

There is no skipping of pay days in the disbursement of the wages of sin.

The number of railway employees of all classes in the United States in 1909 was 1,017,653.

Probably no work is so well done as the work his satanic majesty finds for idle hands to do.

"Criticizing the Bible is perhaps the surest way of getting your portrait into the newspapers."

When a man is sure he is in the wrong he is all the more precise and careful with his arguments.

After all, the best trust this country could have is a trust in the ultimate good judgment of the people.

And now the Philippines are proposing an exposition with government aid. Does the exposition follow the flag?

All the European powers except Poultry Bigelow express themselves in favor of peace with the United States.

"Or all the sad words," etc. Despite their insistent explorations the looters in Peking now learn they missed over 100,000,000 taels buried a few feet underground.

A man who "looped the loop" on a bicycle at 100 miles per hour is still alive, but people who skate across a ceiling on a bicycle ought not to expect to be considered good insurance risks.

Boston doctors are complaining in their publications of the prevalence of "cigarette heart." This disease may kill the party directly concerned, but it has its valuable feature in that it shuts off the cigarette breath.

There seems to be no problem which the modern engineer cannot solve. No sooner do we learn that the Hudson River is to be tunneled than we hear that the Great Salt Lake is to be bridged. The bridging of the lake at a width of twenty-three miles, twelve of which will be through deep water, is a work to which the words "of stupendous magnitude" can be applied without the slightest exaggeration.

More women should be elected to school boards. Late developments in school affairs have shown that the help of earnest women is much needed. The influential and representative members of the school boards too frequently use their power for selfish purposes not calculated to increase the efficiency of the schools. Women are so divested of direct responsibility in the management of public affairs that they can unselfishly give their best talents to the furtherance of public education.

Beyond a doubt the encouragement which our liberal patent system has afforded to inventors is in a very large degree responsible for our present supremacy in the world of industry. The inducements which it has offered for the improvement of methods, processes and appliances have been large, as have the rewards of successful invention. Our improved machinery and methods have given American industries a distinct advantage, in many lines, over our European competitors, notwithstanding the fact that wages are much higher here than in Europe.

Prosperity sometimes manifests itself in unexpected ways. A Kansas newspaper records it as a suggestive fact that in the town where it is published many thousand dollars have been expended during the past year in erecting monuments to the dead. There may be something novel in the thought that a town's prosperity, or the reverse, may be disclosed by a glance over its graveyard fence; but the fact reported suggests something more and better. It shows that in the hard times the dead were not forgotten, and that many a last resting-place remains unmarked not from lack of affection, but from lack of means, on the part of those who are left behind.

"Does a college education pay?" was a question recently propounded to President Hyde, of Bowdoin College. The answer is its own best comment: "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket and feel its resources behind one in every task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose one's self in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen and form character under professors who are Christians—these are the returns of a college for the best four years of one's life."

The project for a north and south railway, connecting all the Americas, and making it possible for a traveler to journey all the way from Canada to Patagonia by rail, was enthusiastically approved by the Pan-American Conference. It is not a new scheme, and of course something more than the resolutions of a conference will be required to put it on the way to realization. But

the engineering difficulties are not insuperable; and the amount of new construction necessary to link existing railway systems into one continuous trans-continental line is estimated at only five thousand miles. If the amount of new mileage built in the United States during the year 1901 could have been distributed in the proper districts along the proposed line, the scheme would have been realized. Probably the proposed railway would cost less money and would be attended by fewer difficulties of construction than the great railway which the tsar has been building across Siberia; but behind the Siberian enterprise there was a resolute national purpose and great resources. There must be powerful incentives before either governments or capitalists can be induced seriously to undertake the Pan-American railway. Yet when the railway is built, as probably some time it will be, its material advantages and political consequences may dwarf those of the tsar's great enterprise. It will bring the American peoples closer together, in sentiment as well as in time; it will promote the exchange of ideas as well as of products; and by quickening travel, commerce and correspondence it will break down old barriers and further the interests of peace.

