

Dogmatists are sound because they are nothing but sound.

A woman isn't necessarily a thief because she looks a dress.

In Utah they do not appear to see anything singular about plural wives.

There are a good many persons who will hope to spend next winter in a warmer place.

How we envy the man who can handle kerosene with one hand and violets with the other, and be happy!

"True poverty is a blessing," said Father Huntington, and so it undoubtedly is; but ah—what is truth?

The Red Cross Society is probably the only important organization in the world that is sincerely anxious to lose its job.

The present president of the steel trust appears to be the unfortunate individual who is hired to step in and do the worrying.

It is thought that the Baltimore fire was caused by a cigarette. Anyway, if it wasn't it might have been. A bus the cigarette.

One of the latest reports from Russia is to the effect that the Finns are preparing for an uprising. However, it may be only a fish story.

Jiji is the name of the leading newspaper of Japan. It requires a pretty long stretch of the imagination to find that no Japanese breakfast can be complete without Jiji.

The "displaced mine" seems to be about as unpleasant for the Russians at Port Arthur as the "salted mine" was for the gutless in the earlier days of the West.

In London recently a newly married man took out an insurance policy for \$1,000 insuring him against twins. He found the insurance company perfectly willing to bet with him.

Persons who have been divorced and remarried have been given a new designation. According to Dr. McKim of the Epiphany Church at Washington they are "progressive polygamists."

According to the tenets of the "new thought" practitioners, all material things vanish before the vigorous onslaughts of our mentality; but nobody has reported that new thought will bring down the price of flour.

Texas has a citizen who is under 1,147 indictments. If the Texas courts move with the swiftness to which people are accustomed in this part of the country it isn't likely that he will ever succeed in proving his innocence of the 1,147th count.

Here is one of the mistakes of our education, moral and social. Boys and young men look upon it as better to guard themselves against deception or imposition by studying to know the tricks and subterfuges of trade and of morals. We breed, in short, a great surplus of smart people—people who take pride not in finding much to believe in, but in seeing how much they can underrate things and men.

Now that the scientists are discovering everything to be germ-infested and dangerous only one more point of attack remains. That will fall when the germ hunters discover that the human breath is swarming with bacilli and that the only way to be entirely safe is to stop breathing. Already the flat has gone forth that we must stop eating and drinking, so that the last alternative is perhaps merely the logical conclusion of the whole germ theory.

The new German law regulating the employment of children, which went into effect at the beginning of this year, provides that no child shall work at any building operations, in any brickyard, at breaking rocks, sweeping chimneys, grinding or mixing paint, or in any cellars or vaults. With the meaning of the law a child is a boy or girl less than 13 years old. The law not only regulates the employment of children in factories, but in their own homes as well. This was necessary, as more than five hundred thousand children are working for hire outside of factories, whereas only twenty-seven thousand are employed in the factories. The prevalence of home industries in Germany has made it necessary to arrange for the inspection of the homes to discover whether the children of the family are overworked or not.

Money spoils so many men that it doesn't seem fair to expect too much of

a boy. And yet there is Jockey Phillips, at New Orleans, who gets a salary that exceeds the yearly pay of a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a country boy. He knows horses as you know your A B C's, and he has the wonderful knack of getting every bit of speed out of his mount. That is how he wins races. He is an interesting character, because his money has not in any way spoiled him. He saves it, and his amusement is playing marbles. There is a little sermon in the lad. There is not an easier place in the world to go to the devil than at the race track. As a man is known by the company he keeps, so the racing game loses caste because it almost always carries with it gambling, heavy drinking, and attracts an element of society that has very little moral standing. Most of the famous jockeys have spent money as fast as they have made it, or faster. They gambled, spent hard-earned dollars in riotous living, and in a very little time they passed on, and the world forgot they had lived. Little Phillips inherited strength of character. He lives plainly. He lets whisky severely alone. He is not even ashamed of the fact that he has not forgotten the teachings of his mother, and any boy who doesn't forget the woman who has been the best friend he ever had, or ever can have—his mother—can continue to be clean and upright, even if he is a successful jockey and lives in the very center of temptation. So, here's to the raw-boned country boy, the best of the riders. He is worth all the salary he is paid, and more, if he will continue to prove that character is superior to every form of temptation.

