

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

WHY THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE FAILURES.



GREAT many people drift through life without aim or purpose or effort. They float along the line of least resistance, avoiding all obstacles and shrinking from anything that looks like hard work.

Their great desire is to get "an easy job." They do not concern themselves at all as to

whether or not there is any prospect of advancement in it, whether it offers any opportunity for self-development or not, or whether it is a stumbling block instead of a stepping-stone to their future welfarce. They have neither plan, nor program, nor ambition to guide them. They simply live for to-day, and, literally, "take no thought for the morrow."

This happy-go-lucky policy can load to but one thingfailure. Thousands who have addited it have drifted, in old age, to begging in the streets, i) dependence or grudging relatives, or to the almshouse. Many of these unfortunates, if they had taken stock of themselves in youth, or had taken the trouble to find cut their success possibilities, and had planned their lives along common sense, manly lines, might have contribute | largely to the service of mankind and attained hom : and prosperity in their chosen callings. Whenever :: youth goes looking for "a soft snap" he is to be pitic '. There can be no doubt where he will end if he does ' t change his tactics. If he does not brace up, take sto . of himself and put vim and purpose and energy into is life he will surely join the great army of the "might ... ve-beens."

If you are working according to a intelligent plan, if you are trying to make everythi... you do a means of advancement to the goal you have in view, if your great ambition is not to make yourse. famous, or rich, or happy, but to make your life ment something in God's world, go ahead, for you are moving in the right direction and will reach your goal. But if you are looking for an easy place, or running away from hard work; if you are too listless or indifferent or careless to take stock of yourself, to decide upon the path you wish to take, to look carefully ahead, but not too far ahead, or to make out an intelligent plan of action, and follow it as nearly as you can, no matter where you stand, you are not moving in the right direction .- Chicago Examiner.

is something that offends the community as a whole and is preventable, some sign boards, by reason of their position, are nuisances. But the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in effect that a sight cannot be a nuisance. Perhaps the idea underlying the decision is that we can avoid sights by not looking, but that smells and sounds pursue us.

More and more as communities grow refined they will forbid all unnecessary offenses to the organs of perception, especially those injurious to the health, like smoke and the nerve-destroying noise of bells and whistles .--Youth's Companion.

READY-MADE MUSIC.

WO renowned men-John Philip Sousa, of musical, and Senator Smoot, of marital fame-joined in a discussion on the perils of the human voice when Mr. Sousa ap-(Papar) peared before the Committee on Patents to protest against the piratical use of his compositions in talking machines all over the

country. Mr. Sousa believes that people have given up singing, and will give it up more, because of the use of the phonograph. Senator Smoot, however, thinks the reason people do not sing so much as formerly is that they do not live "so close to nature."

Mr. Sousa will agree that the phonograph gets away from nature, and whether it is the cause or effect of the loss of taste for singing Mr. Sousa's contention is the tangible one. Laying aside, as undoubtedly does the composer of the pirated marches and dance music, the mere personal question, what is important to decide is whether the human voice is really becoming neglected and the human songster extinct.

By analogy it may be seen that people still walk, in spite of automobiles; the wind still blows, in spite of electric fans; the egg is still hatched, in spite of the incubator. Mechanical music may be more destructive of simple, old-fashioned ways than the automobile, the electric fan or the incubator. The wisdom of Sousa plus Smoot may be above analogy and superior to the consideration of the plain man. But even if there is a tinge of error in the idea that the songster is silenced by the gritty revolutions of a phonographic record, we are willing to sit by and watch Mr. Sousa struggle like Samson with the Philistine reproductions, be they dance music or march, of the manufacturers of ready-made song .--





1191-Christians took possession of city of Acre, in Palestine, 1414-Henry V. claimed restoration of

English possessions in France. 1537-Janet, Lady Glamis, burned as a witch on Castle Hill, Edinburgh.

1546-Anne Askew burnt in London. 1584-William, Prince of Orange, assassinated.

1009-Henry Hudson first obtained sight of the American continent.

1691-English defeated French and Irish at battle of Aghrim.

1713-Treaty of peace of Portsmouth; British and Indians.

1771-Mission of San Antonio, Cal., founded.

1779-Stony Point taken by the Americans. 1780-American force under Sumter de-

feated British at Williamson's plantation, South Carolina.

1782-Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.

1786-Treaty of peace between Morocco and the United States. 1788-Russia declared war against Swe-

don. 1789-Bastile of Paris taken and de-



Sewer and Tunnel Minors' Association at Chicago has a membership of 1,500.

