

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

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

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

The year 1905 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 1906.

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 milk 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 "citizens" in this country than there are at present.

Connecticut by an act of the last legislature prohibits the sale in that State of shares in mining and oil corporations wherever organized until such corporations have filed with the secretary of State a sworn statement regarding the location and financial and physical condition of the property and the amount of cash expended hereon. A fee of \$25 must accompany the statement. This law proceeds upon the assumption that a mining or oil scheme is guilty until proved innocent, and that is not a very unjust assumption, either. Legitimate enterprises of the kind will probably regard it with decided favor.

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 attempting to buy the volcano 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 buying 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 his-a-brac. And wouldn't it be an ideal place for a summer?

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 chief cause for the purpose of obtaining 1,000,000 signatures is a petition to Congress asking for anti-cigarette legislation is one of the latest devices of the enemies of the "little fellow" as it is called, and we would be willing to wager that nearly every woman in the land, all other occupations and many slaves to tobacco

would sign it, but we have no good reason that the cigarette will be abolished. Americans smoked or paid for 3,254,882,330 cigarettes during the last fiscal year, an increase of 357,213,864 in a single year. We used \$37,840,000 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 of 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 1900. Since that time he has given 323 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 \$3,044,587, 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 \$66,000 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 1906, 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 scamble 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.

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A HIGHER JUDGE  
As you—since you can get the house so cheaply, you will take it, of course.  
Henpeck—I don't know yet. I haven't consulted Maria.  
"But what is your opinion?"  
"Well, I may not be much of a lawyer, but I'm too shrewd to give an opinion until I'm reasonably sure it won't be reversed."—Philadelphia Press.

Five hundred dollars was recently added to the book fund of the medical department of the University of Michigan to be used by the department in keeping up its files of medical journals.

Three Doctors' Opinions.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15th.—Physicians have accepted Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for diseases of the kidneys and kindred complaints. R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of Benton, Ill., says—

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes after everything else had failed and I was given up to die. I have since prescribed them in my regular practice for every form of Kidney Trouble and have never as yet known them to fail."

Jesse L. Limes, M. D., St. John, Kansas, says—  
"I prescribed Dodd's Kidney Pills for the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McBride of this place, who suffered from Epileptic fits following Scarlatina; results were miraculous; I have never seen anything like it."

Leland Williamson, M. D., Yorktown, Ark., says—  
"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I know of for all forms of Kidney Disease. I believe in using the remedy that relieves and cures my patients whether ethical or not, and I always prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and can testify that they invariably accomplish a permanent and perfect cure of all Kidney Complaints."

HARD NAMES  
"I heard them call each other hard names yesterday."  
"Why I thought they were such friends."  
"They are, but one said: 'Hello, Homoskow-kittitzky,' and the other replied: 'Why now are you, Zwickintowskedtz?'"—Philadelphia Bulletin

The seventh edition of Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations upon the Legislative Power," has just been issued from the press. The editor is Victor H. Lane, professor of law in the University of Michigan, and the publishers are Little Brown & Co. Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ranks fourth in a list of fifty-two of the most frequently cited text books during the period of the 1905 A Digest. It is cited in every argument and opinion on the subjects of which it treats. The new edition of this treatise upon the great principles that underlie our complex system of state and national governments, contains three thousand new cases, and gives the present state of the law upon all the topics discussed.

The sovereign mistake is, that things are valued for what they have cost, and not for what they are worth.  
RETORT COURTEOUS  
"Sir," said the angry poet, who had missed another opportunity to break into print, "I will be remembered when you are forgotten."  
"Oh, very likely," rejoined the man behind the blue pencil. "I always pay cash for my groceries."—Chicago Daily News.  
"I hear your brother died and left a lot of money." "Yes. A policeman shot him before he got out of the bank with it."

SURE  
The Robust Physique Can Stand More Coffee Than a Weak One.  
A young Virginian says: "Having a naturally robust constitution far above the average, and not having a nervous temperament, my system was able to resist the inroads upon it by the use of coffee for some years, but finally the strain began to tell.  
"For ten years I have been employed as telegraph operator and typewriter by a railroad in this section, and until two years ago I had used coffee continually from the time I was eight years old, nearly 20 years.  
"The work of operating the telegraph key is a great strain upon the nerves, and after the day's work was over I would feel nervous, irritable, run down, and toward the last suffered greatly from insomnia and neuralgia. As I never indulged in intoxicating liquors, drugs or tobacco in any form I came to the conclusion that coffee and tea were causing the gradual break-down of my nervous system, and having read an article in the Medical Magazine on the composition of coffee and its toxic effects upon the system, I was fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble.  
"Seeing Postum spoken of as not having any of the deteriorating effects of coffee I decided to give up the stimulant and give Postum a trial. The result was agreeably surprising. After a time my nerves became wonderfully strong; I can do all my work at the telegraph key and typewriter with far greater ease than ever before. My weight has increased 35 pounds, my general health keeping pace with it and I am a new man and a better one." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
There's a reason.  
Look in each pkg. for the famous "Big Book," "The Road to Wellville."

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GOWNS FOR CALLING.

COSTUMES FOR WEAR BETWEEN NOW AND SPRING.