The search for the fountain of youth has not been abandoned, as the numerous dietary experiments abundantly attest. Science is the modern Ponce de Leon. The era of strictly scientific living for the most of us has not dawned, and is afar off, but may we not hope that the time is coming when the most casual caller at the lunch counter will order as many grams of protein, fat, carbohydrates and the rest as his physical or intellectual necessities seem to require? The man who is about to produce an epic will see to it that his bill of fare contains the requisite amount of nitrogen and phosphorus, and that he secures a sufficient number of calories of heat value daily. The strictly scientific dietarian, we are assured, is a hopeful candidate for longevity, though there is some confusion among the experts on this important point. One of the eminent British authorities recommends moderation in eating and drinking. Another says that the stress of a long life entails a tremendous strain upon the vital energies, and he therefore holds that "he who would live long must eat heartily." The weight of the evidence, as the lawyers would say, tends to prove that our chances of long life depend upon the quality rather than upon the quantity of our food. Prof. EH Mitchell of the Pasteur Institute, is quoted as saying that a man who lives a scientific life from birth may hope to live 140 years. On the economic side, scientific living is cheap. Its cost is almost a negligible quantity. It was shown by a recent test that a man can live on nourishing food for only 20 cents a day. There must be a limit, of course, to the minimum cost of living, but there is no telling what science may do for us in this direction. Probably the best medical advice ever given to a valetudinarian was that of the sage physician who counseled his rheumatic patient to live on a sixpence a day, and to work for it. Whether tobacco is to be prescribed or proscribed for those who aspire to centenarian or bi-centenarian laurels is a moot point. The number of persons addicted to the seductive weed who have reached or nearly reached the century goal is provokingly large. Furthermore, much of the world's best work, intellectual or otherwise, has been performed in clouds of tobacco smoke. Napoleon hated tobacco, but Blucher, who helped in Napoleon's discomfiture at Waterloo, it is said always went into action with a well-filled pipe. In the field of intellectual achievement, Newton, Huxley, Tennyson, Rismarek and many more are the despair of the anti-tobacco propagandists.

Viewed as a Pastime.

The man from Chicago looked with scorn at the Brambleville ticket agent as he handed out a dollar bill and pushed it through the opening.

"You've got a pretty lot of citizens to allow themselves to be charged at the rate of 5 cents a mile from here down to Bushby on a miserable little crawling one-horse branch road," he said, bitingly.

The ticket agent looked at him with a calmness which nothing could disturb.

"I'd like to call your attention to one fact before you go on usin' any more language," he said, mildly, "and that is that while it may be 5 cents a mile it's only 35 cents an hour!"

Boys fail to realize that some day they will know as little as their parents.

DISPARAGING PEOPLE

There are people who disparage everything and everybody. They are constantly looking for faults and blemishes. There are homes where the children hear continual criticism from their parents, where the conversation is made up largely of adverse judgments of everybody and everything, where every character is dissected and the flaws rather than the good traits held up to view. Whether these judgments be just or not, the effect upon the children is the same—they learn suspicion, contemptuousness and denunciation, three things quite unnatural to the child mind. As a result we have pessimists, made such not by harsh experiences of life, but by the habit of looking on the wrong side. Parents should remember that their view-points are those of the little ones, and will be theirs until each young life has its own experiences.

CONUNDRUMS

What color does it make a boy to be whipped?

It makes him yellow (yell "Oh!")

What kind of a wind should a hungry sailor wish for?

One that blows foul (fowl) and chops about.

When may a chair be said to dislike you?

When it can't bear you.

Why is a proud girl like a music book?

Because it is full of airs.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a fire?

Because the sooner it is put out the better.—Herald and Presbyterian.

The latest unique trip to the world's fair is one contemplated by Henry Hoffman of La Crosse, Wis. Hoffman who is a deep water sea diver, intends to walk from La Crosse to St. Louis, a distance of 900 miles on the bed of the Mississippi river. He will start as soon as the water warms up a little and he expects to make the trip in four months time. He will be accompanied by a boat carrying air pumps and provisions and claims he will leave the water only for meals and to sleep. Hoffman has ordered special diving suit in which to make the novel trip.

"I Have Every Reason to Praise Pe-ru-na,"
WRITES MRS. KANE, OF CHICAGO.



GRACE, EDWARD, MYRTLE, GEORGE AND REEVES KANE, 172 Sebor St., Chicago, Ill.

