

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Senator Jones of Arkansas is confined to his bed in Washington by an attack of grippe.

Minister Squires declares that Cuba is the most expensive country in the world to live in.

There are three superintendents to every eight windows in the legislative wings of the Kansas capitol.

Vesuvius has again become active. The volcano is throwing up ashes and explosive incandescent globes.

The Tribune announces that the German emperor will visit Rome in May and that the czar is coming in November.

The general assembly of North Carolina has appropriated \$10,000 for a state exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Mrs. John Churchill, widow of John Churchill, owner of Louisville's famous race course, Churchill Downs, was found dead in bed.

A. D. Mead, deputy treasurer of Walsh county, North Dakota, has been arrested, charged with embezzling between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Arthur W. Thenholm has been appointed general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha to succeed the late Walter A. Scott.

James Mooney of near Stanhope, Ky., Webster county, unearthed \$1,000 in gold while digging post holes on the farm of William Gardiner.

Reports from the ranges in Indian Territory indicate that cattle losses to stockmen as the result of the recent blizzard have been very heavy.

The Stangell copper fields, which are on the south side of the boundary between Norway and Sweden, have been sold to an American for \$1,000,000.

An increase of 5 cents an hour will be paid the carpenters in Chicago in the building season this year. This is in accordance with the agreement.

Ex-President Steyn is convalescing at Clarens, Switzerland, and as soon as his medical advisers allow him to travel he will return to the Orange River colony.

Senorita Renee Abreu, aged 14, the daughter of Dr. Abreu, a well known surgeon of Havana, Cuba, is dead from pneumonia at the convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis.

Ten thousand miners of the Flat Top and Norfolk coal fields of the Norfolk & Western in West Virginia will be given a voluntary increase of 10 cents on a ton, beginning April 1.

When President Roosevelt visits the Rocky mountains this spring he has expressed the desire to climb Mount Shasta, the giant of the Siskiyou, which towers 14,410 feet above sea level.

In a special message to the Rhode Island senate, Governor Garvin declared bribery common in this state and that many members of the legislature occupy seats obtained by purchased votes.

Not the least notable feature in connection with the swearing in of new United States senators in Washington last week was the cordial reception given by the ladies' gallery to Reed Smoot of Utah.

At Black River Falls, Wis., Grant Olsen, a justice of the peace, who was recently convicted of working up fictitious cases to increase his fees, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

The Tennessee house of representatives has adopted a resolution requesting the governor to ignore the request of the governor of Wisconsin to appoint delegates to a convention to settle the race question.

William Crozier, editor of the American at Manila, who, with a reporter of the paper, was arrested March 2, on the charge of libeling General Davis, commander of the American troops, has been convicted.

Arthur R. Pennell, the young lawyer who figured so prominently in the Burdick murder mystery, was killed in Delaware Park, Buffalo, N. Y. His automobile ran over the edge of an embankment surrounding an old stone quarry.

The American Seeding Machine Manufacturing company, with an authorized capital stock of \$15,000,000, was incorporated at Treton, N. J. Of the capital stock, \$7,500,000 is preferred, drawing 7 per cent cumulative dividends.

James Sparks, a veteran of the Black Hawk, the Mexican and the civil wars, died at Hartville, Mo., aged 100 years. He was one of the first settlers in Wright county, Missouri, and was a justice of the peace for forty-two years.

The Vancouver Athletic club has offered a purse of \$25,000 for a twenty-round contest between J. J. Corbett and J. J. Jeffries. The club's manager declares he has assurances of the civil officials that a twenty-round contest would be permitted in that city.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

