

Literary.

"I never saw a man's opinion of himself so thoroughly justified as was young Softy's at our place the other day."

"What happened?"

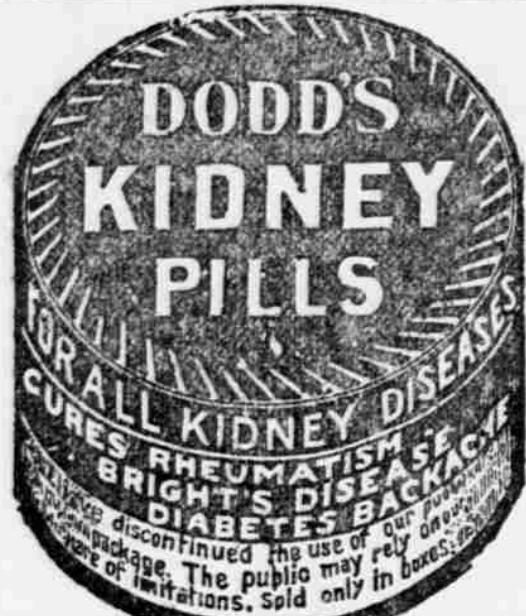
"Well, he thought he was the biggest gun in the establishment."

"Yes?"

"And so he was always booming himself."

"Well?"

"Well, the boss just fired him."—Baltimore American.



NOT YOUR HEART

If you think you have heart disease you are only one of a countless number that are deceived by indigestion into believing the heart is affected.

Lane's Family Medicine

The tonic-laxative, will get your stomach back into good condition, and then the chances are ten to one that you will have no more symptoms of heart disease.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

Extravagant New York.

New York is the most extravagant city in matter of government in the United States. Its comparative extravagance, moreover, is out of all proportion to its size. These facts have just come to light from the census bureau.

New York city, with only twice the population of Chicago, spends four times the amount paid by the latter to meet its current expenses.

Philadelphia and Boston, both centers in which political ring scandals have occupied public attention recently, also appear to have run things with a lavish hand. Philadelphia's running expenses for 1904 exceeded those of Chicago, although Chicago is one-third again as large as the Quaker City. In the manner in which its city fathers spend money, Boston is about the same size as Baltimore, but its expenses are three times greater.

Guarded.

"Who is that man boasting that this little town has the best police protection of any town in the country?"

"Why, that is Harker."

"But I thought the only night officer in the town had the habit of sleeping on somebody's front steps."

"Yes, he sleeps on Harker's front steps."

King Alfonso is the best of the royal riders of Europe.

IT'S THE FOOD.

The True Way to Correct Nervous Troubles.

Nervous troubles are more often caused by improper food and indigestion than most people imagine. Even doctors sometimes overlook this fact. A man says:

"Until two years ago waffles and butter with meat and gravy were the main features of my breakfast. Finally dyspepsia came on and I found myself in a bad condition, worse in the morning than any other time. I would have a full, sick feeling in my stomach, with pains in my heart, sides and head."

"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food."

"I hadn't drank any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the Grape-Nuts and in a month and a half I had gained 15 pounds, could eat almost anything I wanted, didn't feel badly after eating and my nervousness was all gone. It's a pleasure to be well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. There's a reason.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

WASTEFUL AMERICA.

AMERICANS are the opposites of the Japanese, in that they are probably the most wasteful and extravagant people under the sun. James J. Hill once voiced a declaration to the effect that the greater part of America's progress had been gained by using up the stored capital of preceding ages—something for which we are indebted to nature, not to our own energies. Soil, mines, oil and gas reservoirs, forests, fisheries—all have been drained and drained, with little or no thought that exhaustion of either was calculable. We eat three times as much as is demanded by nature and more than is good for us, and we throw away annually enough to feed the whole population of Japan. Into our rivers in the form of polluting sewage go fertilizers to the value of millions, which other peoples save and which we would be doubly benefited by saving. We could economize greatly if we cared to in the quantity of iron and other metals we use, but, possessed with the infatuation that they will never "run out," we are as prodigal with them as with everything else, whereas the limit of the supply is claimed to be easily calculable. But it is in the waste of the forests that American improvidence finds its worst illustration. The nation has been willing to see its forests so devastated that the present annual "cut" and fire waste cannot be continued for twenty-five years longer without destroying every patch of timber in America.—St. Paul Pioneer-Dispatch.

