North Cape and in Sardinia. By cooling the air in which the egg, cocoon or chrysalis is placed there is obtained the northern form of the butterfly, while if he warm the egg or cocoon to 86 degrees Fahrenheit the southern form comes into existence. A splendid experiment is the one which may be performed with the macaone. In this case one need only raise the temperature to obtain the beautiful form of the butterfly which lives in the orient; exposing the chrysalis alternately to temperatures of 40 degrees above zero centigrade and 40 degrees below, we obtain an ancient species, which is no longer in existence. This experiment was made by Standfuss on from six to seven thousand cocoons and chrysalides, and he succeeded in obtaining the greater portion of the species of the past as well as some of the new species, and this to such a degree that he could clearly demonstrate the effect of heredity.

Not only differences of temperature, however, but also the chemical composition of the air, has its effect on the chrysalis and produces a variation in the development. It is possible simply by changing the chemical composition of the air to change entirely the color of the butterfly.

Faiths of Japanese Generals.

Gen. Nogi and Gen. Kuroki are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Field Marshal Oyama's wife is also a member in good standing of that denomination. Admiral Togo is a Roman Catholic.

A Hammer Duet.

"That fellow Fibbers," said Jaggson, contemptuously. "He seems to be afraid of the truth."

"Well, you know," replied Billson, "it is always best to be cautious of strangers."—*Tacoma News.*

ARMY NOW IN REVOLT

CZAR'S MANCHURIAN TROOPS IN OPEN MUTINY.

General Linevitch Telegraphs His Emperor that for This Reason a Continuation of the War is Impossible—Reported that Nicholas Will Abdicate.

General Linevitch wired the Czar Wednesday that the news of Rojestvensky's defeat has spread throughout the army in Manchuria and that the troops are in open revolt. He points out that under such conditions the continuation of the war is impossible. This is the crowning disaster in the series of calamities that have overtaken Russia since the opening of the war, Feb. 8, 1904.

Russia is left senseless. Crowds of illiterate muzhiks surround those who are able to read the news bulletins in the streets and weep while they listen to the pitiful details of the Tsushima catastrophe. The worst prediction of the enemies of the czardom are now found to be exceeded. All the ships not sunk have been captured. None has been saved except the Almaz.

Demand End of Regime.
On all sides the cry is heard that the present regime is responsible and that it must be cleared out. The Czar is no longer considered. Even M. Souvorine, editor of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, demands that the people take the helm of state into their own hands. Grand Duke Alexieff's organ, the Slovo, exclaims that Russia has had calamities enough and demands a change of regime that will give peace. Rumors are spreading that the Czar intends to resign. The convocation of a national assembly is confidently expected.

Ministers, generals and admirals interviewed by the correspondents were unanimously of opinion that Russia had lost its sea power for half a century to come. They also thought that peace would come immediately; that England and America would help to modify Japan's demands and that internal reforms would bring about the regeneration of Russia.

Japan's decisive victory over Russia in the Strait of Korea is hailed by all Europe as the beginning of the end of the conflict. Berlin looks upon the sea battle as the greatest history-making naval engagement since Trafalgar. French naval experts declare Russia must bring the uneven contest to a close. London looks upon the result as averting a general European war. Japan believes Russia must accept whatever terms are offered.

Dispatches from Manchuria say that Field Marshal Oyama is already in motion and that a general battle is at hand. General Linevitch has nearly 400,000 men, including the Fourth and Tenth army corps, which have arrived at the front since the battle of Mukden. He has received hundreds of field guns to replace those abandoned in the retreat from the pass.

Oyama has fully 420,000 men. He is known to have received 80,000 reinforcements since the battle of Mukden. It is believed Oyama will send Nogi in a swinging march around the Russian left in an effort to get astride the railroad as far west as Tsitsihar, thus isolating the whole Russian army.

TOURIST CROP PAYS.

California Had Fifty Thousand Visitors During Past Season.

The greatest tourist season in the history of California is just closing. It yielded \$18,000,000 to California and millions more to the railroads, and the seed has been sown for a bigger crop next year. Forty thousand tourists visited California this season. They stayed on an average of fifty days each and spent an average of more than \$6 a day. Within a decade the "tourist business" of California has grown to an industry of considerable proportions and it is jumping ahead each year at a remarkable rate. Last season 35,000 tourists visited the State and it is estimated that last season's tourists spent at least \$10,500,000.

Over three-fourths of the tourists to California travel a distance of over 2,000 miles to reach the Golden State. They probably spend for railroad fares alone \$120 a piece, so that from those who come from Chicago or farther east the railroads receive in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000, and the fares of those from west of Chicago total more than an additional \$1,000,000.

