

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Matrimony and Dyspepsia

IT is not good for man or woman to eat alone. Thus medical authority has spoken for years. The solitary diner out, having no company before him, other than his food, swallows it improperly masticated, hurries one course upon another before the stomach can properly adjust itself to the conditions that tax it, and acquires a dyspepsia that distress him severely and makes life a bitter print.

The increase in dyspepsia and kindred ailments, so one who has been gathering information assiduously, is largely due to the independence manifested by both sexes regarding matrimony. In other words, were there fewer bachelors and bachelor maidens there would be less demand for tonics to brace up an impaired digestion.

In spite of the orthodox joke about the young wife ruining her husband's digestive apparatus by her attempts at cookery, it is established that there are, in reality, much fewer cases of dyspepsia among the wedded than among those who choose to remain single.

Food consumption should be a task of slow process, and the mind should be free from care and unnecessary excitement during the meal hour. This is best established when two persons dine together and enjoy such good-natured chaff, millery or interesting chat as diverts them for the moment.

A few are so gifted as to be able to dine alone and dine deliberately by the amusement derived from their surroundings, but the rule is, as the restaurant-keepers can well testify to, that the single diner eats his meal in from one-third to one-half the time taken by those who dine in company.

The inference, of course, established by this research is that matrimony is a good thing for dyspepsia, and possibly this fact may establish a new line of thought in some crusty bachelors and fussy bachelor maidens, who are unable to eat a meal without topping it off with a few specially prepared tablets and nostrums to help out their poor stomachs.—New York Telegram.

Farming a Great Industry.

THE annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that farming is still the chief business of the people of the United States. Fast as our other industries have grown, especially within recent years, agriculture still far surpasses any of them in the amount of its capital, in the value of its products and in the number of people engaged in it.

We have been boasting of the rapidity with which our exports of manufactured goods have increased, of our "conquests of the markets of the world," but Secretary Wilson shows that the balance of trade in all products except those of agriculture ran against us \$855,000,000 during the last fourteen years. The balance of trade in agricultural products was \$4,806,000,000 in our favor, however, so that the total balance in our favor, thanks to the farmer, was \$3,940,000,000. While we have not been able to turn out or, at least, have not turned out—enough of other commodities to supply our wants, we have raised enough farm produce not only to meet our own demands, but to feed a large part of the rest of the world; and the agricultural lands of the country still possess large resources that never have been exploited. In the course of time the country's industrial population no doubt will become so great as to consume all the food that the land can be forced to produce.—Kansas City Journal.

English as the World's Language.

THERE is a significance, more important and far-reaching than appears on the surface, in the announcement that the English language is to be the medium employed in the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute at The Hague court. It has so long been the custom, still very generally in vogue, for such exchanges to be carried on in French that French has become recognized as the diplomatic tongue, the language to be observed in international courts and in the interchange of communications between nations. The first radical departure from this rule was in 1889, when English was used in the international parliament that settled the Samoan dispute between England, Germany, and the United States.

The growth of the United States as a world power has

undoubtedly had a greater influence in this step toward making English the universal language than any other cause. This nation is now an interested party in any disputes that may arise in the Pacific. She has her interests in China, by reason of the united action of the Powers during the Boxer revolt, and her position as arbitrator and peace preserver in South America has become more pronounced with the development of that continent and its American continent. Russia, it is true, has a larger population than any other tongue spoken in Europe or on the American continent: Russia, it is true, has a larger population than the United States and Great Britain combined, but millions of her citizens do not speak the Russian language. Aside from other considerations, there is a force and directness to plain English that are not found in any other tongue, and international relations are now such that plain, direct, concise terms are needed to avoid complications. The adoption of English as the diplomatic language is but a natural step in the right direction.—Washington Post.

How We Catch Colds.