Woolen Dress Goods Endorsed for Wear During Season Are as Diversified as They Have Been All Winter—Gold Trimmings Popular.

New York correspondence.

THE woolen dress goods displayed for spring wear show the same diversity that has prevailed in such fabrics during the winter. There is a host of novelty weaves, in which roughness of surface is the chief point of unusualness, and smooth surfaced stuffs are scarce. It is a fact that will be welcomed by most women that the latter weaves seem in better standing than they did in the winter lists, whose best pieces were reserved, practically without exception, for the hairy and nubby goods. Mixed suitings are numerous, and are attractive in their especial way. Apparently they are to be reserved almost alto-



SWAGGER CALLING GET-UPS.

gether for the walking suit. The showings of silks are marked by a great many fancy weaves, novelty coming in figures and in the texture itself. Plain silks are scarce, too, and among them tafeta is more impressive than it has been of late. Dealers who are interested in the sale of silks are very confident that the time is not very far away when silks will resume their first place in dress goods. This does not seem far from the truth, since such smooth faced cloths and the high toned cloths seem almost to have forgotten their possibilities for novelty at the present. Mention of the new silks would be incomplete, indeed, that some reference to dotted sorts. These are very numerous and in considerable variety. They're listed for especial shade, and with collar and vest of panne velvet to match.  
Costumes of this grade are not very useful to a majority of women, except as they give insight into approaching fashions, for of course the ordinary woman isn't going to get up a fine gown for no other purpose than for Lenten calls. But considered as intermediates between winter and spring, these dresses are of general interest. They are marked by much elaboration of skirts, and by continuance of shoulder slope. Some spring materials are put into them, as if to put the goods on trial a bit before their time. Appearing thus are a host of voiles, though more than half the time the crafty weaver has devised a new name for the material. But by any name they are



TWO MORE STYLISH CALLERS.

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Gold trimmings are making steady headway. They are appearing everywhere, and nowhere do they take forms that could offend anyone. Objectors profess that they soon will be massed in quantities suggestive of barbaric splendor, and this may be true before the fashion for them is exhausted, but as yet

the criticism isn't warranted, so why shouldn't women wear them? Traces of this glint are found in millinery, as well as on gowns, but these are mostly in fine lines or flecks put on color that is far from ostentatious by the gold. For dresses the chief mediums for displaying gold are braids, passementerie and buttons.

While fashions for spring and summer excite the interest of stylish dressers at this time, there is matter of more urgent concern in calling and reception gowns to be worn between now and spring. Stylish folk are making much of these costumes this year. Reception dresses are the extreme of dressiness and elaboration, if the wearer admires that sort of thing, and little that is really simple is in good standing. Calling suits are plainer. Not that there's much in them that is severe, but they partake of few of the fanciful embellishments that appear almost as freely on reception gowns as on evening dresses. In use those calling suits may be reinforced by fine sets of the costliest furs, so they can make quite as grand an appearance as if they were of more complex construction. It was a good calling gown for the Lenten period that the artist sketched for these pictures. Her first selection was fuchsia voile banded with silk of the same color, the bands fringed, and with white silk yoke extending over the arms. In her next picture are a brown broadcloth trimmed with brown satin, and a gray voile self-trimmed. Both these suits depended much on accompanying furs. In the next picture are a purple velvet cloth trimmed with sable and embroidery of white passementerie, and a royal blue-staining trimmed with silk cording of the same



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A Professional Nurse Tells Her Experience with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Montague, Mass.  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:  
Gentlemen—I heartily wish those who are suffering from backache and disturbed action of the kidneys would try Doan's Kidney Pills. As was the case with me, they will be more than surprised with the results. I had been troubled for years with my spine. I could not lie on either side. Spinal cramps would follow, and words could not explain the agony which I could endure. While in these cramps I could not speak or move, but by making a great effort after the cramp had left me I could begin to speak and move a little, but my whole back was so sore and lame that I could not even have the back bathed for some time. My nerves were in a terrible state. I would rather sit up at night than go to bed, dreading the cramps and the terrible backaches. I consulted physicians, but got only a little relief for the time being. Seeing your advertisement, my mother urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using one box I was better, and have ever since been on the gain. I have no backache and no cramps now, and I feel like a new person. My nerves are better and I know my blood is purer. Words cannot express my thanks to you for what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. In my work as professional nurse I have a chance to recommend them; and they did me so much good that I will do so on every possible occasion.  
HATTIE BRIGHAM, Nurse.  
Doan's Kidney Pills are sold at 50 cents per box. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free trial box.

Be cheerful under all circumstances, do not complain at every little trifles; it is invariably the cheerful man who succeeds in life. Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.

The Common Council of Detroit has invited the League of Municipalities to visit that city and inspect the municipal works and institutions. Arrangements have been made for this trip on Saturday, Feb. 12th.

FAR FROM HOME  
"Yes, I'll give you a meal of victuals, if you'll shovel off these sidewalks."  
"Would you not prefer, madam, to have me shovel off the snow?"  
"Poor fellow! Have you tramped all the way from Boston?"—Chicago Tribune.

Fun is as necessary to the Growth of Yungster as Sun-shine is to Kabbage.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the dise