The bridge and structural iron workers by a vote of 2,552 to 1,857, have decided to affiliate with the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The mayor of Boston has notified the Electrical Workers' Union that the men employed in the fire alarm department will be put on the eight-hour basis.

the Wall street messenger boys cost the street \$1,000,000, and that \$100,000 would have paid the increase demanded for 101 years.

The latest union formation is the Marine Drivers' and Tenders' Union, recently organized at Cleveland. Branches are to be established in other port cities on the lakes and the seaboard.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union, headquarters at Boston, has upwards of \$100,000 in its international treasury and has within the past few years expended \$300,000 in sick and little music and walks." death benefits.

Many German concerns own dwelling houses and rent them to workmen at actual cost. They provide restaurants and meals at actual cost; furnish fuel at actual cost, and give transportation in whole or part.

Differences between the Master Painters' Association of Pittsburg, Pa., and the unions of the Brotherhood of Painters over the payment of car fare have culminated in the declaration by the master painters of a general lockout against their employes.

New York, New Haven and Hartford machinists, about 750 in number, have been granted an increase in wages averaging about one cent an hour. The negotiations were made by the committee of the district lodge of the unions. Within three years the district lodge has secured the nine-hour day and wage increases which in the aggregate make the present tions were irregular and painful, and wages about 4 per cent more than was John Burns, as president of the Local Government Board in England, says that the government will take up the old age pensions question when the report of the Poor Law Commission has been received. Personally he considers that it would be the best, simplest and fairest, in inaugurating an old age pension scheme, to give everyone a pension of five shillings per week on reaching the age of 65, military, naval, civil and municipal pensioners to be excluded. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has decided to establish a mutual benefit department. This will begin doing business Oct. 1. A mortuary fund will be maintained similar to those of the railroad brotherhoods, from which death claims will be paid. The officers of the organization believe that the insurance department will prove an attractive feature to non-members, as they can procure cheaper insurance through it than they could in any of the old-line companies. Details of the settlement of the Ohio coal miners' strike have reached Washington. In the settlement the miners receive better than the 1903 scale, despite the declaration that no increase would be granted. This increase amounts to 5.88 per cent. On their part, the miners themselves make concessions in matters of detail. The district meetings held recently to consider the Columbus agreement have uniformly indorsed it, and it is stated that all the striking miners will be back at work soon. Organized labor in New York took advantage of the drift of popular sentiment the other day in a novel way. At Coeymans and Glasgoe, on the outskirts of Gotham, there has been intermittent warfare for twenty years between the employers and the unions, with the unions a poor second. Recently the employers appealed to the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, who, in turn, engaged former State Senator Cantor to prosecute the brick manufacturers for violations of the anti-trust laws, whereupon the latter capitulated, signed an agreement with the union and discontinued the alleged illegal practices. During the first quarter of this year the average earnings of 333,000 workmen in New York State, according to the bulletin of the labor department, were \$2.33 a day, or \$212 for the quarter. No women or miners are included in this statement. The average wage for this period was \$3. as compared with \$2.88 for the same period last year. The extraordinary demand for labor is not confined to the building industry, where it is most marked, but is felt in all lines. The membership in labor unions now aggregates 394.270, an increase of 11,034 in the half year. The estimated cost of new buildings in New York City alone during the first quarter was \$50.000,000.

paid for the 10-hour day three years ago. odor. I don't know what I would have cure." the wrong place."

Old-Time Law Students.

If law students of the present dav/ tre laboring under the delusion that when the world was younger there was less law to study and more relacation for young men of their class, let them read the following extract that an English contemporary has taken from the "Memoirs of Henri de Mesmes," descriptive of a day's work of a law stulent at Toulouse in the sixteenth century :

"We used to to ris; from bed at 4 o'clock, and, having prayed to God, we went at 5 c'clock to our studies, our big books under our arms, our inkhorns and candles in our hands. We heard all the lectires without intermission till 10 o'clock rang; then we dined, after having hastily compared, It has been figured that the strike of during a half hour, our notes of the lectures.

> "After dinner we read, as a recreation, Sophocles, or Aristophanes, or Euripides, and sometimes Demosthenes, Cicero, Virgil, or Horace. At 1 o'clock to our studies; at 5 back to our dwelling place, there to go over and verify passages cited in the lectures until 6. Then supper, and after supper we read Greek and Latin.