Governor Mickey on the 9th vetoed his first bill. The measure was S. F. 29, providing for the payment of fees to the commissioner of public lands and buildings. Governor Mickey stated his objections to the bill to be that the measure was unconstitutional in that it provided for the payment of fees to the commissioner, while the constitution provides for payment of all fees to the state treasurer. Warner of Dakota moved that S. F. 304, recommended by the governor, be read a first time. This was done. Mrs. Louise Bowser will not get the \$2,000 asked of the state for the erection of a sod house at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The senate indefinitely postponed the bill. H. R. 119, providing for the reports of teachers and county superintendents, was passed. H. R. 167, a joint resolution memorializing congress to pass a bill for the election of United States senators by popular vote, was passed. Committees reported as follows: S. Fs. 100-101, providing for a grand jury system, was recommended for indefinite postponement. The report was concurred in and the bill was placed on general file. S. F. 146, providing for the erection of grain elevators and warehouses, was placed on general file. S. F. 240, defining cultivated lands, placed on general file. S. F. 147, an act for opening and maintaining roads to bridges across streams separating two counties, amended and ordered engrossed. S. F. 115, providing for appeal bonds, amended and ordered engrossed. H. R. 64, providing penalty for carrying concealed weapons, ordered engrossed.

The resolution offered by Senator Harrison, which provided for the appointment of a sifting committee, was taken up on the 10th. Senator Harrison moved that Senators Hastings and Saunders be added to the committee. This compromise was accepted to save the resolution. The resolution as amended carried. Committees recommended the following bills for indefinite postponement: S. F. 241, which provides the governor shall have general supervision of the soldiers' home; S. F. 242, relating to the management of the soldiers' home at Milford; S. F. 194, providing for the government and maintenance of the school for the deaf; S. F. 59, relating to the management of the deaf and dumb asylum; S. F. 193, providing for the government of the school for the blind, and S. F. 232, providing for the filing of transcript of evidence in cases of appeal. The following bills were placed on the general file: S. F. 237, providing for the building of wagon bridges on county lines; S. F. 230, regulating the crossing of wagon bridges by traction engines, and S. F. 243, fixing a maximum compensation to be drawn by county commissioners and members of boards of supervisors. The following bills came up for final reading and were passed: S. F. 150, providing for the use of water for irrigation purposes; H. R. 64, fixing a penalty for the carrying of concealed weapons; H. R. 76, providing for a stay of execution after judgments are rendered; S. F. 115, providing for appeal bonds; S. F. 155, providing when judgment shall be rendered; S. F. 190, providing for the appointment of trustee officers; S. F. 58, defining the boundaries of Nebraska; and H. R. 46, providing method of giving notice of annual school meetings.

The senate committee on accounts and expenditures, instructed to examine into the workings of the state printing boards, thinks the expense of the state printing is entirely too much and in its report on the 11th made recommendations to overcome the evil. Following this report, S. F. 275, providing for the purchase of legislative supplies and the care of the same by the state board of public lands and buildings, and S. F. 276, providing that this board shall consist of the secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and land commissioner, were placed at the head of the general file and then ordered engrossed. S. F. 190, providing for the appointment of a state accountant at a salary of \$1,500, was ordered engrossed. This bill was the result of a recommendation made by the commissioner of public lands and buildings in his report. It was later recommended by Governor Mickey in his message to the legislature. The original bill provided that a salary of \$2,000 be paid the accountant, but this was cut down by the senate. It shall be the duty of the state accountant to check up the books of the various state institutions and to institute a systematic method of bookkeeping. H. R. 167, providing that the legislature memorialize congress to enact legislation providing for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote, was amended by the senate and passed. After adding another long list of bills to the general file the senate passed the following: S. F. 177, relating to the commitment of girls to the state industrial school. S. F. 103, relating to boys under 18 years old convicted of crime and their commitment to the industrial school. S. F. 237, providing for roads to bridges across streams on county lines.

In the senate on the 12th the following bills were passed: S. F. No. 190, providing for a state accountant to be appointed at a salary of \$1,500 per annum; S. F. No. 182, providing qualification necessary for appointment of county, soldiers and sailors relief commissions; S. F. No. 276, authorizing the board of public lands and buildings to buy all state supplies; S. F. No. 111, fixing salaries of township officers; S. F. No. 42, regulating the width of public highways; S. F. No. 275, providing how supplies shall be purchased by the board of public lands and buildings; H. R. No. 128, providing for the election of councilmen at large in the city of Lincoln. The following bills were indefinitely postponed in the senate today: S. F. No. 211, raising the amount which may be recovered in case of death caused by negligence from \$5,000 to \$10,000; H. R. No. 127, to prohibit the keeping or selling

