

WORLD OF WONDERS

FOLLY TO TALK OF THE MONOTONY OF LIFE.

Surely There Can Be No Excuse for Even a Moment of Dullness of One Will But Pause and Consider.

There are not a few women in the world to-day who complain bitterly that their life is insufferably dull. They are almost bored to death with the monotony of their existence.

The consequences of a dull life are serious, for dullness propagates a host of evils such as slander, malice, and strife. "If the brain sows not corn it plants thistles."

"When I hear," said a public man, "that any one has been speaking ill of me behind my back, I am not angry with him, but I merely say to myself, 'How dull he must have been to have had nothing better to do!'" And yet no intelligent person should live a one-toned (monotonous) life. Life monotonous! when we are every moment touching this wonderful world of five points—bearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, feeling. Life monotonous! when our sojourn in this world—of which, as Goldwin Smith said, we know as little as the mole knows of the world of vision—is so brief, and so uncertain. Life monotonous! in a world of some 1,200,000,000 living human beings, not to mention the animal creation with its wealth of intelligence. Life monotonous! with such an outlook! uplook! Surely there is no excuse for dull monotony in such a world, and, above all, in such an age as ours.

However restricted may be the circumstances of the daily life, it is possible to maintain among least things what Wordsworth calls "an under-sense of greatness."

This is an absolute and never-failing cure for dullness and monotony. The cultivation of ideas is the real charm of life. No life can be commonplace and uninteresting where the mind is kept uppermost.

An idea is still the alchemist that turns the world to gold. However petty may be a woman's occupation—and let it be remarked in passing that it often calls for greatness to do little things—she can, according to her capacities (and capacity increases by cultivation) revel in what Macaulay calls "the infinite wealth of the mental world." There is no irksomeness, no want of variety, in the thought world.

No two days of any intelligent life ought to be exactly similar. Every day should be a fresh beginning. Every day should be enriched with little excellences which are, after all, so great!

"Fear not," said the late Cardinal Newman, "lest thy life come to an end, but rather lest it never have a beginning."

To Remove Whitewash.

When the ceilings or walls of rooms have been covered with several successive coats of whitewash and this withstands the scraping process, commonly applied with a stout broom or scraper, the following treatment will be found successful in removing it. Take three pints of flour and beat smooth with cold water; then pour boiling water to it until it is cooked into a fairly thick paste. Dissolve one pound of alum in hot water and pour it into the paste. Apply this over the adhering whitewash on walls or ceiling, being careful to cover it thoroughly. Then close the room, and let it stand over night. In the morning the bits of lime which may be left clinging to the walls are easily brushed off. Before papering a room all nail holes and cracks in the plaster should be filled with a stiff paste of plaster of paris mixed with water. This should be allowed to dry before the paper is applied.

The Shrines of Chili.

At various places in Chili, dotted up and down the countryside, may be found many small shrines. Some consist of a small, but-like arrangement, others are mere holes cut into neighboring rocks; while others, again, are nothing more than a hollow pile of stones. They usually mark the spot where some one has met his death by violence, and the shrine is built by the pious friends of the deceased, who keep candles burning in it to light the departed soul on its way. One little shrine which I saw was rather a neat one of its kind, and must have taken some trouble to set up, as it is placed about ten miles from the nearest township and on a very bad road. The melted wax from the candles has flowed out down the side of the hill. The inscription on the cross reads: "In remembrance of Richard Fuenzalida."—Wide World.

Fattest People in Europe. Prof. Lyde, in a recent lecture, described the Danes as the fattest people in Europe. The pre-eminence he ascribes to their lethargic ways and their habit of munching sandwiches all day long. But visitors to Denmark have noticed that even the factory hands, whose hours are much longer than in this country, and who cannot be accused of lethargy, are, generally speaking, noticeably stout. The large consumption of cream may be partially responsible for this. It is continually served up in what appears to the Briton most incongruous company. Thus "ollebrod," one of the most popular of Danish dishes, is made of salt herrings smothered in cream and mixed with raw onions, black bread and beer.

ROUGH ON WOMEN TRAVELERS

Country Visitor to City Saw at Once Disadvantages of Subway Entrances.

A genial Joshua, who runs a chicken plantation and cornstarch refinery down in the Salem county section of Jersey, came to this city the other day to buy a pair of winter boots and a box of axle grease, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. After rambling around in the ferry zone for a while he bravely cut loose and started up Market street.