> "On holy days we went to high mass and vespers; the rest of the days, a

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

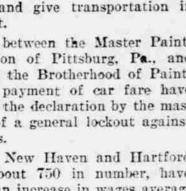
Five Weeks in Bed with Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kossuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney dis-



ease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells, when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secre-

there was considerable sedlment and done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final



NUISANCES.



N law a public nuisance is any use of property which, not raising questions of trespass and malicious intent, transgresses the" rights of a community, or tends to the annoyance of the public generally. No man may conduct a business which creates a

smell or a noise that makes life intolerable to the neighborhood, always provided that he can in reason move his business where it will not offend, or can prevent the nuisance by taking proper precaution.

It is known that vast quantities of soft-coal smoke not only offend the senses, but injure property and health. Several cities are at work to prevent this nuisance. Many European citles and some in America have already restricted the amount of escaping smoke by enforcing the use of smoke consumers. A bill is before Congress to forbid locomotives burning bituminous coal to enter the new station at Washington, lest the smoke damage the public buildings.

To be a nuisance the disagreeable thing must be both offensive and preventable. It would not do to shut down factories merely to keep the air clear. But all communities troubled by bituminous smoke may well investigate the smoke consumers already devised, and-such is the nature of human enterprise-better consumers are likely to be invented under stress of increasing demand.

Taking literally the definition that a public nuisance



"You are not so many, madame! You are not so many !" exclaimed Pa Jones, in gleeful accents as he rushed into the happy home an hour earlier than usual and deposited a tin kettle on the dining room table. "You are not so awfully numerous! You don't count so much more than some other people, even if you are a Smith! You don't-"

"What are you gabbling about, heathen?" interrupted Ma, with an impatient glance at the esteemed Henry. "What are you trying to cackle? What are you trying to chirp? Have you fallen off of the water wagon again and loosened your tongue? Have you ----- "

"What's that, madame? What's that, Mrs. Jones?" was the steamful interjection of Pa, as he shied a hoof at little Fido, missed and kicked a leg from under a chair. "What are you If yousaying? Do you know what you are saying, or are you just rambling like a cast a shadow of doubt on the sobriety going to cook them myself! I am go-

GETTING EVEN WITH THE OIL TRUST.

removing the tax from industrial alcohol our government has effectually put a stop to D the domination of the oil trust over the use of liquid fuel for light, heat and power. In Germany and France devices for using de-natured alcohol for these purposes have already been perfected and placed in actual

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use, and their adoption in this country will no doubt come quickly as soon as industrial alcohol is on the market. As this fuel can be produced from many vegetable products that have heretofore gone to waste, and that, too, at a considerably lower price than is obtained for gasoline and kerosene to-day, there need never be any fear of lack of fuel, even should the coal measures all become exhausted and the supply of natural oil cease.

The new fuel, besides being cleaner and less volatile, will, when used in suitably-designed internal-combustion motors, develop about as much power per gallon as will the old, while for light and heat it is far superior. Its introduction will create a new market for the farmers of our country, while they will benefit directly from it also by using it themselves for the production of light and power-Scientific American.

you suppose I am going to do with anything to put in it except faith and them?" broke in Pa, shoutfully. "Do milk? Why don't you trot out some you think that I am going to turn them | tabasco sauce? Why don't you produce. loose in the backyard and let their pit- the crackers? Don't you own any vineous wails annoy the neighbors all night | egar? Can't you dig up some lemon long? Do you think that I am silly juice? Haven't you-"

enough to put them in the street and "Why you crazy freak!" cried Ma, get fined for permitting them to run at "you don't put all those things in large without muzzles? No, Mrs. an-

"That shows what you know about oysters, Mrs. Jones! That shows what you know about oysters!" was the barkful response of Pa. "Don't you suppose that I know what I am doing? Don't you suppose that I know anything? You talk as if I had never seen ovsters served in a cafe! You talk and the potato cousins! I am dead like a Smith! You talk-gee whiz, sick of pork, perk chops and their Beauty! What's the matter with this fire? What have you been doing to it? Have you been pouring water on it instead of kerosene? It looks as if it

ago! Where can I find some kindling wood? Why don't you get me some paper? For two cents I would make you cook your own blooming oysters!" So saying the exercised Pa dashed

stroyed. 1793-Charlotte Corday, assassin of

Marat, guillotined. 1804-Alexander Hamilton mortally wounded in duel with Aaron Burr.

1806-Mutiny of the Sepoys at Vellore, India....Confederation of the Rhine formed.