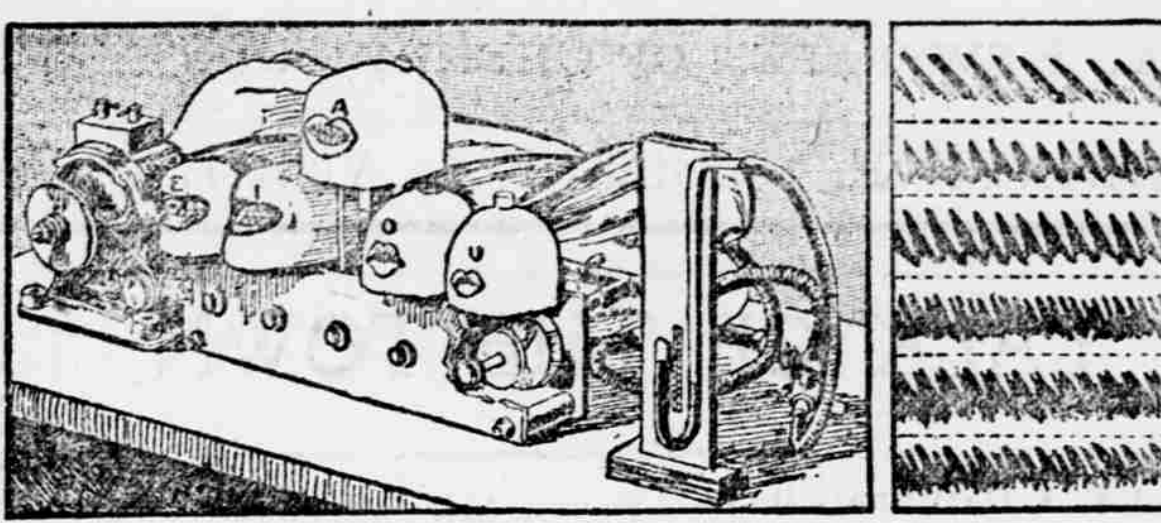
The complaint of an age limit under which the young secure a monopoly of employment is not peculiar in organizations like the Federation of Labor. It is heard in every line of business, in the newspaper offices, in politics. The vigor and activity of youth are said to be grossly overestimated against the experience of age. It is charged that youth often wins in the competition because, having fewer responsibilities, it is content with smaller pay. The boy makes a present sacrifice expecting that he will reap his reward in the future. The man is done with sacrifices, and thinks it is time that the reward was forthcoming. Conditions are such that the complaint is by no means surprising, but it was hardly a helpful suggestion at the Federation meeting in Chicago that all men over 45 should be shot, and it is certainly impossible to compel the employment of men beyond that age. Laborers of all sorts will have to continue in the inevitable struggle for bread as the economic forces about them may determine. If, however, there is an arbitrary age limit it is irrational. Age may raise a presumption one way or the other, but it can never determine the value of the individual. One man at 45 may be active, energetic, progressive, interested in his work and in the life about him. Another at 25 may be inactive, and lack both energy and interest. One man may be really young at 45 and another old at 25. Intelligence may increase with age, or, laying aside the question of mental growth, this person may have both years and intelligence and that person may lack both years and intelligence. Limit or no limit, the individual factor can hardly be left out of consideration, and, of course, it will not be when the individual superiority is marked. The persons who suffer the most cruelly and with the greatest seeming injustice are those who, being competent but no more than competent, are obliged to give way in the contest. But it is a great deal easier to note the fact than to discover a way by which they may be assured a better fate.

WHAT ANIMALS DO IN A STORM. They Dislike the Wet Weather and Seek a Place of Safety. Both wild and tame animals, four-footed or with wings, have a deep-seated aversion to wet weather. Even water fowl will seek a dry hiding place when it rains. Did you ever watch the actions of cattle before a big storm? If so, you must have seen them grow more and more uneasy as the clouds gathered. You also saw them run up and down the field, as if seeking to escape some impending danger. Finally, when the storm breaks, they draw close together, and, with lowered heads, present a picture of despair. Domestic animals, when it rains, will always keep indoors, or, failing that, they seek shelter by the barn, or under trees, or beneath the hedges and thickets; in short, in any convenient place where they may not be entirely exposed to the downpour. It is the same with fowls; they dislike the rain, which soaks their feathers. They seek sheltered places, and creep under wagons, or behind boxes and boards. Chickens do not mind getting their feet wet, for they will scratch the ground soon after a shower, in search of worms and beetles. Wild birds do their best to keep out of the rain. Some of them build a roof over their nests; others choose a home under the eaves, or under a projecting cliff, where they may be safe from the discomfort that the rain brings. But most of them are without shelter provided in advance by their own forethought. These take refuge in any place that they happen to find at hand. If you watch them before the storm you will see them looking for such a place. If the storm comes suddenly, the small and helpless ones seem bewildered, flying from tree to tree, and from limb to limb, quite unable to make up their minds exactly where to hide themselves.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE DOCTOR'S WAY. Sometimes my doctor meets me at Doyle's across the way. And there when'er he treats me I always have to pay. Philadelphia Press.

UNOCCUPIED LAND IN NEBRASKA. There are about 30,000,000 acres of unoccupied public land yet remaining in Montana.

