

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA.

Pelee blew the bottom out of the Nicaraguan canal.

It's the sugar in Cuba's cup that makes it bitter, too!

A smile may hide a man's thoughts, just as pain may hide a woman's complexion.

New York doctors who do business in fashionable circles are getting ready for an epidemic of perityphlitis.

Most people would regard their education as complete if they could understand an art criticism after they have read it.

J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather was the author of a poem beginning: "An old red hen with yellow legs, She laid her master many eggs."

Optimistic people are inclined to believe that there is no more jury bribing, police bribing and councilmanic bribing than ever, but that more of the bribers are being caught. Success to the catchers.

That man and woman, aged 77 and 75 respectively, who were forced to elope for the purpose of getting married, may well say: "And, oh, Lord, save us from the wrath of our children and our children's children."

Perhaps we are coming to railways without rails. Several automobile owners in New York are planning to construct on Long Island fifty miles of road, to cross other roads above or below grade, so that they may have a free course on which to speed their machines. From running a single motor car on such a road to attaching one or more "trailers" is a short step, and the next leads to passenger and freight service. Even if special roads are not built for their accommodation, it is probable that automobile coach lines will be run as feeders to the steam or electric lines in districts where it would not pay to lay a track.

Three people were drowned the other day in Michigan, because one of the rowing party could not restrain his playfulness to the extent of refraining from rocking the boat. Every summer, besides the number of drowning accidents that human power is unable to avert, are those that owe their tragedy to foolhardiness of some trifle. There is no way of preventing such casualties, as a mental examination is not required of persons who hire rowboats, and oarsmen are never questioned as to whether in their opinion the same ideals of playfulness ought to prevail upon both water and land. It would be well, however, if some certificate of sane conduct were required of doubtful looking members of rowing parties, or some arrangement made whereby the man with a propensity for rocking himself in the cradle of the deep might, when the rocking reached the spilling point, upset only his own playful self.

Ministers seem to be waking up to the necessity of self-improvement. Not long ago the Congregationalist suggested that ministers take a Sunday off now and then to listen to their fellow preachers and profit thereby. Now Rev. Robert Zaring, pastor of one of the Methodist churches in Indianapolis, urges that there be inspectors of sermons as there are meat and milk inspectors. If Mr. Zaring's proposition should be carried out the inspectors would doubtless find many "embalmed" sermons which long ago had their day and well merit decent burial. They would also discover many a bacillus of heresy that should be exterminated before the contagion has spread to the world at large. They would advise the preacher to leave his study, and even his closet, to come in contact with life as it is to-day and not as it was two centuries ago. They would organize institutes and summer schools for ministers that they may advance beyond the limit reached years ago at theological seminaries. Teachers are forced by frequent inspection and frequent examinations to progress beyond the attainments made in college and normal schools. The requirements made of the minister should be no less than those made of other educators. Mr. Zaring's proposition provoked a smile when it was first offered, but there is found common sense at the bottom of it and preachers will do well to take the hint.

For years the weight of medical authority has been against the smoking habit. The habitue of the cigar store has read with many misgivings the deliverances of the medical experts respecting the effect of nicotine on the nervous system. At times he has been frightened to the verge of delirium tremens by the certain pronouncement that smoking is the cause of cancer. About the only voice that has been raised in favor of tobacco-using is the occasional mild suggestion from some physician who has urged that it promotes digestion. Now comes Dr. Dunon, an eminent London authority, who has made a special study of the action of tobacco smoke upon the various organisms found in the cavity of the mouth. Dr. Dunon finds that while tobacco smoke has no effect upon typhoid fever germs or tetanus (lock jaw) it greatly retards the growth of the bacilli of influenza, of diphtheria, and of consumption. It may be said that few

smokers actively engaged in the pursuit are troubled either with typhoid fever or lockjaw. Lockjaw would materially interfere with the enjoyment of a cigar or a pipe. And as to typhoid fever the victim is like the character of Bret Harte, concerning whom it was said, "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." As to influenza, diphtheria, and consumption, however, the case is different. Every smoker put to it for defense of My Lady Nicotine will testify that he has had at divers and sundry times touches of one if not all of these diseases. These germs must be smoked out and destroyed. What more natural method than the one so universally employed?