INSANITY BY OCCUPATION.

LEST anyone should be inclined to make the figures of the Census Bureau in regard to insanity an excuse for desisting from mental effort, and find in them an excuse to fly from the worries of a strenuous life to the dull monotony of the life simple, it is well to call attention to the fact that the recent and much discussed report does not in its analysis bear out the inference drawn from it by the bureau officials. It would appear to be not the rash and tumult of modern life which drives people out of their senses, but the dreariness and monotony of a life spent in a round of duties generally preached up as being wholesome for the body and warranting sanity for the mind. It appears from the figures alluded to that of the admittedly insane in this country 41.6 per cent have been employed as servants or laborers, 22.5 per cent as farmers or in transportation and other "healthful" out-of-door work, and 16 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Thus 80 per cent of the people who are now crazy in this country come from the classes whose occupations are popularly supposed to conduce to a sound mind in a sound body. According to all our preconceived ideas on the subject, this ought not to be. But it is, and why it is so we can no more guess than we can the secret of why men go crazy at all.—New York Press.

THE "HAPPY ENDING."

IN the current number of the Bookman occurs an interesting discussion of what is known as the "happy ending" in novels. The writer of the article inveighs severely, and to some extent justly, against this popular method of bringing a story to a close. He believes this concession, as he regards it, to the public taste is much to be deplored as wholly inartistic, immature and foolish. He cites Black in evidence, quoting him as saying: "That while scores of people implored him to bring certain stories 'out well,' he had himself observed that the novels which had sad endings

THE VALUE OF HIS MONEY.

Baptiste Delormier was an unusually thrifty specimen of a naturally frugal race. He did not spend his wealth recklessly, and he liked to get his money's worth whenever he spent any at all. But there was one time, in particular, when it seemed as if he were really getting just about all that he was entitled to.

"I come hon you' store, monsieur," said Baptiste, laying a nickel on the grocer's counter, "for buy son's seed. You geeve me one packette s'll vous."

"Sapree, monsieur! You mak you too great hof de haste—you are een too much hof a perspire. 'Ave more hof de patient hontel I have explain. De nam' she eses ron away hof de top ma bald, but maybe you 'ave made de acquaint hof dose kind."

"Monsieur, I tole you now hof dose seed. She eses not flower, she eses not vegetabl', but dose seed she eses come nine—ten, maybe twel' kind on one packette. You save been hontel de frok' eses proceed for tak son's back seat for de sunmaire, an' you eses go for plant heem hon top de sout' side hof you' barn, you' house, you' 'ek board fence."

"Bomby she eses com' up—two beeg leave. Bomby she eses got flower—not mooh for look at. Bomby she eses got fruit on herself."

"Monsieur, of hall plant made by le bon Dieu eet eses cette plant of whom de nam' eet by me forgot dat goes de mos' to hoblige."

"Behol! She eses geeve you mos' ever t'ing you want. Orange to mak surprise hon les enfants; lemon for look mos' fine hon you' sideboard; beeg haig for mak you' hen 'ave mooh desire for outdo hall w'at he 'ave lay biffore; beeg round ball like bapple for you' femme to poot hon top de hinside hof some sock w'at 'ave de misfortune to got hole hon herself; nice clean deeper for drink water from pail, whole lot beeg deeshrag for—"

"Oh," said the grocer, seeing light. "I guess you mean gourds. Here they are."

"But oul, monsieur. One t'ousand t'anks! You 'ave proceed to guess wit' correction. You plant you dose gourd, you mak heem to grow an' you eses have, for honly a cent, de halmost to gone to housekeep' wit'."

were, after all, the ones that have made the deepest impression." This might also seem like an argument for the sad ending per se, which we can hardly think the writer in the Bookman means to make.