HERE'S AN INTRICATE MACHINE THAT CAN UTTER DISTINCTLY FIVE VOWELS.



A remarkable triumph in mechanical invention has just been achieved by Dr. Marage of London, who has succeeded in constructing a machine that can utter plainly and distinctly the five vowels—a, e, i, o, u. This remarkable result is achieved by passing currents of air through a series of receptacles, the interior shapes of which are exactly like those of the human mouth when it pronounces the vowels. The first illustration shows the machine, and the second shows the waves of vibration of various vowel sounds. Although many attempts have been made, it is only now that success has been attained, and before long we may expect to have a machine that can really talk. Of course, the phonograph is not a talking machine, because it merely gives off a record that has already been made up by an actual human voice. Dr. Marage's machine, however, creates the vowel sounds at first hand. This machine, as will be seen by the illustration, has been constructed so as to reproduce the interior of a person's mouth while pronouncing the different vowels, using the plastic substance employed by dentists. These false mouths, as it were, are made of plaster of paris and are fitted to sirens giving the appropriate combinations of sounds. Dr. Marage then sets his machine in operation, and the vowels are produced synthetically. Dr. Marage purposes to modify the steam sirens used on shipboard so that they will imitate the vowel sounds. Thus different phonetic syllables may be obtained which may be used as an international alphabet.

IN A MORALIZING MOOD.

The Children Have a Hard Time of It According to This. How useful children are! When I am ill-tempered I don't swear any more—I simply spank one of the children, says a writer in the Yellow Book. Now don't sneer and set me down as a mean, contemptible man. You do it yourself, if you have any children, and if you have not you hate them all on general principles. Come down off your pedestal, illustrious sir or madam, and analyze your actions with an X-ray. There, now, didn't I tell you so? That conscience of yours doesn't look very well in print, does it? However, let us return to our children. They are just as useful when we are in a self-satisfied mood. When I feel like swelling out my many bosom and am nearly bursting with pride I don't talk about myself as I used to. I just blow about the children and make myself disagreeable without laying myself open to the charge of conceit. And what slaves children are! From morning till night they are bossed around by everybody from their mighty father down through the descending scale of elder brothers and sisters, servants, neighbors, tradesmen, street cleaners, policemen, to their own mothers. Think of the "Don'ts" a small boy hears in one day. All the books "Don't" ever published wouldn't make up the sum of "Don'ts" my small boy hears in the waking hours of any twenty-four. How in the world he ever accomplishes anything, in spite of such an avalanche of "Don'ts" I fail to see. But he does, sturdy little Titan that he is. Behold him now. He is playing football with his baby sister in the title role. I suppose I ought to stop and yell "Don't" at him. But there, his mother has saved me the trouble. And baby sister is madder at the interruption than he is. How essentially feminine! The same chord has been touched that makes a woman mad when you interrupt her husband while he is beating her. But stay! I must not begin to moralize about women. That is a task that would take a lifetime.

CLUBMEN IN AMERICA.

There is a Very Small Class as Yet of Professional Idlers. Nothing better proves that this town is a community of busy men than the peculiarities of the clubs. In all the great capitals of Europe the clubs are frequented at all hours of the day and far into the night. Most of the New York clubs are nearly empty during business hours, and few of them are open long after midnight. The class of professional idlers is relatively so small in New York that they make up a considerable proportion of the membership of very few clubs. In the large clubs they are an insignificant fraction of the membership. Most New York clubs have an early breakfast hour, and in nearly all of them there are members who would like to have the hour earlier than it is. On all business days most of the club habitues breakfast between 7:30 and 9 o'clock. After 10 o'clock the breakfast room usually has three or four occupants. A few men of leisure breakfast later, but between 10 o'clock and 12:30 it would be hard to find a score of men in any one of the great clubs unless some special occasion had brought them together. Within the last ten or twelve years luncheon has become an important meal at many up-town clubs. It used to be that only a few men of leisure took luncheon at their clubs. With the up-town movement of business, however, hundreds of men have adopted the habit of taking luncheon at some one of the clubs between 20th street and 50th street. A good many clubs, indeed, owe a considerable part of their membership to the fact that they are conveniently situated for business men who prefer luncheon at their club to luncheon at a restaurant. Men estimate that they can literally save money by joining a club that furnishes luncheon at a moderate price. Tips given at 300 luncheons equal two-thirds the annual dues of the ordinary club, and food and cigars are a little cheaper at a good club than at a good restaurant. The club luncheon hour is an unusually pleasant one, very different from the same hour at a down-town restaurant. But most men do not linger long even at the club luncheon. The business habits of the town assert themselves even here.—New York Sun.