THE London Hospital, a medical magazine, maintains that colds are caught, the colds that have nasal catarrh for their chief symptom, in the same way that other infectious diseases are caught, by the lodgment of a germ. The character of the germ is not specified. This is no new discovery or theory. Knowing persons have long been careful about exposing themselves to infection by persons who have a cold, lest they "catch" it. The old notion that a cold is result of exposure to draught or to cold air, or of getting the feet wet, has been abandoned, although it is true that one may get a chill in that way which will afford some of the symptoms and sensations of the nasal catarrh caused by a noxious germ. It is safer to avoid close contact, and all unnecessary contact, with a person who has this cold. A horse that has been wintered out often catches a cold upon being brought into the stable in the spring. Experiments with disinfectants have shown that it is not the warmth of the stable that induces the cold. Arctic voyagers are commonly free of colds until their return to a community where they prevail. In the small rocky island of St. Kilda, one of the Western Hebrides, Scotland, colds are unknown except when it is visited by some vessel, and it is said that the inhabitants can distinguish between the different kinds of colds brought by different ships. There is much similar evidence relating to the subject, and the Hospital declares that "some source of infection must be present before it is possible to catch cold." What appears to be needed is a specific germicide which may be used either for prevention or cure.—Boston Herald.

Fuel from the Marshes.

A series of experiments has lately been conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, into the fuel value of marsh mud. Now the announcement is made that this material contains the elements of coal to an equal if not greater amount than peat. The fact is well known that the mud bogs of Holland, of some parts of Germany, and yet more of Russia, are being worked commercially on an extensive scale for the supply of what is in fact artificial coal, resembling it in appearance, in specific gravity, in heat units and in effective service. In this country, Mr. Edward Atkinson says, we may be justified in considering it proved that New England and many other sections, distant from coal mines, are in possession of material that can be converted into domestic fuel at lower cost than any coal can be secured, and in many respects of better quality for cooking and other domestic purposes. It is also available for gas production; also for conversion into coke at lower cost and of purer quality than any other fuel that can be obtained in New England. Mr. Atkinson considers the secret of conversion to be solved; and he also asks this question: "May it not be possible that the Irish peasants who have been converting the turf of their hill slopes into domestic fuel for generations have taught the scientists a lesson in heat and power which they had wholly overlooked?" As long as New England cannot have natural gas, she may find "mud coal" from the marshes a good substitute.—Buffalo Commercial.

blowing another there was small chance for them to drag that hundred-pound block in still a third way. Again and again they had it almost fastened, when a great wave knocked it away and buried them far out of sight. Still the two men struggled at their task.

Then the inevitable happened. The great cat-block swung far out as the ship plunged forward, hung poised an instant, as if taking deliberate aim, and came sweeping back straight at the head of one of the two men. It struck him on the back of the head and knocked him ten feet from the anchor into the sea.

The rush of an incoming wave swept him away from the ship, and for a moment it seemed as if he would surely be lost. Then was justified the wisdom which had placed the line about his shoulders. The men on deck drew him in, unconscious but safe, and in ten minutes he was declaring to the officer in charge that he could surely hook that block next time.

But the captain had formed another plan. He determined to haul up the anchor as far as was possible, so that it should have the smallest room for play, and to make harbor. Just at nightfall she reached quiet waters, and once more the unruly anchor was let go again.

WAS THIS MAN HONORABLE?

Tried to Beat an Express Company, but Lost by the Transaction.

Now that the Mary and Ann problem has been disposed of let me tell of an actual case which came within my knowledge several years ago, says the Brooklyn Eagle. These were the facts: A wealthy and close-fisted banker in a certain Illinois city was accustomed to sending currency by express to his correspondent bank in Chicago. Somehow the express agent got a suspicion that the banker was saving

expressage by sending larger sums

than he pretended, so one day when the banker brought in a package which he said contained \$5,000 the agent gave him a receipt as usual for that amount, and later in his private office opened the package and found that it contained \$10,000. Without saying a word to anybody the agent hid the package away in his safe and awaited developments. In a few days the banker came in to say that the Chicago bank had not received the package.

"Very well," said the agent. "I will send out a tracer for it."

A few days later he told the banker that the package must have been lost in transit, so he counted out \$5,000 and handed it over to him.

Now, the agent fully expected the banker to object to a settlement on a \$5,000 basis and was prepared to tell him that when he paid double expressage on all the packages he had sent in the past the remainder of the \$10,000 would be returned to him. But the banker preferred to lose the money rather than confess his dishonest methods, so he accepted the \$5,000 and signed the regular release, believing that nobody but himself knew the lost package contained double that amount.