As a matter of fact, neither the happy ending nor the sad ending is in and of itself good from the purely artistic point of view. But may not a word be honestly said in favor of the happy ending? * * * Should one choose gloom as a last memory when one may have brightness? Altogether it seems to us that a great deal may be said in favor of the happy stopping place. The reader is not deceived if he be an intelligent reader into a falsely, optimistic view of life. It is not a case of the "happy ever afterwards" of the children's fairy tales. Rather it is a rational and deliberate choice of mature and seasoned minds to seize what may be of happiness rather than sadness. And so, as sometimes happens, popular taste and artistic discretion are not necessarily opposed. The "happy ending" need not vex the judgment and it often comforts the heart.—Indianapolis News.

A BAN ON KISSING.

THE State Board of Health of Indiana has issued an order prohibiting kissing in the public schools. On printed notices posted in every schoolroom there is this injunction: "Do not kiss anyone in the mouth, or allow anyone to do so to you." The injunction has created an opportunity for the humorist, but there is a serious side to the matter.

Scientific discoveries have established the fact that the mouth of a human being is the home of countless bacteria, some of which, through infection, lead to disease, and possibly to death. Indeed, science has gone so far as to demonstrate the fact that the more beautiful the child the more dangerous the kisses. Accepting such demonstration, a great many physicians kiss the children on the cheek only, and the example they have been setting is being followed more and more throughout the country. A recent report on the subject shows that in a community of 1,000 people in which kissing has been tabooed for ten years, the death rate from infectious diseases has decreased a little more than three and one-half per cent. This means that in a thousand people three and one-half lives have yearly been saved.

Instead of looking at the order of the Indiana State Board of Health in a humorous way, it will be well for the people of that and other States to take it as seriously as it was intended. If people value human life as they should, they will do so.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

ROJESTVENSKY'S MANLY PLEA.

ADAMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY has his good points, as well as those which may be stamped as being somewhat weak. Standing before a court martial recently at Cronstadt, he pleaded guilty to the surrender of the gunboat Biedovy, in an endeavor to save the members of his staff and other officials of the navy, who, he believed, surrendered the craft on account of their affection for their wounded commander and a desire to save his life. It was a decidedly manly thing to do, and reflects much credit on the man who made anything but a success of the vast naval command entrusted to him by the Russian Government. His speech to the court was a brave one. He virtually took all the blame for the surrender upon his own shoulders, knowing that if he were to suffer to the full extent of the law in the premises, his appeal meant condemnation and death, the general penalty for hauling down the St. Andrew's Cross to a hostile vessel.—Brooklyn Times.

KLONDIKE GOLD DREDGING.

New Era Dredging on Worked-Over Placer Region.

It is reported by Consul Ravndal of Dawson that an era of gold dredging is dawning on the Klondike, says the Washington Star.

The rich, early-discovered creeks have already, by crude and wasteful methods, been worked over. They are now being subjected to another more scientific treatment. A prominent feature of the new system is gold dredging. It has proved eminently successful in the Klondike, in spite of such drawbacks as difficulties of transportation, high cost of installation and operation, frozen gravels and short seasons. Gold dredging in the north has passed the experimental stage and become an established and promising industry. Extensive areas of low-grade ground which have been lying idle because under the former manner of mining the cost of extraction would equal, if not exceed, the returns, are being made productive through the use of dredges handling 3,000 or more cubic yards of dirt every twenty-four hours.

There are now in the Klondike, either in operation or in course of installation, nearly a dozen gold dredges. Next season will witness the arrival of several additions to the northern mining fleet, some of which will be put to work in the Forty-Mile and Birch creek districts of Alaska. All of these "gold ships" are of American make. Occasionally it is said that dredges from other countries may enter into competition with American patterns. Such reports are probably idle and merely the result of impatience because American manufacturers cannot at present fill all orders promptly.

Calls for gold dredges come from California, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. Gold dredging is to be tried in Siberia and in the valleys of the Yalu, the Amur, the Hoangho and the Yangtze. The present inability of American dredge manufacturers to supply the demand is perhaps chiefly due to Panama canal requirements.