ENDED UNPLEASANTLY.

Baseball Argument Between Two Neighbors Ends in a Quarrel. Mr. Mixer and Mr. Briggs were visibly agitated. They had been friends and neighbors for years, but now the roots of brotherly affection were in danger. "I'll tell you," said Mr. Mixer vehemently, "that it is all nonsense to say that a swiftly pitched ball can be batted as far as a tossed one." "Much you know about it," said Briggs hotly. "The resiliency in the fast ball when opposed by a swiftly moving ball naturally." "Rot!" cried Mr. Mixer. "Anybody with half sense can see that a slow ball." "Rubbish!" snorted Mr. Briggs. They glared at each other. "Say," said Mr. Mixer, "let's get the Hammond boys to go with us to the vacant lot back of my house and I'll show you just where you are off your base." "Agreed," said Mr. Briggs. Ten minutes later Mr. Mixer with a bat in his hand was facing Ted Hammond in the vacant lot. "Gimme a slow one about here," said Mr. Mixer, as he indicated a height from the ground of some three feet. Along came the ball—a slow and aggravating twister. Mr. Mixer smilingly awaited it. Then he hauled back and swathed a great gash in the innocent atmosphere. "One strike," yelled Bud Hammond, who held the sphere in his big mitt. Mr. Mixer expected on his palm and there was blood in his eye. Again he swathed the quivering atmosphere. Again the giggling Bud called a strike. But the third time he hit the ball. It went directly upward, and when it almost reached terra firma was nabbed by the clever Bud just a foot inside the diamond. "My turn now," said Mr. Briggs with an air of poorly concealed triumph. "Your record with the slow ball is just twelve linear inches. Gimme a hot one." The hot one came, but Mr. Briggs was not ready for it. It flew by him and

TYBURN WAS THE PLACE OF EXECUTION

in London for felons, and was used for this purpose from the reign of Henry IV.—1399-1413. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were exposed at Tyburn, Jan. 30, 1661. The last execution at Tyburn took place in November, 1783.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Mudie's circulating library in London has 3,000,000 books constantly in circulation, and employs 178 people.

LOCOMOTIVE FIRES.

In fifteen years a locomotive will run 240,000 miles and earn \$300,000.

SEATTLE ASSAY OFFICE.

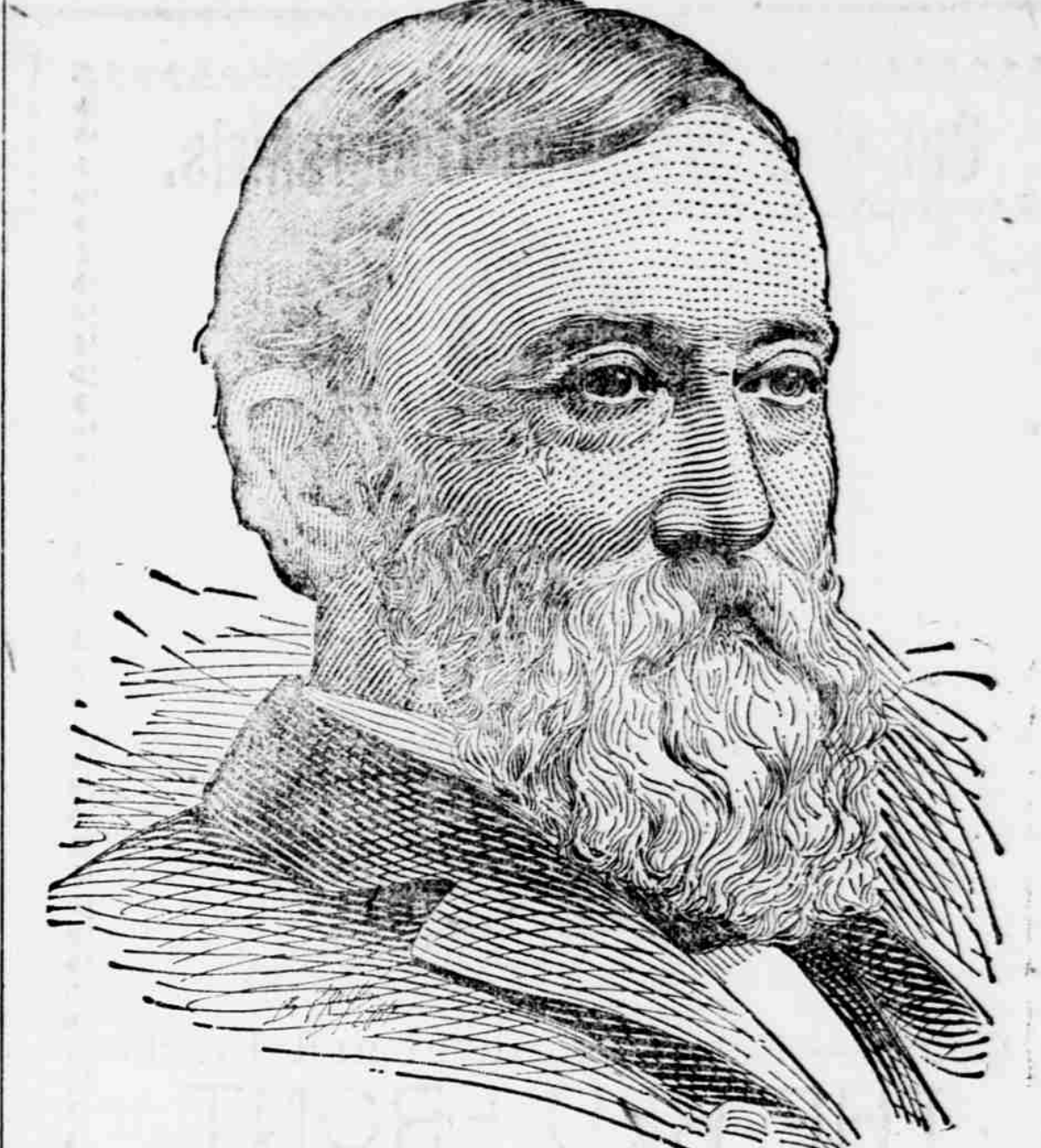
The Seattle assay office has handled \$55,000,000 since its establishment.