He had not proceeded far when he saw an employe of the Philadelphia Electric Company lift the lid of a manhole and crawl down into the conduit chamber. Evidently the sight filled Joshua with much thought, for he gazed earnestly toward the manhole for a minute or two and then went over to a cop who was holding fast to a sunny spot on the corner.

"Excuse me, constable," said Joshua, addressing the police person, "but hain't they got a railroad down in the ground under this street?"

"They certainly have," indulgently answered the officer. "It is the subway."

"That's what they told me," responded the farmer, with another glance toward the center of the street, "but I hain't never seen it. Howsomever, I jes' seen a feller crawlin' down ter ketch a train, an' sez I to meself, them holes may be all right for them men passengers, but they must be mighty derned inconvenient for the women folks."

KNOWN AS NATURE'S FILTER

Water Lotus Has Power to Purify Standing Water—Never Fails to Do Its Work.

There is a plant growing in the southern waters of the United States which possesses the singular property of being able to render the most impure standing water perfectly healthy. The people of Louisiana and Mississippi call it the water lotus. It consists of a leaf, and roots so fine as to escape notice save under a microscopic inspection.

Where it grows at all, it covers the water, and to the casual observer looks like a coating of green scum. But wherever it does appear the water beneath is always fit to drink. So marked is this property that families using the water from bayous where the lotus is abundant are known to have better general health than those taking their drinking water from places where the lotus is not found. It is often transplanted into ponds, bayous and lakes, spreads with wonderful rapidity and never fails to do its work well.

A Diamond Candle.

Many diamonds which have been exposed to sunshine give out light on being placed in a dark room. When placed in a vacuum and exposed to a high-tension current of electricity, diamonds phosphoresce, or shine, with different colors. Most South African diamonds, under these circumstances, exhibit a bluish light, while diamonds from other parts of the world shine with such color as bright blue, apricot, pale blue, red, yellowish green, orange and pale green. In a lecture delivered in London, Prof. Crookes stated that one beautiful green diamond in his collection, when phosphorescing in a good vacuum, gave almost as much light as a candle. The light was pale green, almost white.

After the Rats.

As a country Germany has fewer rats than any other in the world. This is due to the interest taken by the government in their destruction. If a boy applies to the mayor of his town he is furnished with traps and paid half a cent for every skin he brings. In large towns there are 100 boys at work all the time. The cost of traps and bait makes each skin cost the government about a penny, but as every rat destroys five dollars worth a year, this makes a tremendous saving.

The mice, though destructive, are not looked after by the government. It is expected that every household will protect itself. However, a reward of a penny is paid for every three skins.

The Comet's Tail.

The tail of a comet is composed of gas, existing in a highly rarefied condition. Little particles of electricity called corpuscles, or ions, are being constantly given off at enormous speed by the sun. Each meteorite in the comet's head is surrounded by its own rarefied atmosphere. When one of these little ions strikes one of the molecules of gas in the comet's atmosphere, it carries it off with it to form the tail. The electrical charge makes the gas luminous, and it is by this light, and not by reflected sunlight, that the tail is made visible to us. A comet's tail, therefore, seems to be merely a very extended aurora.—Century.

Dating Canned Goods.

Dating canned goods would, it is admitted, make a lot of trouble for a few years, or until the business had become adjusted to the new conditions; but in the end many even now believe that the industry would be better off with this dated. There would be less over-production and a resulting improvement in the market, to say nothing of added confidence in consuming circles. The advice of Dr. Wiley seems extremely pertinent, and it is certainly worth careful consideration from wide-awake canners.

ROME, THE BUILDER

ITS HISTORY RECORDS SUBJUGATION OF BARBARITY.

Foreign Peoples Were Brought Under Ideal Government to the Satisfaction of All—Italy and Gaul Both Cases in Point.

How Roman civilization stretched out its tendrils from the throbbing nerve center, Rome, and brought into peaceful subjugation the barbarity of all Europe, supplanting tribal rule with municipal culture, without once outraging the traditions of the conquered tribes, was the story told by Prof. James Smith Reid of the University of Cambridge, England, before the Lowell institute in his lecture on the municipal side of the Roman empire.