America does not do things by halves. Every day she smashes some old-world theory. Take our universities, for instance. The Ivy of years clings to the sacred walls of Oxford and Cambridge. Heidelberg is honored by generations of learning. But there are institutions of higher learning in this country that are scarcely out of their swaddling clothes as far as years is concerned, and yet they are recognized the world over as unexcelled, some that are looked upon as premier in certain specialties. And there are fresh-water universities in the newer cities of the United States whose progress is little less than amazing. Money can do a great deal, even in learning. The story of the University of Chicago is an emphatic example. From the financial point of view it takes on an aspect of a favorable deal successfully promoted. But while one multimillionaire has given \$11,000,000 for its upbuilding, other friends have gone down into their pockets for \$5,000,000, and their share alone would have been sufficient for an excellent start. Still, it is when the results are considered that the enterprise grows in interest. Its history runs back scarcely a decade, and yet the enrollment during the past year, according to the figures announced at the convocation, was 4,530, or a total of almost 3,000 different students. Considering that post-graduate work receives the greater share of the attention, the figures assume even greater import. The building of an institution of such magnitude in this short time, while maintaining a standard recognized the world over, is only another example of the American way of "doing things" that has so frequently astounded the slower-going Europeans.

In Paterson, N. J., a while ago, a weaver made application for more wages. It was refused. He went to his home and there he and his wife hanged themselves, and were later found dead by the neighbors. A rich contractor in New York drank poison and died. The weaver and his wife were not paupers. They had a fair living. At no time had they been in want. If they were despondent their friends did not know it. The contractor, who represented the other end of the social scale, had health, money and no entanglements that those close to him could discover. Then why did they kill themselves? The human mind is to-day almost as much of a mystery as it was in the beginning. Life has not to all the same value it has to you. It is possible for a human being to become tired of existence, even though surrounded by luxuries. It is possible for the poor man to feel that the game is not worth the candle, even though his poverty is no more distressing than usual. The human being who is not resourceful, who cannot find in his own breast the inspiration that makes life sweet and adds interest to the daily round of work or pleasure, often finds existence monotonous. That road leads to suicide and a newspaper story that generally closes with these words: "No reason is known for the act." There is a remedy. It isn't found in the medical works, and few doctors prescribe it. Stop thinking about yourself. A cripple dragged himself along the pavement and dropped a coin into the blind beggar's hat. "I'm glad I'm not in the shape that fellow is," he said. There is the idea. There is always somebody worse off. Don't play the martyr. Don't imagine that Fate is dogging your footsteps. Be of use. The useful human being doesn't know the meaning of monotony. If you cannot distribute money, share kind words with those who need them. Be interested, and leave death to the old man with the scythe. The weaver and the weaver's wife and the contractor were selfish when they destroyed themselves. They wasted happiness that could have been theirs for the asking. They looked at a grave when they might have witnessed the glory of the sun.

Old-Time Education. Now that there is so much talk about education it is interesting to look back and see what a seventeenth century moralist had to say about the teaching of children. "We are in Pain to make them Scholars, but not Men!" he wrote. "To talk, rather than to know, which is the Cauting. The first Thing obvious to Children is what is sensible; and that we make no Part of their Rudiments." But what is of most significance to us is the same writer's appeal for technical education. "We press their Memory too soon, and puzzle, strain and load them with Words and Rules; to know Grammar and Rhetoric and a strange Tongue or two, that it is ten to one may never be useful to them; Leaving their natural Genius to Mechanical and Physical or Natural knowledge uncultivated and neglected; which would be of exceeding Use and Pleasure to them through the whole Course of their Life."

After all, says the London Chronicle, it is the reformer rather than the historian who is forced to use vain repetition.

Nebraska Politics.

Excerpts From The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska, Made by Direction of the Populist State Central Committee

FIGURE JUGGLING

Railroad Tax Bureau Shows Loss of \$1,300 a Mile on K. C. N. W. in Nebraska—Poor Shows That Whole Road Earned \$620 a Mile Net

The Independent has believed all along that the figures given by the railroad tax bureau are correct, but thought that the object was simply to mystify the average taxpayer by an array of big figures. Colonel Brown and his co-workers apparently have access to statistical information prepared especially for their own convenience. Much of it cannot be verified by reference to either the interstate commerce commission reports or to Poor's Manual. The following letter is self-explanatory: Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15, 1902.—Mr. C. E. Williamson, Editor Pawnee Chief, Pawnee City, Neb.—Dear Sir: On the ready print side of your issue of July 24, 1902, appears one of the railroad tax bulletins, "issued under authority of the railroads of Nebraska," which deserves especial attention inasmuch as it refers to a road which runs through your county—the Kansas City Northwestern now controlled by the Missouri Pacific and a part of the Gould system.