Then there is sleeping car fare, \$14 each way from Chicago, or a total of \$28 each for 37,500 persons, or over \$1,000,000 for berths. Meals at a conservative estimate will probably amount to \$500,000 more. Altogether the 50,000 tourists spend in excess of \$10,000,000 in traveling, and this is an exceedingly conservative estimate, as the average tourist to California probably spends more than \$200 on the item of travel.

Of the \$18,000,000 expended by tourists during the season just passed \$14,000,000 was left in southern California, and but \$4,000,000 around San Francisco.

News of Minor Note.

H. Clay Grubb, on trial at Salsbury, N. C., charged with the killing of his brother-in-law, O. B. Davis, Oct. 16, 1903, was acquitted.

James Tirney, who the police say escaped from the government prison at Alcatraz island, California, has been arrested in St. Louis.

Robbers stole \$1,400 worth of stamps from the San Francisco postoffice, but failed to get \$12,000 worth in stamps and \$500,000 in gold which they are believed to have been after.

HER WEAKNESS GONE

HOT FLASHES AND BINKING SPELLS CONQUERED AT LAST.

Mrs. Murphy Tells Her Fellow-Sufferers How She Got Rid of Serious Troubles by Simple Home Treatment.

"I had been bothered for several years," said Mrs. Murphy, "by stomach disorder, and finally I became very weak and nervous. Flashes of heat would pass over me, and I would feel as if I was sinking down. At such times I could not do any household work, but would have to lie down, and afterwards I would have very trying nervous spells."

"Didn't you have a doctor?" she was asked.

"Yes, I consulted several doctors but my health did not improve. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that they had proved of the greatest benefit in the case of her daughter. In fact, she praised them so enthusiastically that my husband got me a box."

"And what was the result?"

"Before I had taken half of the first box my condition was greatly improved. The quickness with which they reached and relieved all my troubles was really surprising. After I had used only three boxes I had no more heat-flashes or weak spells. Thanks to them, I have become a well woman."

Mrs. Mary D. Murphy lives at No. 1903 Force street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the remedy which she found so satisfactory, furnish directly to the blood the elements that give vigor to every tissue of the body. They can be depended on to revive failing strength, and to banish nervousness. Their tonic properties are absolutely unsurpassed.

As soon as there is drag, or dizziness, or pallor, or poor circulation, or disordered digestion, or restlessness, or pains, or irregularities of any kind these famous pills should be used. They have cured the most obstinate cases of anemia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration and even partial paralysis.

If you desire information specially suited to your own case write directly to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Williams' "Plain Talks to Women," which will be mailed free to any address on request. Any druggist can supply the pills.

One Thing Lacking in the Wedding.
A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding.

"Yes, sah," she said, "it was jes' the finest weddin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds er guests, music an' er heap er prayin'."

"Indeed," commented her master, "and I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them?"

An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, sir. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger never showed up!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Railroad Rate Legislation.

Testifying before the Senate committee at Washington, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty said in discussing the proposition to give to that commission the power to regulate railway rates:

"I think the railways should make their own rates. I think they should be allowed to develop their own business. I have never advocated any law, and I am not now in favor of any law, which would put the rate making power into the hands of any commission or any court. While it may be necessary to do that some time, while that is done in some States at the present time, while it is done in some countries, I am opposed to it. . . . The railway rate is property. It is all the property that the railway has got. The rest of its property is not good for anything unless it can charge a rate. Now it has always seemed to me that when a rate was fixed, if that rate was an unreasonable rate, it deprives the railroad company of its property pro tanto. It is not necessary that you should confiscate the property of a railroad; it is not necessary that you should say that it shall not earn three per cent or four per cent. When you put in a rate that is inherently unreasonable, you have deprived that company of its rights, of its property, and the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the fourteenth amendment to restrain that. . . . I have looked at these cases a great many times, and I can only come to the conclusion that a railroad company is entitled to charge a fair and reasonable rate, and if any order of a commission, if any statute of a State Legislature takes away that rate, the fourteenth amendment protects the railway company."

Spring Exercise.

"I haven't seen your husband for some time," said the "thoop street lady." "Where is he?"

"B. C.," replied her neighbor. "You don't mean to say he is in British Columbia?"

"No, beating carpets."

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, Hot, Chafed, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, etc. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Making the Best of It.

Mr. Bronston—Where is the dessert, my dear?

Mrs. Bronston—The pastry cook has left. You'll have to be satisfied with knives for dessert to-day.

Mr. Bronston—All right. Bring on your French maid.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children (teething) softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A Vienna court has condemned two men to pay a monthly allowance to the widow of a man whom they told, as a "joke," that his wife was not true to him, and who committed suicide in consequence.