Prof. Reid declared that the idea which once was so widespread among historians and students of Roman conditions that the Romans maintained but one form of government for the cities has been overthrown by new evidences on the subject in the form of fragments of various forms of codes of municipal law. A notable example, the one where the most complete code remains to posterity, is the old Greek city of Tarentum, whose municipal code when it came under the Roman franchise is practically complete. The Romans would not lay down a general rule for the government of their municipalities, but each was adapted to the needs of the community and the phase of its civilization.

Scholars little recognize the amount of work which the Romans had to do in civilizing Italy itself. Without in any way practicing tyranny the Romans first Latinized and then Romanized the cities coming under their sway. Under Augustus the municipal transformation of the Roman empire was carried on at a rapid pace. The methods employed were elastic. Gaul was an evidence of the justice and tolerance of the Roman jurisdiction, its chiefs accepting the Roman culture with a preparedness which was due to their Greek learning derived from the Hellenic city of Marseilles in southern France and the other Greek cities which spread down the Spanish coast. The Romans handled tenderly the traditions of the tribes of the region, depending upon gradual civilization rather than the forcing of their customs upon the people.

Many important towns and cities of modern France have risen from these original Roman cities, Paris itself deriving its name the tribe of Parisii.

Unique Birthday Celebration.

An unusual function took place at Brighton, Eng., one day recently, when a large gathering of medical men and others met to celebrate the second birthday of the local "Siamese twins." Dr. Rooth, the practitioner who attended them at birth, says: "The children are doing very well, and are quite up to the normal size for their age. They are showing signs of considerable intelligence, and can converse in a fashion with each other. They play and quarrel, and are always in good health. There is much more mobility than I expected there would ever be between them, but so far their efforts to stand have not been successful. They have a wooden framework, in which it is hoped later on that they will be able to learn to balance themselves; but I fear walking will always be a labor to them." Violet and Daisy, as the twins have been named, have developed a decided taste for sweets beloved of the normal child, and each has her Teddy bear.

Her Interpretation.

The monotony of the postal official's daily routine is frequently broken by the peculiar whims and caprices of eccentric members of the public with whom he is from time to time brought in contact.

A lady once sent her son a pair of trousers by book post, which is, of course, cheaper than parcel post. The postal officials wrote to her: "Clothes cannot be sent by book post. If you will refer to the postoffice guide you will see under what conditions articles may be sent by book post." After a few days, the lady replied: "I have looked in the postoffice guide, and find that articles which are open at both ends may be sent by book post. And if trousers are not open at both ends, I should like to know what is."—London Answers.

Gruesome Spot to Be Eliminated.

The most tragic spot in all Glasgow is a small, packed courtyard which forms the center of the Judiciary buildings in Jail square. Not more than a hundred feet each way, this plot of ground contains the bones of almost 70 murderers and others who met a shameful death on the gallows. But this spot will soon be altogether obliterated. The renovation of the Judiciary buildings is now to be commenced and in a short time this courtyard, of sad and sinful memory, will be blotted out by new and handsome structures.

Everybody Slighted.

Mrs. Newgold—Oh, Henry! I've got a scheme to make all the women in the neighborhood jealous. Mr. Newgold—What is it? Mrs. Newgold—I'll send an announcement to the society editors that I'm giving a big dinner and ball this week, and then I won't send out any invitations!

HOW THE WORLD HAS MOVED

Less Than a Century Ago Railroads and the Telegraph Were Deemed Impossibilities.

Alexander Wells, an old citizen of Wellsville, O., has a copy of an interesting and novel document issued by the school board of the town of Lancaster, O., in 1828. The question of steam railroads was in its incipient stage and a club of young men had been formed for the purpose of discussing the points at issue. They desired the use of the schoolhouse for purposes of debate. This was looked upon by the members of the board as an innovation bordering upon sacrilege, as indicated, which is the document in the possession of Mr. Wells. It reads as follows:

"You are welcome to the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour, by steam, he would clearly have foretold it through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Such sentiments possibly reflected the feeling, to some extent, in the days of 65 years ago, but they sound strange at the present time, when the "device of Satan" is daily carrying people over the land at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. The world has progressed somewhat since 1828.

MAKING LOVE IN PORTUGAL

Chief Point of Difficulty Is Getting Admitted to the Presence of the Fair One.

The most important event in the life of a Portuguese woman is marriage. Next in importance are the early days of courtship, for a Portuguese courtship is the essence of romance, and the ways of the Portuguese lover are singularly picturesque. Here is a little drama in which Cupid is stage director. If a young Portuguese sees in the street a pretty girl with whom he would like to become acquainted, he follows her. Chaperons are not impossible obstructions. He follows her right up to her very door and notes the address. Next day he comes again, and if the young lady approves of him—for she certainly saw him the day before—she is on the lookout.