According to the bulletin there are 26.1 (twenty and one-tenth) miles of this road in Nebraska. It starts at Virginia and has its terminus at Kansas City, Kas. That portion running through Pawnee and Gage counties was originally the K. C. & B. from Virginia to Sumnerfield, Kas., but on January 1, 1897, it was merged into the K. C. N. W. In November, 1900, the M. P. secured control of the K. C. N. W. by exchanging \$2,983,500 of stock for a like amount of K. C. N. W. first mortgage bonds and all the K. C. N. W. stock.

Now, the bulletin shows that the road paid taxes as follows: In Pawnee county.....\$1,859.63 In Gage county..... 351.68 On 26.1 miles.....\$2,211.31 Or a little over \$110 per mile. No date is given, but I assume it was the taxes of 1900 paid in 1901, as most of the tax bureau tables are for that year.

The bulletin then pretends to give a statement of income for the Nebraska mileage, presumably for the same year as the taxes. It is as follows: Gross earnings.....\$10,519.14 Operating expenses..... 37,451.35 Loss on operation.....\$26,932.21 This would be at the rate of \$1,338.91 loss for each mile of road in Pawnee and Gage counties, in addition to the \$110 taxes per mile. I don't know where the tax bureau got its figures, but it is very evident to give a smooth juggling has been done somewhere. It is simply a trick of book-keeping whereby the entire earnings of a road could be credited up to a mile if they chose to do so, and similarly the entire operating expenses could be charged up to some other mile. There are statistics obtainable for this line, which extends over 174.13 miles, including trackage rights over 12.48 miles of leased lines.

According to Poor's Manual for 1901 and the report of the interstate commerce commission the income account of the K. C. N. W. for the year ending June 30, 1900, was as follows: Gross earnings.....\$415,709 Operating expenses..... 207,771 Net earnings.....\$207,938 This would give net earnings of \$619.87 for every mile of line both in Nebraska and Kansas. The Nebraska mileage amounts to 11.54 per cent of the entire line operated, and 11.54 per cent of the income above set forth would be as follows: Gross earnings.....\$47,972.82 Operating expenses..... 35,516.77 Net earnings.....\$12,456.05

Every mile of the K. C. N. W. from Virginia to Kansas City earned \$619.87 net in the year named, yet by a slight juggle of the figures the 20 miles in Nebraska caused a loss of \$1,338.91. Is it wise to place much confidence in such statements? Possibly the tax bureau down in Kansas shows that the Kansas end of the road was also operated at a loss. It could be done very nicely by throwing the bulk of the gross earnings to the credit of the Nebraska end.

The tax bureau method of giving statistics may be likened to a laboring man keeping a debit and credit account with his fingers and other parts of his body. He earns, say \$1.50 a day. "My right thumb earned 25 cents of that," he declares, "my right fore finger earned 25 cents; my left thumb earned 20 cents and my left fore finger earned 20 cents; the other fingers earned 10 cents each. It cost me \$1.25 for living expenses; that is 12 1/2 cents 'operating expense' for each finger and thumb." Of course some of his fingers show net earnings and others net loss—but the man himself had just 25 cents net. It's just the same with the K. C. N. W.—the whole road must be taken into account, and it had net earnings of nearly \$620 a mile. CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.

A GUIDE TO VALUES

What the Wall Street Journal Says About Railroads Having Lines in Nebraska

The Wall Street Journal, published by Dow, Jones & Co. at 42-44 Broad street, New York, is a newspaper of wide circulation among investors and speculators. It gives the latest and

Judge Gray, who is 74 years old and has had two strokes of apoplexy, has resigned from the supreme court and President Roosevelt has appointed in his stead Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts. Judge Holmes is a son of the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and has long been on the supreme bench of Massachusetts. If he holds the same views concerning the Declaration of Independence that his father did, there is likely to be a reversal of the Phillipine and Porto Rico decisions.