of intoxicating liquors within three miles of an army post; S. F. No. 32, providing the limit of indebtedness which applies to other corporations shall not apply to railroad companies. Committees report the following bills back for the general file: S. F. No. 252, providing for the examination and licensing of land surveyors; S. F. No. 170, fixing the number and remuneration of senate employees; S. F. No. 156, providing for repair of streets and alleys in cities of the second class and villages; S. F. No. 20, regulating the organization and operation of mutual life insurance companies; S. F. No. 254, to enable domestic mutual insurance companies to reinsure in other domestic companies; S. F. No. 68, declaring practice dogs to be a nuisance, and to provide for their destruction; S. F. No. 277, making the Nebraska Historical society the custodian of all historical records of the state; S. F. No. 290, relating to the action to be taken in case of executions issued; S. F. No. 234, for the regulation of telephone rates and service in cities of the metropolitan class; S. F. No. 235, repealing the death penalty; H. R. No. 323, providing for the relief of Russell F. Loomis.

Standing committees of the senate on the 13th reported the following bills for general file: S. F. 278; S. F. 227, prohibiting members of the school board from using position to secure relatives a position in school. H. R. 88, to prevent the desecration of the United States flag. H. R. 240, providing for secretary of State Banking board, his compensation and duties. These bills were indefinitely postponed: S. F. 232, providing for filing of petition and transfer in case of appeal to higher court. S. F. 78, regulating the operation of mutual insurance companies. S. F. 91, an act to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States. The following bills were passed: S. F. 116, providing for the establishment of roads to lands not on the public roads. S. F. 171, providing for the reduction of the width of public roads. S. F. 129, providing a lien upon stock for their feeding and care. The committee of the whole ordered engrossed S. F. 132, providing for the establishment of an experimental station at or near Crawford, Neb. Senate adjourned 12 o'clock until 2, when the Brady elevator bill had the right of way. The sifting committee turned out its first list of bills. A number of measures were sent to the head of the file, among them the following: S. F. 133, by Marshal (by request), defining name and purpose and providing for government and maintenance of Nebraska School for the Blind. S. F. 201, advocating constitutional amendments to head of ballot. S. F. 16, providing for bond of abstractors and penalty for failure to give. S. F. 223, providing for certificates of satisfaction in case of foreclosure of tax liens. S. F. 175, providing that the field of city and village insurance companies shall be limited to the corporate limits of such places. S. F. 57, providing that railroad corporations shall provide suitable waiting rooms and stop trains. S. F. 17, providing for a nonpartisan board of control for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institute.

HOUSE.

The house convened at 2 o'clock on the 9th and entered at once on bills on second reading. Sixty-four measures, completing the list, were thus disposed of. The house took a recess at 4 o'clock until 7:30, when the revenue bill was taken up. At the first night session of the house to consider the revenue bill held friends of the measure proved sufficiently numerous to prevent the adoption of any material amendments to the first twenty sections. Sections 19 and 20, providing for the election of a county assessor and for the appointment of deputies by the county assessor with the consent of the board, occasioned the greatest debate. At the conclusion, however, the committee voted not to amend either section. Section 13, enumerating property exempt from taxation, was amended to include "fruit" in the list. On motion of Sears of Burt section 14, relating to tax liens, was amended that taxes should be a "first" lien. Junkins of Gopher moved to amend section 12 by inserting that property should be assessed at 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent of its value. This the committee promptly killed.

Proceeding to bills on their final passage, the house on the 10th passed several measures of importance. H. R. 236, by Gilbert of Douglas, was among this number. The bill provides for more stringent registration laws in Omaha. H. R. 123, by Douglas of Rock, removing the two-thirds limit of indebtedness for railroads and allowing them to increase their liabilities to any amount, was passed. H. R. 240, by Jouvant of Boone, increasing the salary of the secretary of the state banking board to \$2,000, that of the state bank examiner to \$1,000, with \$200 per annum for expenses, and prohibiting the use of commercial paper by a banking concern as part of the capital stock, was passed, as was also H. R. 323, by Hathorn of Red Willow, giving to Russell F. Loomis of Red Willow county a deed to a quarter section of land on which he settled in 1872 and for which he has been unable to obtain a title from the national government, which, subsequent to his homestead filing, donated the land to be held to the school fund of Nebraska. The house concurred in the senate resolution to have the committee on accounts of expenditures act with the senate committee to investigate whether W. H. Clock is custodian of the store room by appointment of the legislature or secretary of state. The house went into committee of the whole to consider, first, H. R. 271, by Riggs of Douglas, providing a reduction in the number of the South Omaha school board members from nine to five. The committee recommended the bill for passage. The remainder of the day was consumed in consideration of the revenue bill, an evening session also being held to deliberate on this matter.