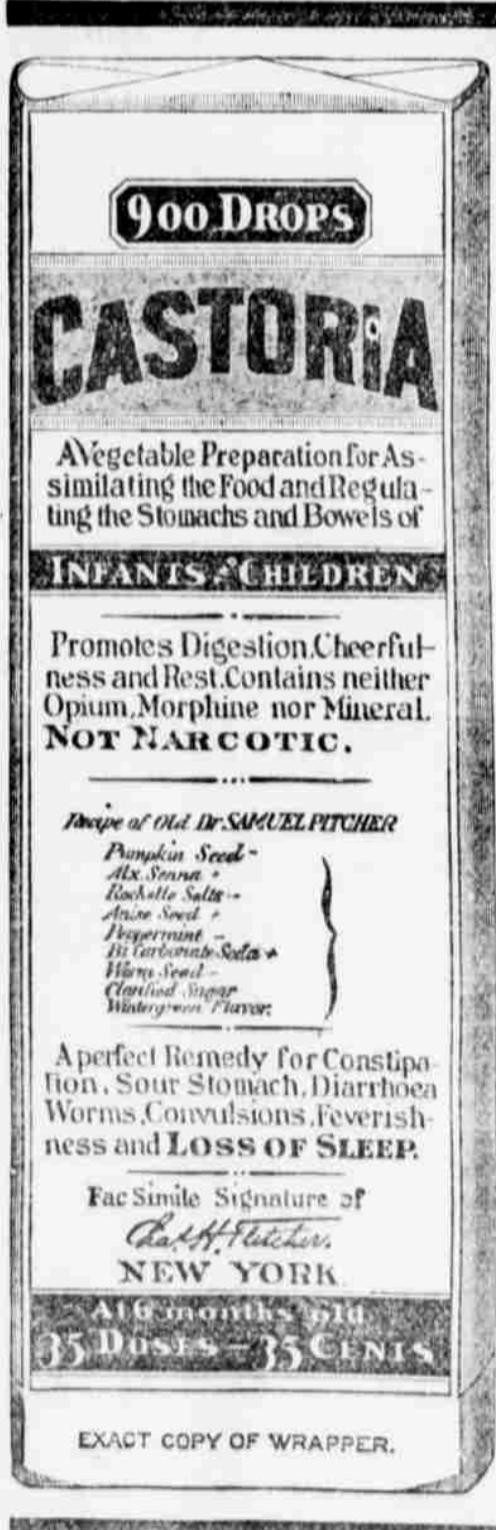
Mrs. K. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago Ill., writes:
"Peruna has been used so long in our family that I do not know how to get along without it. I have given it to all of my children at different times when they suffered with croup, colds and the many ailments that children are subject to, and am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health. I have also used it for a catarrhal difficulty of long standing and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Peruna."
—Mrs. K. Kane.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible. Sooner or later it is the inevitable fate of every one to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, but with the greatest of precautions they will come. This is a settled fact of human experience. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere or somehow. Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of a thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold. There is no fact of medical science better known than that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected from colds and catarrh by Peruna. Once in the family Peruna always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it. We have on file many thousand testi-

Mrs. A. Hobson, 225 Washington St., Lansing, Mich., writes:
"Peruna has been such a blessing to my only child, as well as myself, that I feel induced to give my testimonial. He has always suffered from catarrh of the head and throat, and I had to use extra precautions so as not to have him exposed to damp or cold weather. Last year he was taken with la grippe, and as it was a severe case, caused me much anxiety. No medicine helped him till he took Peruna. I noticed an improvement at once and in three weeks he was a different child; the grippe had been completely cured and I noticed that the catarrh was made better. He kept taking it two weeks longer, when he was entirely well. I now use it off and on for colds, cramps, indigestion or general indisposition, and find it superior to any doctors' medicine I ever tried. It keeps me, as well as my child, in perfect health, and I gladly recommend it to mothers."
—Mrs. A. Hobson.

monials like the ones given above. We can only give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic and grateful letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.



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The Columbus Guards, Columbus, Ga., embracing fifty officers and men will camp at the world's fair July 17 to 23 inclusive.

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.
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Write to the SUPERINTENDENT DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas and other information; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent, W. V. Bennett, 931 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.
The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16 ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch or sale by all dealers.

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