COUNTRY AIR AND VOICES. S. so of the City Has Much to Do

with Deterioration of Ve-

cal Powers.

"Ind you ever notice how quietly the remarryman will speak and how harsh in contrast sounds the voice of the

erserding to the Philadelphia Press "If there were no difference in dress, be the color of the skin, no other line mark off the city folk from the folk not the countryside we could still charinguish the one from the other by the pitch of the voice. The man from the country will always apeak in a low hence and in the case of the country min there is a mellowness about her moire which has proved an inspiration of the poet Mark the sharp, rasping wake of the city man in contrast. Bres the voice of the city woman, while retaining much that is mellow and musical, is yet pitched in a higher mey than the voice of her country sis-

Mor need we travel far to find the series for this difference. The human waice finds an enemy which is working connectestly against it in the activities of the city. Noise is probably the smore important factor in bringing secont the deterioration of the human waite in the cities. Children, as soon is they learn to lisp the first words of instancy, begin to pitch the voice in an extraordinarily high key. They begin 'bend talking' and they keep it up throughout life. The quiet of the newarry, on the other hand, makes on searly demand on the voice.

The child may speak without pitching the voice in a high key. There are no sharp noises, no clanging car hells rumbling vehicles or din and whirl and rattle to arrest the meilificous vibrations. He may speak easily and naturally without straining the same less of the throat or expanding the lungs beyond the normal limit. Here we find the explanation of the spriking difference between the voice of the countryman and the man of the after

MASEASE IS VERY COSTLY. Mays Intelligently Framed Might Prove of Great Value to This Country.

By careful calculation the cost of manarial fever in Texas alone is estimated by Dr. Woldert to be at least \$1 to 1600 a year, and probably nearer \$10 to 1600. One person in 12 in some \$10.2005 is down with the disease. What a good business plan it would be to save three-fourths or nine-tenths of this wasted money by preventing the disease says the American Magazine. No pays, ian doubts the possibility, the methods of prevention are well known and are easily carried out.

The public, however—at least its lawmakers—cannot be brought to realize
the wisdom of such economy. Money can
be found for "junketing tours" public
his rings of a political chara for and
a bundred less necessary measures but
making or next to nothing for stopsize the greatest loss to the community
"that from disease. For every dollar
mean to pay public health officers and
the expense of preventive medicine
there can be \$190 saved.

it is this financial aspect, unfortunately, that must be emphasized, and much long enough and loudly enough resterated may at last bring about some attention and practical law-making on the part of our legislative bodies. Some phi anthropist should give a \$1,000 prize for the best essay on the subject. The Expense of Disease to the State "designed to show the common people how much could be saved by loards of beatth, if made active and powerful by politic money and support.

Such a pamphlet sent and repeatedly sent to every voter should in time enablish competent public health officers and then lessen the mortality rate by half and the morbidity figures by three-kourths. For every death there are two exars of sickness and even with our greent knowledge at least half of this waste of money and life is unnecessary.

ARE TROUBLESOME PESTS. Stidding Dogs of Fleas Is a Task That Cannot Be Accomplished.

Did you ever undertake to keep a dog from fleas, not a whining little toy See but a normal dog that runs about in the grass and leads a dog slife" It's a thankless job Every day or two you gave to sprinkle him with powder she extit of which is distasteful to you, generable to the dog and abhorrent to the fleas. Some of the latter are made seath a sick, some are maimed and many are killed outright, but strange to say their public punishment does we act as a deterrent on the fleas that are not caught. The latter confit serve on rease and multiply just as if a few the never been brought to nisting and whenever they got the chame the, bita

mary generations of fleas, the most med to for merveillance faring to disas tage the coming and a transmit given In a given length of time you # find a given number of flear on a given one. The most victory are the sees that have been sichence by the That are also the hardest an Afti, as they don't mond it so much the service time. In fact, after the third or Timeth nose they seem actually to enjoy a. This is a condition, not a theory, se Mr. Cleveland used to say. No matger how great your sympathy for the the may be, you can't help him. You "an tetab ish social settlements in flea. for you can't kill all the fleas in the

to wouldn't be fair to kill all the logs, the best way is to let the does and the leas fight it out among themselves.

GAMBLING GAME IN CUBA.

Played with a Ball, and Is Very Exciting, But the Bets Are the
Main Thing.

Henry C Gauss of this city, who accompanied the congressional party to Havana on its recent trip, says a Washington letter in the Boston Transcript, gives this account of the non-calculated, game of the jal six!