most reliable news regarding stocks and bonds, quotations, railroad reports of earnings, etc. One page in particular is of interest to the people of Nebraska, who have been surfeited with tax bulletins. It is headed, "A Guide to Values; What Leading Railroad Shares Are Now Earning." The Independent quotes figures from the issue of August 7, 1902. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY, 1902. 1901. 11 months gross, \$49,318,500 \$45,963,031 11 months net, 18,406,526 16,341,811

The 1902 gross earnings show an increase of \$3,355,469 over the 11 months period last year. Net earnings show increase of \$2,064,715. For the fiscal year 1901 the surplus (that is, what was left of the gross earnings after paying operating expenses, interest on bonds, and taxes) was \$7,785,098; this is equal to 7.03 per cent on the stock (\$111,142,800).

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, & PACIFIC, 1902. 1901. April gross, \$2,119,177 \$1,972,937 April net, 510,408 507,583 Increases: Gross, \$146,240; net, \$2,825. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, the Rock Island surplus was \$7,220,941, which was a little better than 12 per cent of the \$60,000,000 of stock then outstanding. Stock is now increased to \$75,000,000, and \$24,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds have been issued for purchase of Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf road, running through Arkansas and Oklahoma. Strange to say the Rock Island's operating expenses in Nebraska were more than its gross earnings, and in Iowa it barely managed to get through without loss; yet somehow—a mystery of railroad bookkeeping—the road managed to rake up 12 per cent returns on its stock.

CHL. ST. P., MINN. & OMAHA, 1902. 1901. 4 months gross, \$3,623,934 \$3,190,183 An increase of \$433,751 in gross earnings. For the fiscal year 1901 this road's surplus "after first charges" was \$2,729,250; equal to 9 per cent on preferred and 9 per cent on common stock. Amount of preferred stock, \$11,259,912; common, \$18,559,034.

MISSOURI PACIFIC, 1902. 1901. 5 months gross, \$14,450,871 \$14,039,879 5 months net, 4,232,740 4,872,585 Gross earnings increased \$410,992 and net earnings decreased \$638,845 in the five months, showing that this road is "paying its dividends to the property." In other words, the Missouri Pacific must be making some valuable improvements and charging the cost to operating expense. For the fiscal year 1901 the Missouri Pacific surplus was \$7,478,522; equal to 9.8 per cent on its \$76,050,000 of stock.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, 1902. 1901. 11 months gross, \$43,639,839 \$39,964,122 11 months net, 20,276,005 17,326,339 Increases: Gross, \$3,675,707; net, \$2,949,676. Fiscal year 1901 left a surplus of \$13,157,708, which was equal to 4 per cent on the \$39,538,800 of preferred stock and 8.8 per cent on the \$104,052,500 of common stock.

THE STATE DEBT

How Nebraska Came to Have a Floating Debt of Nearly Two Millions—Statistics for a Period of Years.

Prior to the year 1891 the law relative to the registration of warrants required the state treasurer to exact a fee of 10 cents for each warrant registered, but there was a provision that permitted the holder of a warrant to present it for payment and, in the event it could not be paid right then, he could have it stamped with the indorsement, "Not paid for want of funds," and it would draw interest from that date until finally paid. The essential difference between such a warrant and one registered was that the registered warrant must be called and paid in its proper order when sufficient funds accumulated to meet it; but the other form remained out at interest just as long as the holder saw fit to keep it; there was no provision of law for calling and paying it; and the result was that large warrants after being properly stamped were sold in the east and held there indefinitely drawing 7 per cent interest.

The populist legislature of 1891 recognized the evil of this system and abolished it by amending the law so that no fee could be charged for registering a warrant, and requiring the registration of all warrants before they could begin to draw interest. Time was given until August 1, 1891, for all the outstanding unregistered but stamped warrants to be presented for registration, and if not so presented, interest would cease on the date named. Since that time the unregistered stamped warrant nuisance has ceased.