McClay of Lancaster on the 11th in-

roduced in the house H. R. 483, in accordance with the request preferred by Governor Mickey in a special message, to appropriate \$10,000 for the paving of the south and east sides of the capital square. The house then went into committee of the whole on the general revenue bill. The committee amendment reducing the tax on the gross receipts of foreign surety companies from 2 per cent to 1 per cent was not adopted. The committee amendment exempting from taxation of Nebraska insurance companies the amount of reinsurance and cancellations was opposed by Mockett on the ground that the same exception had not been made in the taxes of outside companies. Loomis defended the amendment as a perfectly fair one, and it was adopted. The bill as prepared provides for the taxation of all Nebraska insurance companies "except fraternal beneficiary associations, and mutual companies that operate on the assessment plan, have no capital stock, and make no dividends." Loomis offered an amendment to strike out the words "that operate on the assessment plan, have no capital stock and make no dividends." Mockett and Sears spoke in opposition to the amendment, as did McClay, and Loomis vigorously defended it. The amendment was adopted. Nelson of Douglas offered an amendment increasing the tax on foot peddlers from \$5 to \$10, on peddlers with a one-horse vehicle from \$15 to \$25, and on peddlers with a two-horse vehicle from \$25 to \$40. The peddler question was debated for an hour along the old familiar lines, after which the amendment was adopted. Rouse followed this with a substitute fixing the tax for foot peddlers at \$25, peddlers with a one-horse vehicle at \$50, and with two-horse vehicles at \$75. This is the tax levied under the present law. The substitute was unanimously adopted. Hunter offered an amendment to assess and tax grain brokers on the amount of grain on hand and on other tangible property, instead of on capital invested. The amendment was lost. Gilbert of Douglas offered an amendment to tax street railroads, water works, electric light companies and gas companies on the basis of tangible property and gross receipts instead of on the basis of tangible property and the full value of the franchise. The amendment was, after discussion, declared lost.

In the house on the 12th Hunter of Webster offered a motion that the speaker appoint a sifting committee of seven members to whom all bills on general file should be submitted and that all bills reported to the house by this committee should have precedence in committee of the whole in the order reported, except appropriation and revenue bills. The motion was tabled. Nelson of Douglas moved to have S. F. 11 engrossed for third reading. The bill was placed on general file. On motion of Nelson of Douglas H. R. 320, the Omaha charter bill, was ordered engrossed for the third reading and its amendments printed. The committee on accounts and expenditures reported that on investigation it found three custodians of the supply room, W. H. Clark and J. H. Jallison, appointed by the secretary of state, with the concurrence of the house, and Homer Gage, appointed by Speaker Mockett. The committee reported that it found need for but one custodian, and recommend that Clark and Jallison be dispensed with. The report was adopted and therefore these two employees cut off the pay roll. The remainder of the day was taken up in consideration of the revenue bill.