It is expected that the introduction of dredges will greatly increase the output of gold in the Klondike. In 1905 this was reduced to about \$7,500,000, as against \$10,350,000 in 1904, \$18,000,000 in 1901 and \$22,275,000 in 1900. Speculations are already rife as to whether this enlarged supply from the Yukon, coupled with Alaska's growing yield of new gold, will not perceptibly affect the general economic conditions in America as a whole. During 1906 Alaska will probably furnish some \$25,000,000 of gold, as against \$14,500,000 for 1905, \$9,000,000 in 1904 and \$6,350,000 for 1903. It is pointed out that seasons of exceptional prosperity have followed each of the great gold finds of recent times—those of Australia, of California, of South Africa and of the Klondike. So far most of the capital invested in dredging operations in the Klondike is owned by citizens of the United States and most of the gold cleaned up is sold in Seattle.

The Puzzled Dog.

Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") tells of a dog that travels with his shows—a dog that is the most ill-tempered beast in the world. He has good cause for his surlyness. The colonel says, "He sleeps in the ticket wagon. Now, every night before he is shut up the ticket-seller gives him a bone, which he promptly conceals in a hole dug beneath the wagon. Then he goes to bed, and, failing to realize that almost every night his house is shifted on the road, he can't understand why the morning's search for the bone is futile. Then he's mad. He thinks some one has stolen it, and it isn't safe to go near him for several hours. Sometimes we stop for several days in a place, and then of course while we are there he finds the bone, and it's just enough incentive to keep him digging holes. He's planted bones all over this country and the greater part of Europe, and has lost ninety-nine out of every hundred."

Philanthropic Sparrows.

An incident which, the writer declares, raised the pugnacious sparrow several degrees in his estimation is described in Outing. It shows that the sparrow has other good qualities besides his sturdiness and self reliance. For several days four or five sparrows had visited a certain place on the roof near my window. They always brought food for another little fellow, who never tried a flight from the spot. The visiting sparrows never came empty-handed. They would drop tiny morsels of food near the little sparrow. When it began to eat the crumbs the others set up a great chirping and then flew away. After watching this for a few days I went out on the roof and approached the lone bird. It did not flutter away from me and made no resistance when I picked it up. The sparrow was blind. Its eyes were covered with a milky film.

JUDGE GARY DEAD.

Heart Disease Carries Off Nestor of Chicago Judiciary.

Judge Joseph E. Gary, for forty-three consecutive years a Judge of the Superior Court in Cook County, died at his home in Chicago Wednesday of heart disease. Death, though sudden, was peaceful for the "grand old man" of the Cook County bench. For eighty-five years the sands of Joseph Gary's life had been running their course, and when the final grain had dropped he had gained the things that are sought after and cherished as covetously as gold—the love and veneration of his fellows.

Joseph E. Gary was born in Pottsdam, N. Y., July 9, 1821, his parents being of puritan stock. He became a carpenter and then studied law. In 1843 he came west to St. Louis, working at the bench and reading law during spare time until 1844, when he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he remained until the gold diggings attracted him to California, where he practiced law and dabbled in mining. While en route to the west he met Murray F. Tuley in Las Vegas, N. M., and in 1856 he located in Chicago, where he found Mr. Tuley. They formed a law partnership and their close personal friendship continued until the death of Judge Tuley.

Mr. Gary ascended the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1883 and he was elected at each succeeding



JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY.

term. He was given a popular ovation on the occasion of his fortieth anniversary on the bench, on which occasion he sat as an ex-officio Judge of the Criminal Court.

Probably the most notable utterance by Judge Gary was that on the sentencing of the anarchists, some of whom were hanged Nov. 11, 1887. He said in part:

The people of the country love their institutions. They love their homes. They love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and sustain their institutions and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever may attempt to execute order of the majority.

The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has full right to advocate by speech or print such opinions as suit him; but if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing them he puts his own life at stake; and no clamor about free speech, or evils to be cured, or wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy.

Vaccination for Germ Diseases.