On May 31, 1902, the total amount of outstanding general fund warrants was \$1,925,521.22. This is the floating debt of the state—the problem which has been bothering a great many people, and one which must be solved in the near future—although, until there is some rational provision made for better investment of the educational trust funds, it may be just as well to have this floating debt. The growth of the floating debt dates from the close of the biennium ending November 30, 1886. At that date there were less than twelve thousand dollars in warrants outstanding and the treasury had over twenty-two thousand dollars of general fund balance to pay them off when presented. Then

immense pictures are already being painted to be used in the next presidential campaign, representing Roosevelt charging up San Juan hill at the head of the Rough Riders all mounted on prancing steeds. Yet everybody of intelligence knows that the Rough Riders left their horses at Tampa, Fla., and that neither they nor Roosevelt was ever nearer than half a mile of San Juan hill, which was captured by the regular troops, and the officer who led the charge, Colonel Wykoff, was killed.

the only state debt was in the form of state bonds. A statement of the amount of general fund warrants outstanding and unpaid at the end of biennial periods follows: FLOATING DEBT OF NEBRASKA.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include November 30, 1886 (\$1,943.46), November 30, 1888 (\$109,265.66), November 30, 1890 (\$52,946.08), November 30, 1892 (\$78,735.62), November 30, 1894 (\$77,825.75), November 30, 1896 (\$1,936,273.47), November 30, 1898 (\$1,571,684.01), November 30, 1900 (\$1,727,447.72), May 31, 1902 (\$1,925,521.22).

It is said by the gentlemen who prepare the bulletins "issued under authority of the railroads of Nebraska," that the uncollected general fund taxes—those delinquent—cause the trouble. It is true that if all the delinquent general fund taxes could be collected, there would be no floating debt; but in view of the fact that the floating debt increased faster than the delinquent taxes, we are forced to the conclusion that the legislatures in recent years have been appropriating more money from the general fund than it would be possible to raise under the present grand assessment rolls and the 5 mill limit, even if every cent were collected. The amount of uncollected general fund taxes at the end of different biennial periods is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include November 30, 1886 (\$1,577,982.54), November 30, 1888 (\$1,921,449.62), November 30, 1890 (\$1,258,324.41), November 30, 1892 (\$2,228,946.51), November 30, 1894 (\$2,396,568.31), November 30, 1896 (\$2,307,781.15), November 30, 1898 (\$2,439,093.12), November 30, 1900 (\$2,417,742.65).

No figures are available showing the amount of uncollected general fund taxes for November 30, 1901, or May 31, 1902; but it will be observed that between November 30, 1886, and November 30, 1900, the increases in floating debt and in delinquent taxes are as follows: Floating debt.....\$1,715,504.26 Delinquent taxes..... 839,760.11 Difference.....\$ 875,744.15

This would tend to show that the legislatures of 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1899 appropriated \$875,744.15 more from the general fund than it was possible to raise with the 5-mill levy and the grand assessment rolls as they were returned. About half of the increase in the floating debt is due to increased delinquent taxes, and about half to the habit of over-appropriation.

Mr. Burdett, are you in favor of the Fowler bill? Mr. McCarthy, are you in favor of the Fowler bill? Mr. Hinchey, are you in favor of the Fowler bill? Judge Norris, are you in favor of the Fowler bill? Judge Kinkaid, are you in favor of the Fowler bill? Howard H. Hanks, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, John S. Robinson, William L. Stark, Ashton C. Shallenberger, and Patrick H. Barry, the six fusion candidates for congressional honors in Nebraska, are each and all opposed to the Fowler bill, because it combines all the evils of the old United States Bank with those of "wildcat" and "red dog" bank currency. Ask your republican congressional candidate if he favors the passage of the Fowler bill. He dare not answer.

STICK UP MORE FLAGS.

Something is surely going wrong with this imperialism business. It was to result in greatly increased foreign trade. But the very opposite is the result. The figures for last month, as just given out by the treasury bureau of statistics, compare as follows with those of the month last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include July 1902 vs 1901: Breadstuffs (\$21,563,349 vs \$24,168,076), Cattle & hogs (\$1,782,585 vs \$2,015,856), Provisions (\$12,985,854 vs \$16,147,611), Cotton (\$5,729,454 vs \$10,246,918), Mineral oils (\$5,509,664 vs \$6,231,726).

Total.....\$38,510,906 \$53,810,217 Teddy should get a hustle on himself pretty quick and send another army to the Philippines or some other foreign country so as to save our foreign trade from destruction. If trade follows the flag, why not stick flags up all over the world and then sit down and watch ourselves grow rich?