Up to this time the agent had acted faithfully in the interest of his company, but now a question arose in his mind as to who rightfully owns the remaining \$5,000.

Never mind what he actually did with it. The question is, dear reader, what would you have done with it, and why?

Good Linguists.

No less than 111 officers of the British army have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language, 83 of whom belong to the Indian service.

Few men can afford to stand on their dignity all the time. It is necessary to get off and hustle occasionally.

GREATNESS OF THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, Paris and Buffalo Expositions Could Be Swallowed Up in It, with Room Left for Omaha, Atlanta or Charleston.

BY ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE World's Fair at St. Louis will be the greatest exposition ever held. The superlative adjective describing this exposition is used with authority. The acreage of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition site is sufficient to include the combined acreage of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, the Paris exposition in 1889 and the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1900, with space enough left over to accommodate an exposition like that of Omaha or Atlanta or Charleston. Upon these 1,249 acres has been built an assemblage of edifices surpassing in architectural splendor "the grandeur that was Greece and the glory that was Rome." Within these buildings is being installed a universal collection of the products of nature and man, more comprehensive, more diversified, more interesting to the average human than ever was attempted before in the history of the race.

The World's Fair at St. Louis is far greater than was contemplated by its creators. It has been estimated that at least thirty per cent of the extent of this exposition has been added to the original conception, the promoters of the enterprise merely promising at the outset that they would build an exposition larger and more universally inclusive than any predecessor. The enterprise has grown by involuntary accretion. Like a snowball set rolling, it has gathered size and solidity, until it now is crystallized into a thing of such immensity that even the men who set the ball a-rolling marvel at its magnitude.

Great Exposition Site.

The exposition site is a mile and a quarter by a mile and three-quarters in extent. Six miles of fence enclose the grounds. The Intramural Railway, op-

tioned the Mining Gulch of eleven acres, situated in a natural ravine running out from the edge of the main picture of the exposition, where the processes of mining and reducing the various metals of commerce will be demonstrated daily at model mines and furnaces in actual operation; the physical culture section,

of St. Peter, and there is being set up within this home of music the largest pipe organ ever constructed.

The Cascade Gardens are new to expositions. Terraced hillsides leading down from Festival Hall and the Colonnade of States to the Grand Basin, or lagoon, are fitted with stately stairways, whose bal-



PALACE OF MACHINERY—THIS BUILDING COVERS TEN ACRES.

which includes a splendid stone building for gymnasium exhibitions and an outdoor stadium like those of ancient Greece, where will be held the quadrennial Olympic games and many other notable athletic contests; the rose garden of six acres, in which will be in bloom 50,000 roses of various hues; the Aerial Concourse, from which great airships from various countries will start upon the contest for the grand prize of \$200,000 and a number of lesser prizes; the Sunken Garden between two of the grand exhibit palaces; the Gardens of the Nations, several foreign countries having reproduced upon the liberal allotment of ground surrounding their government buildings, some of the famous gardens of their chief cities or monarchical estates.

Features of Enormous Magnitude.

Another feature of enormous magnitude which no other exposition has known, even on a small scale, is the Philippine Islands Exposition—aptly termed an exposition within an exposition. This occupies forty acres and includes a group of buildings having names familiar to those of the main exposition—Education, Agriculture, Ethnology, Government and the like. One thousand natives of the islands will live in this Filipino reservation during the World's Fair, carrying on the occupations in which they engage at home, so that the general visitor may observe here in St. Louis a considerable bit of the life and enterprise of the far-off archipelago. A reproduction of a part of the walled city of Manila is one of the interesting features of this enterprise, and there are huts and shacks and large buildings constructed by the natives themselves, of native bamboo and nipa, and outfitted with native household utensils and furniture.

There is more than a mile's length of picturesque lagoons, upon which the Venetian gondolier will push the Venetian gondola. Festival Hall, the central architectural feature of the great fair, has a dome larger than that of the cathedral



EDUCATION, PALACE OF EDUCATION.