BLOOD IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The amount of blood in the human body is 1-13 of the body weight.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy---I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY. Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." DAN A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says: "I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A Congressman's Letter. Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy: "I can conscientiously recommend you Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—H. W. Ogden.

Spring Catarrh in Spring. The treat is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring. As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

20 YEARS SELLING DIRECT. We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 20 years. WE HAVE NO AGENTS but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing satisfaction. You are not buying if not satisfied. We make 100 styles of vehicles and 60 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our latest catalogue shows complete line. Send for it. No. 201 Hager, Price, \$23.00. As good as new for \$13.00 more. No. 44 Open Stanhope, List \$12.00. As good as new for \$6.00 more. PRATT CARRIAGE & HARNESS COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

Switchmen are paid for sidetracking people.

The twenty-two shipyards of Germany employ 6,000 men.

More than 140,000 men are engaged in anthracite coal mining.

England buys from Russia \$15,000,000 worth of eggs per annum.

The way of the transgressor is often rough on the other fellow.

Any man can learn to make mistakes without serving an apprenticeship.

Victoria, Australia, ships to London each year about \$8,000,000 worth of butter.

Not less than 185 species of butterflies are found in Mexico and Central America.

Not infrequently the wedding ring is a circle that squares the debts of a poor man.

The doctor's son may follow in his father's footsteps by becoming an undertaker.

A great fortune has been made from the wire device and rubber cork for beer bottles.

In Ashantee grows a tree, resembling the English oak, which furnishes excellent butter.

The cost of the canal to connect the Taunton river with Boston harbor is estimated at \$53,000,000.

Cotton lands having an area of 170,000 acres have been purchased in Louisiana by Cleveland capitalists.

Would Take no Chances. A St. Louis judge has decided that a hired girl can not be held liable for the crockery she consigns to the rubbish heap. Which doesn't materially change the situation. Even if she could, most of us prefer to lose the china-ware than to take any chances of losing the girl.

Town for Negroes. Jonesboro, a new village now being laid out at Fort Lee, five miles from Richmond, Va., is to be populated by negroes only. The site consists of 800 acres, cut up into building lots, a park, orchards, grazing lands and small farm trucking.

Mary School Children are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, successfully used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds, In 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. Ten thousand testimonials. THEY NEVER FAIL. At all druggists'. See Sample mailed free. Address ALLAN S. OLIVER, D. Dr. Roy, New York.

Ex-slaves Insulted in Liberia. The American Liberians some times have a hard time of it in Liberia, insulted almost daily by natives, who despise them because they were former slaves of white men. The cry is raised, "Me no slave! Me no slave!" If the United States emigrant wants to fight he can have all he is looking for. In Liberia no man can vote unless he owns real estate. The freight charges for hauling anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines aggregate \$40,000,000 a year.

ALABASTINE SMALL POX. The Only Durable Wall Coating. Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale. Write us and see how helpful we can be, at no cost to you, in getting beautiful and healthful homes. Address Alabastine Co., Department D, Grand Rapids, Mich.