Immediately upon convening, the house on the 13th resumed consideration of the revenue bill. Rouse of Hall was the first speaker. He drew attention to the great debt of Nebraska by saying that "we, as a people, are prosperous, but we, as a state, are not prosperous, and it is because of deficient revenue laws." He urged the imperative necessity of a revenue measure that would meet the demands of the hour." Morsman of Douglas attacked the Loomis and Caldwell amendments, if enacted, they would deprive Nebraska of a vital portion of railroad valuation belonging to it. He pleaded for the revenue bill, maintaining that this bill would subject these corporations to fair taxation. Ten Eyck of Douglas attacked the revenue bill as being one-sided in favor of the railroads. He said it was a fair law for the farmers and ought to be made such for the railroads. He said the railroads were threatening to raise freight rates and in the face of this he said it was time for the republicans of Nebraska to get together and do something for the state. He said it was time they stood square-toed and fat-footed on the Caldwell amendment. Loomis of Dodge, the fusion floor leader, concluded the debate in a most forcible speech for the Caldwell amendment. He regretted that this debate had sunk to the low level of partisanship. He wanted the problem fought out along strictly business lines. He refused to consider the proposition as a party matter, notwithstanding the contrary efforts of Thompson, Sears, Sweezy, Douglas, Mockett and Spurlock to make it such. He made the most prolonged argument on either side and was the leading speaker for the Caldwell amendment. The Caldwell amendment was defeated by a standing vote of 58 to 36. The Thompson amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 to 36. The Loomis amendment to section 87 was carried, changing the time of assessing to April 15, instead of February, and making other changes. Junkin's amendment to list and tax box and grain cars was adopted.

GUARD THE SLOCUM LAW.

The alacrity with which the senate indefinitely postponed a bill to change the Slocum liquor law Friday was pleasing to the friends of high license. Giffin of Dawson, Wall of Sherman, Warner of Dakota, Hasty of Furnas, O'Neill of Lancaster, Jennings of Thayer, Anderson of Saline, and half a dozen others resisted any attempt of the state emphatically to resist any attempt to better the law, on the ground that it had been tried since 1881, found to work well and was jealously guarded by the people. Pemberton of Gage sought to show that a slight amendment would prevent blackmailers from making annual raids on the treasury.

In the natural speeding of events a mother-in-law now and then shows herself to be a good fellow by lifting the mortgage.

A man seldom has any trouble in finding trouble.

It is easy to gauge a man's emptiness when he is full.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

The spirit of improvement is on in full force at York.

Organized labor of Omaha will this year put up a building of their own.

Employees of the Argo starch factory at Nebraska City are on a strike for increased wages.

Charles Wands of Richardson county was hurt in a runaway, necessitating amputation of his left leg.

The hardware store of F. W. Brown at Byron was entered by burglars by opening the front door, and about \$100 worth of property taken.

Michael Zaksik of South Omaha, thirty-five years of age, ended his existence by shooting himself in the heart with a 32-calibre revolver.

Sheriff Curry and Ed Blake, special stock detectives, have located the horse stolen from a ranch on the Niobrara and went after the animal. The thief left for parts unknown after disposing of the animal to a prominent stockman.

The infant son of John H. Langdon, living near Havelock, was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp. The child was in the house alone with a 10-year-old sister, Mrs. Langdon having gone out in the yard, when the explosion occurred.

The county board of Dawson county demonstrated that the county which it represents is prosperous by taking up \$50,000 county funding bonds belonging to the school fund. The bonds are not due for several months, so the county paid the interest in advance.

John Groschiner of Stanton county, a young unmarried man about 35 years of age, committed suicide. He took a small rope, tied it about a spike driven in the wall, tied it about his neck and simply knelt down, bearing his weight upon the rope. No cause is known for the act.

Fred Kentner, the farmer near Humboldt who caused excitement by intimidating Dr. Gandy and forcing him to sign a check for \$100, and who was locked up on a charge of drunkenness as a result of the escapade, has been released after paying a fine of \$5 and costs for drunkenness.

An August 31, 1900, Mr. Wm. Devaney rode a horse into Bradshaw and tied it to a hitching post, and when he returned the horse was gone and no trace could be had of it. Now the horse and thief have been overhauled in Pottawattamie county, Iowa. The transgressor's name is Martin.

Johan Eloff Johnson, aged about 21 years, while attempting to steal a ride on train No. 46 at Anselmo fell beneath the wheels and was so badly mangled that he died in the hospital. From papers found on his person it was learned that he left Oskar Krosgo, Kalmars, Sweden, in March, 1902.

The bridge over the Republican river two miles south of Bartley was broken down by an ice gorge and a large portion of it was carried away. This deprives Bartley merchants of a large amount of trade, as there is no other bridge near that the farmers can cross in coming to Bartley.