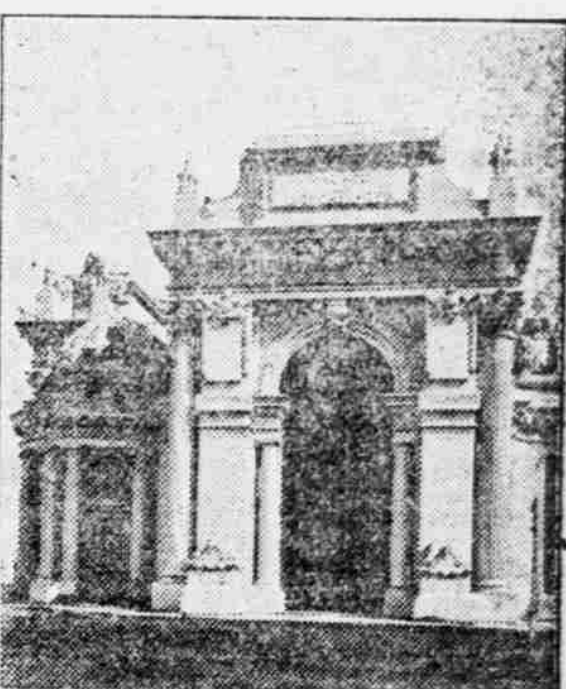
erected by electricity, which has just been completed, has fourteen miles of track; it runs around the exposition as a belt, with loops to take passengers into the midst of the magnificence here and here, and there are seventeen stations at which the sightseer may get aboard or alight.

The World's Fair has nineteen exhibit palaces. The outdoor exhibits include several features of striking novelty and extent that never have been seen at any exposition. Among these may be men-

strades and landings support statues by the world's most famous sculptors; and down the slopes rush and roar the waters from splendid fountains, leaping and splashing over artificial cascade constructions.

Government Well Represented.

The United States government is represented as never before. There is a main Government building in which all the administrative and executive departments of the government will show exhibits, and the Smithsonian Institution and other governmental enterprises of general interest will have space. There is a separate building devoted to fisheries, in which the United States Fish Commission is to make an exhibit of living fishes and other water foods and commercial products, from the minnow to the whale. There is an Indian exhibit, with a separate building, wherein will be



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

(Corner entrance. The doorway is 90 feet high and the building covers nine acres.)

Indian schools in open session, and all tribes of the red man will be represented ethnologically and otherwise. The Alaska exhibit will astonish the world, in showing the marvelous agricultural resources of Uncle Sam's "farthest north" territory. The government also has extensive exhibits of the life-saving service, the army and navy armament and vessels, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Agricultural College, forestry and other branches of industry and enterprise. A ground map of the United States, covering several acres and showing each State growing its most distinctive crops, is one special feature.

Forty-seven States and territories of the United States are participating in the fair. All but three or four of these have separate buildings. Some of the State buildings are as large and elegant as exhibit palaces at an ordinary exposition. More than \$6,000,000 is the aggregate of appropriation for State and territory participation.

Fifty foreign governments are taking part in this World's Fair. Most of them will have buildings of their own. Many of these foreign buildings are completed and others are going up rapidly. Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia, Brazil, Belgium and other nations have erected buildings larger and more ornate than any foreign government structures ever seen at an exposition.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

An ostrich farm will be exhibited by Arizona at the next World's Fair.

A man in Manchester, England, has invented an electric pickpocket alarm. The United States uses about a third more coffee than all the rest of the world.

Every rural school in Sweden, possesses a garden, in which the students receive practical instruction in horticulture.



SOUTHERN FACADE, PALACE OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES—COVERS FOURTEEN ACRES.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It costs \$2.70 to kill a man in war. Jews are barred from Siberia as being undesirable settlers.

There are 2,835 licensed automobiles in the State of New York.

There are 230 glaciers in the Alps that are said to be over five miles in length.

St. Petersburg has the highest death rate for any European capital, 51 per cent.

No Longer a Waste.

Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form, instead of iron, to make cog wheels.

The Empty Box.

Miss Verisoph—"Why wasn't Mrs. Tiarrump at the opera last night, I wonder?"

Miss Verjuice—"She had such a cold that she couldn't speak above a whisper, so of course there was no use in her going."—Judge.