Sir Almeron E. Wright, the noted London physician, who is credited with the discovery of the opsonic index, which indicates the power of the blood to destroy disease germs, is now visiting in this country, and recently delivered an address at the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He said he had reached the conclusion, after much experimentation, that bacteriological inoculation is the best means to fight any disease that owes its inception to germs, not excepting even tuberculosis. The general plan of treatment is the same with that as with other diseases. After the opsonic test on the patient's blood the vaccine is introduced into the body until the blood is sufficiently strengthened to throw off its impurities.

Status of Churches in Germany.

The official order book of church membership in Germany, issued by Pastor Schneider of Elberfeld, as translated and reviewed by the Literary Digest, shows that the number of conversions from the Roman Catholic church to the Protestant is considerably greater than those who have gone from the Protestant ranks into the Roman faith. According to this authority, 75,978 members of the Catholic church in Germany became Protestants between 1890 and 1894, while only 1,064 went from Protestantism to Catholicism. The order book draws attention to the fact that not only in the empire as a whole, but in each and every State the Protestants have been making the greater gains. Relatively these are much greater in France than elsewhere.

Farmers Holding Back Wheat.

The scarcity of wheat on the market indicates that the farmers in the wheat belt are dissatisfied with the low price of 50 and 60 cents per bushel and are forming unions to hold the crop out of the market. The vast quantity of grain coming from the Canadian northwest has kept the price low.

Mexico Fighting Beef Trust.

The Mexican government has decided to establish meat markets throughout Mexico City and sell meats at actual cost or lower if necessary to drive the meat trust out of business. This is due to the fact that the trust recently advanced the prices of meat, so as to place it out of the reach of the poorer classes.

English Girl's Swimming Record.

Miss Jennie Fletcher of Leicester, England, a 16-year-old girl, has beaten the world's swimming record of 100 yards for women, her time being 1:20 1-5.

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so degenerated the entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and it caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cotton is now produced artificially from pine wood. The fibers are broken up and chemically treated to dissolve out all except the cellulose.

BOY'S HEAD ONE SOLID SORE.

Hair All Came Out—Under Doctor Three Months and No Better—Cuticura Works Wonders.

Mr. A. C. Barnett, proprietor of a general store in Avard, Oklahoma, tells in the following grateful letter how Cuticura cured his son of a terrible eczema: "My little boy had eczema. His head was one solid sore, all over his scalp; his hair all came out, and he suffered very much. I had a physician treat him, but at the end of three months he was no better. I remembered that the Cuticura Remedies had cured me, and after giving him two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, according to directions, and using Cuticura Soap and Ointment on him daily, his eczema left him, his hair grew again, and he has never had any eczema since. We use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and they keep our skin soft and healthy. I cheerfully recommend the Cuticura Remedies for all cases of eczema. A. C. Barnett, Mar. 30, 1905."

Caught.

"Tommy, you ate those peaches that were in the pantry."

"I didn't! I never touched 'em!"

"O, well, it doesn't matter. They were green, wormy, and of no account, anyway."

"Tain't so. They was splendid!"—Chicago Tribune.

When some men pretend to act foolish their neighbors are unable to detect the difference.

HOW DEBILITY SHOWS

And Why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are a Specific for Dangerous Physical Declines.

The symptoms of general debility vary according to the cause but weakness is always present, a tendency to perspire and fatigue easily, ringing in the ears, sometimes black spots passing before the eyes, weak back, vertigo, wakefulness caused by inability to stop thinking, and unrefreshing sleep. The cause of the trouble may be some drain on the system or it may be mental or physical overwork, sometimes insufficient nutrition due to digestive disturbance. In the latter case there is generally a loss of appetite and a coated tongue as well as general languor and debility.

Miss Lola M. Metzger, a stenographer, living at 71 Mill street, Watertown, N. Y., suffered for over a year from general debility. "It was caused by overstudy," she says, "and I had no ambition, didn't taste good, I was run down, lifeless and listless. I took medicines but they failed to help me. Finally friends recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my mother and she got some for me. I took them for some time and was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure debility because they actually make new, red, rich blood, and as the blood carries nourishment to all the organs and tissues of the body, nerves as well as muscles, the new blood stimulates the organs to do the work that nature expects of them and normal health follows. Not only is this treatment sufficient to cure debility but many severe nervous disorders as well.

The pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Send for free diet book.