1812-Gen. Hull, with force of American volunteers, invaded Canada. 1832-President Jackson vetoed bill to recharter United States Bank.

1857-Evacuation of Crimea by the allies.

1861-Confederates victorious at battle of Rich Mountain, Va.... Payment of foreign debt suspended by Mexico. 1862-Gen. H. W. Halleck made com-

mander-in-chief of the United States army. 1863-United States ship Wyoming de-

feated Japanese in naval battle at Shimonoseki.... Mexican empire proclaimed; Maximilian as emperor Draft riots in New York.

1864-Gen. Hood superseded Gen. Johnston in command of Confederate forces.

1866-Freedmen's Bureau bill vetoed by President Johnson. 1870-Congress granted pension of \$3,000

per annum to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. 1872-Voting by ballot became a law.

1873-Don Carlos entered Spain and assumed command of his partisans.

1874-Attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck at Kissengen.

1878-Creation of Bulgaria by the treaty of Berlin.

1882-British bombarded Alexandria, Egypt.

1883-Henry M. Stanley discovered Lake Mantunba in Central Africa.

1884-Survivors of Greely expedition reached St. John's, Newfoundland. 1885-Arrival in Chicago of first carload

of fruit shipped from Oregon. 1886-Gov. West of Iowa issued a proclamation against the Mormons.

1887-Cyclone nearly destroyed town of Waupaca, Wis.

1888-Brakemen on C., B. & Q. railroad went on strike.

1890-President approved act for admission of Wyoming to statehood Many persons killed by tornado at Lake Pepin, Minn.

1891-George Francis Train completed circuit of the world in sixty-two days....Niagara Falls crossed on a wire cable by D. J. Dixon.... Manchester ship canal opened.

893-Score of lives lost in cold storage fire at Chicago world's fair.

894-Hundreds killed by earthquake at Constantinople... President Cleveland signed act admitting Utah to statehood.

1897-Andree balloon expedition to

Reports from officers of international

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Wrong l'Ince.

The train was roaring along about forty miles an hour, and the conductor was busily punching tickets full of holes, when a little thin man, who sat in one of the corner seats, plucked his sleeve. "Mister Conductor, you be sure and let me off at Speers Station. You see, this is the first time I ever rode on steam cars, and I don't know 'bout them. You won't forget it, eh?" "All right, sir; I won't forget." The old man brushed back a stray lock of hair, and, straightening himself, gazed with increasing wonder at the flying landscape, every now and then exclaiming, "Gracious !" "By gum !" etc. Suddenly there was a crash, and after a number of gymnastic moves that made him think of his schooldays, he found himself sitting on the grass of the embankment alongside the track. Seeing another passenger sitting a short distance away, patiently supporting various parts of the splintered car across his legs, he inquired: "Is this Speers Crossing?" The passenger, who was a drummer, and not altogether new to such happenings, replied, with a smile, although in considerable pain: "No, this is a catastrophe." "Is that so?" he irritably exclaimed. "Now I knew that conductor would put me off at

GA.

SORES ON HANDS.

Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief-Doctor Afraid to Touch

Them-Cured by Cuticura.

"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands which were itching. painful, and disagreeable. I had three doctors and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands, so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in water in the dyehouse where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. E. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chi-

Jones; a thousand times no! I am going to eat them! I am going to chew them! I am going to masticate them with my molars! I want a change of menu! I want to deviate from the everlasting route! I am tired of beef, beef hash and all the rest of beef relatives! I am weary of potatoes, potato salad sausage uncles and scrapple aunts! I am-"

Chicago Post.

"Is that so, you pretty pet?" was the indignant rejoinder of Ma. "Well, I just guess that you will eat what I prepare for you or go without! If you think that I am going to stand over a hot stove and cook oysters for this whole tribe you are mightily mistaken !

"You don't have to do it, Smithy! of paper and kindling wood which he You don't have to do it !" responded Pa. placed on the few remaining live coals peripatetic hobo? Are you trying to patting himself on the chest, "I am that dismally glowed in the grate. of a dignified Jones, or are you chant- ing to be the whole show, from the star nothing that looked like business in the ing the regular Smith chorus to make on the stage to the yelp in the gallery ! chilly stove. Ten more minutes raced your dear mother grin? I want you to That's why I said you weren't so many ! down the course of time without any re-

should have been buried three days

out into the shed and gathered up a lot

Ten minutes went by and there was