Ralph Smith, residing three miles southwest of Dakota City, met with an accident which caused the amputation of his left hand above the wrist. He was going after a load of hay and took a shotgun along hoping he might see some ducks. The gun exploded prematurely, with the result that the injured member had to be amputated.

Samuel Parker, of Plattsmouth, who went to England some time ago to claim a portion of an estate left by a deceased relative, has returned home. He found that the property in question was being held by other heirs, who claimed right of possession by reason of the fact that Mr. Parker had been absent from the country more than twelve years—the limit prescribed by the English laws in matters of that kind. He expects to make another trip to his native country in the near future, when he hopes to be more successful in pressing his claim.

The Nuckolls county sheriff had quite a time last week. He was called to Superior by 'phone to arrest a crazy woman and bring her to Nelson. While on the way she was so violent that she had to be handcuffed and she screamed "murder" and "help" all the way. When they drove through Smyrna she made such an outcry that a number of men got up and mounting horses overtook the sheriff and surrounded the carriage asking "what about all this fuss." As soon as they knew who it was he was permitted to go on his way. Her case was not insanity but drunkenness pure and simple.

George W. Williams of Omaha, the negro who was shot by the wife of Policeman Edward Morrison when he attempted to rob her on the street, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to rob, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Last week was a record breaker in the office of register of deeds of York county. Forty instruments were filed on Monday and one hundred and seven the other five days, making a total of one hundred and forty-seven for the week.

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who taxes the kidneys.



When the kidneys are overworked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do.

When the kidneys fail, dangerous disease quickly follows; urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros. drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which had elapsed I have had occasion to report to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free; strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

When some men hear of a neighbor losing his good name they are probably glad they have none to lose.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Don't prolong a quarrel. Make a hard fight, and then quit—win or lose.

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

Some grocers say they don't keep DeWane Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell, because DeWane contains 16 oz. for the same money. Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for same money? Then buy DeWane Starch. Requires no cooking.

Practice is said to make perfect, yet few doctors or lawyers are models of perfection.

MORE FLEXIBLE AND LASTING.

won't shake out or blow out; by using DeWane starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

The trouble with the average man at 50 is that he's only about half as smart as he thought he was at 25.

Senators' Biographies.

In the directory of the Fifty-eighth congress, just out, Senator J. Frank Allee, of Delaware, describes himself as "president of the Bay State Gas company," this announcing his identification with Addicks. Mr. Heyburn, the new Idaho senator, is described as "not affected by the silver craze of 1896." Representative Ames of Massachusetts is probably the only member of congress who gives the name of his grandfather (Benjamin F. Butler) and also that of his father (Adelbert F. Ames). The new senator from Utah, in a six-line sketch, takes pains to say that he was "married September 17, 1884, to Alpha M. Eldridge." He thus makes the attack of the Utah remonstrants an endeavor to "correct the record."

Chicago Man's Remarkable Light.

A Chicago inventor, Mr. George Magrady, has discovered a process of manufacturing a thirty-six candle power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago Magrady's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. Magrady enlarged the globe and perfected the light by placing it in an air-tight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever, if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

WAS REFUSED LIFE INSURANCE.

Rejected on Account of "Coffee Heart."

Life insurance companies have fully established the fact that the use of coffee causes an organic derangement of the heart, shortening the long beat and imperiling life. For this reason habitual coffee drinkers are refused life insurance in many cases. A well-known merchant of White's Creek, Tenn., proprietor of a large store there, says: "Three years ago I was examined for life insurance and to my surprise was rejected because my heart action was at times out of place 15 beats in 60."

"I consulted several good doctors and was invariably asked by them, 'Do you drink ardent spirits? use tobacco? or drink coffee?' To the first I answered 'Very little,' to the second 'No,' to the last 'Yes,' and they would all say 'Quit coffee.'"

"I determined to do this. I had read about Postum Cereal Coffee and bought and used it, and I liked it as well as the best of real coffee, and as a result of its use in place of coffee I find myself without a skip in my heart action and I can get insurance on my life cheaper by 25 per cent (notwithstanding the advance in age), than I could when I first commenced using Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.