While the republican farmers are confidently expecting that Teddy and Knox will smash the trusts, it would perhaps be well for them to investigate a transaction that occurred last week. A gentleman went down to New Jersey and secured a charter whereby a great harvesting machine trust was formed. The following independent concerns merged into one, to-wit: McCormick Harvesting Machine company, Deering Harvester company, Plano Manufacturing company, Warden, Bushnell & Glessner company (Champion), Milwaukee Harvesting company. There will be no more competition among manufacturers of harvesting machines. It will make no difference whether you buy a McCormick, a Deering or a Champion. They will all come from the same concern and the farmer will pay what the trust chooses to ask. But vote 'er straight. The democrats and populists are determined to ruin the country. There are no trusts!

The Portland Oregonian says that it is a court secret that Dewey has been a failure as a senator." The Oregonian should consult a dictionary. A secret, court or any other kind, is not the most advertised and well-known set in the whole country. He has not been even the least assistance to the Vanderbilt family that sent him there. The plutocrats do not often make serious mistakes in the choice of their senators, but they did when they sent Dewey to Washington.

Street Etiquette. In meeting a lady in a public thoroughfare in America a gentleman always waits for her bow of recognition before lifting his hat or addressing her. In Europe, however, the contrary is the established rule, it being the gentleman's place to bow first, when, if the lady desires not to recognize him, she ignores his salutations, thus giving the cut direct. It is not good form in any place for a lady to stop a gentleman in the street for the purpose of chatting with him, though she may with perfect propriety pause to speak if he take the initiative. Prolonged talks in the street are not, however, considered good form, even between persons of the same sex, the better plan being to walk on slowly until the conversation is concluded.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

Paris Population. Paris, according to the latest census returns, has a population of 2,650,000 persons, of whom 1,200,000 are either foreigners or provincials.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

Lava Village on Mt. Aetna. On the west side of Mount Aetna there are several villages in the midst of former lava streams, and with all the houses built of lava.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

London to Shanghai. The mail from London to Shanghai, which now is on the way 33 to 36 days, will require only 16 days via the Siberian railway.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

The fleas of Peru are exasperatingly annoying and insatiable. It is customary in that country for a group of human beings to have a lamb near them, to attract the fleas from themselves.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

Marconi's Sense of Humor. Mr. Marconi, unlike many of his scientific brethren, has a sense of humor, says the London Express. He said that wireless telegraphy was as old as the world. When first an aboriginal Indian lit a fire on an aboriginal hill to signal to another aboriginal Indian some miles away then the principle of wireless telegraphy was initiated. In a recent lecture Mr. Marconi, referring to the fact that he can send messages so much more easily by night than by day, said that he hoped no one but those interested in cable companies would class his labors among the works of darkness.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

The best times of the year for felling timber, in the opinion of lumberman, are midwinter and midsummer. Use the famous Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2-oz. package 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Whatever you do, don't forget Mrs. Austin's.

An ostrich never goes straight to its nest, but always approaches it with many windings and detours, in order, if possible, to conceal the locality from observation.

Don't forget a large 2-oz. package Red Cross Ball Blue only 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

To be able to use the tongue fluently is undoubtedly a great advantage in many cases; but the power to keep silent is equally advantageous.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally. Price 75 cents. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. bottle.

Created a Volcano. As a sequel to the recent earthquakes in Sardinia an enormous chasm has been opened in the earth, while the surface has bulged into a hill of considerable elevation, from which stones and masses of earth are projected. There are also symptoms that the interior of the hill is in an ebullient condition. Scientists incline to the belief that the phenomena observed are volcanic. Another consequence of the earthquake is that Lake Santo, near Modena, which was about 500 yards long and 100 wide has completely disappeared.

The efforts of the German cement syndicate to control the production and to regulate the prices of cement have failed, and the syndicate has been dissolved.

The jaw of the shark furnishes the best watchmakers' oil. In each shark is found about half a pint.

Atmosphere Tagolots. By a French chemist is claimed the invention of a method of compressing sea air into tablets. Those, therefore, who wish for a change of air will in future only have to go to the nearest chemist and buy a bottle of Margate tablets or half a dozen Riviera pastilles. So long as the drugs are properly dispensed the invention will be welcome. It would be unpleasant to ask for Bournemouth pastilles and to receive instead the Cologne (not the eau de Cologne) variety. The latter form has 79 distinct smells.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 40-cent trial bottle and test. DR. R. H. KLINE, M. D., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.