Sometimes hard fate in the guise of an angry parent prevents her, and then the gallant youth is kept waiting. Sooner or later she leans over the balcony and smiles at him. The happy youth ties a note to a cord which the fair lady drops from the balcony. The next day the young man comes again. This time he rings at the door. If the inquiries which the young lady's elders have made prove satisfactory, the swain is admitted to make the acquaintance of the young lady. After that, courtship in Portugal is about the same as it is in Kankakee or Kalamazoo.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Unique Rat.

From letters received it would seem possible to make out quite a case for the rat. Not only has he served as food—Dr. Kane on his polar expedition attributed his comparative immunity to scurvy to the soup made from the rats his servant shot with a bow and arrow—but Mr. Frank Buckland has suggested that their skins are eminently suitable for glove-making. At any rate, rat skins have sometimes been used as clothing, for we read of a lady at Glasgow who had a pair of shoes of rat skin, which were as soft as the finest kid, while by way of a freak a complete suit of rat skin was once made by a Cornish miner.

The Servant Problem, Plus.

"But," says the lady of the house to the applicant, "you really should not ask such high wages from me, when you consider the conveniences with which my house is equipped—electric cooking range, electric washing and ironing machines, vacuum sweepers and dusters, pneumatic parcel carriers from and to all floors and rooms, phones and annunciators in each room, sanitary wall and floor finishes, filtered air, filtered water, antiseptic refrigerator."

"Yes, mum," interrupts the applicant; "but the likes of you ought to know that a scientific expert draws a lot more money than a kitchen mechanic."—Judge's Library.

The Calm of Galilee.

The calm of Galilee on a perfect morning of spring is like no other calm I have ever known. It is gentler, sweeter than the wonderful calm of the desert. There you seem to be coming into the very presence of God the Father. As you draw near to Galilee, it is as if, with the handful of humble fishermen, you drew near to God the Son. Galilee takes your hand as a friend, and draws you to it. It seems to breathe upon you and give you peace.—Century.

Her Objection.

Carlyle's dictum, "Not on morality, but on cooking let us build our philosophy," is recalled by the following: "An aged aunt, though in the position of guest, protested against the appearance of a really noble rabbit pie on her nephew's breakfast table. It was not that she feared ptomaine poisoning. Her objections were ethical. Rabbits, she declared with a wonderful mid-Victorianism, were such immoral animals."

You Want Non-Breakable Fronts

THE non-breakable fronts alone should win you to Clothcraft Clothes. Think of your satisfaction in having a suit with the front, lapels, collar and shoulders holding their shape to the end. Yet Clothcraft cost you no more than the common run of clothes.



The makers use a non-shrinkable, damp-proof material instead of common canvas in the coat fronts. This prevents, absolutely, any tendency of the fronts to break or sag.

You can be sure that Clothcraft Clothes are of pure wool and have lasting style. You get a signed guarantee with each suit.

CLOTHCRAFT

All-Wool Clothes \$10 to \$25

Hargrave's

THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHING
FALLS CITY, NEB.



Odd Pieces of China

Such as Salad Bowls, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, in fact anything you may want in Fancy China can be found in our stock and at all prices.

Remember we have as good a Grocery Stock as any one in the city, and give you prompt delivery, at

Chas. M. Wilson's

LOWE BROTHERS MELLOTONE Paint

Ready for Use on Walls Woodwork, Burlap, Etc.

Put up in gallons, half gallons and quarts. Flat colors for interior decoration on woodwork and walls. Has no equal.

Permanent, Washable Practical, Beautiful

Ready to use at any time. It is a revelation in its results—it has all the excellences of water colors, the soft, beautiful effect.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Pittsburg Electrically Welded Fence Wire Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders

They have few equals and no superiors. It will pay you to investigate our claims for these wares—they are reputation builders.

J. C. TANNER

Tinning and Plumbing

Falls City, Nebraska

FRANK PECK Auctioneer

If you contemplate having a sale see me or write for terms at once. I guarantee satisfaction to my patrons.

FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA



Barefoot Sandals JUST RECEIVED

H. M. Jenne Shoe Store

—The Candy Kitchen for brick ice cream.