"'A-r-r-r,''A-r-r-r,''A-r-r-r,''A-r-r-r,'
in a crescendo and diminuento like the
sound of waves on a beach, the audience
at the flat aiai in Havana accompanies
the 'crick' 'crick,' of the full as it flies
from racquet to wall and wall to racquet,
with a miteady volume of sound, topped
with tumultuous breakers of shouts at
the termination of each raily," began
Mr Gauss in his description

"On three sides are blank and blackened walls, on the remaining side of the parallelogram are rows of seats at the level of the playing floor and above these are tiers of stalls, and finally the upper balconies of boxes. On the marble floor of the court four players, two in blue blouses and two in white, are in incessant motion. The blouses are stained with perspiration and when a player who has missed the ball turns his face to the side wall in an exaggerated display of chagrin, the moisture from his torso streaks the stated sur-

"Tremendous activity, a steadiness of eye and muscle that no amateur can hope to equal, dexterity that only those who have played pelton from childhood can hope to imitate, evoke an interest on the part of the spectators which is intense. The skillful plays stimulate enthusia.sm. The feeling that a stake is at hazard with every stroke, that there is money on the game, is what makes the cigar rollers and cab drivers of Havana cry out in approval or chagrin at the turns of the play.

"It is not the professional skill of the winners that occasions the rush of the speciators at the close of each game or 'partido,' but a desire to be early at the window where the bets are cashed. The big room at the level of the playing murface is packed with the collarless, and, frequently, coatless, patrons of the same who have made a for unate choice of the blue or the white It must be acknowledged that exciting as the game is, and marseless as are Its feats of dexterity, the interest palls neis etenna's enterainn over, which there is no gambling on the result. Ennui follows close on the exit

"But if the visitor in Havana does as the Romans do and succumbs to the gambling fever, which is a quickly vivifying microbe in the veins of all humanity, the interest in the game becomes terrific. He joins in the chorus which comes from the lower benches and claps and shouts vociferously at every feat of dexterity. This is the way one bets at the jai ala: There is a counter on the floor. A soft and insinuating page, who speaks New York suggests that it is there for the convenience of those who, wish to make

small bets on the result of the games. "It is a wire-grated, most business-appearing counter, and one learns that it has indeed a government end to its operations." If one invests in a ticket of a face value of \$2, this costs \$2.10, of which the extra dime goes to the government. One further learns that if one is so sagacious as to pick the winning team he will have for his ticker \$4.36 or \$3 according to the amount which has been wagered against his side.

The Lorsey man advises you at once that if is nothing less than a straight Paris mutual and one ascertains that the house the benevolent jai alai, have ten per centum on the gross receipts for their trouble. Then a man recollects that if he were in Concord. Mass, in Washington D. C. he would pass this counter by as the sear of an infquity. But in Havana, where a lairs are balmy, with no northwesterly winds to stimulate a conscience, he buys a ticket and applies medicines to the gambling fever

STITUS we have open public gambling sanctioned by the authorities and a source of revenue to the government. Many people at home feel that the American occupation is responsible for the sanction of the institution. I am told that the granting of the concession was all but completed by the former government, that it was one of the acts which came under a general agreement to complete and that the refusal to effect this formal sanction would have been regarded as bad faith and possibly an occasion of friction.

"In Havana which has easily revived traditions of buil and cock fighting. this game, which affords certain hours of gambling at intervals during the work dises not seem so had as it would were. The grim and ghastly furf exbanges' of New Orleans, or the tragic bucket shops' of northern cities are far more it loss though they are safeguarded by a keener public sentiment concern, ug the evils of gambling. Tomas and Pedro and Ygna in would be wher if they disposed of the pesos-lost at the tax aisi in the development of Coba I bre but the business ike way in which they go at their gambling indiates that if a government outlet for the eambling apirit was not provided there world he many private salety valves which night not be so wet arranged sa the jan alan and which much furnish other than emperetal reminals for the spories penitentiary which is conductet was there by one of Gen. Wood's pupile. However time will put an end. y the Ja. ala: Gambing is fully and all peoples real ze in miner or later?"

Inconsiderate "No. sa.t Mr. Distin Stax "I am not going to associate with Bilggins any more. He is too overbearing."

"But he hasn't means as much money as you have "
"That's the point. I am one of these people, who think it is a disgrace to die rich, and he is constantly incowing.

his poverty into my face to-Washing-

ton Star.

SOME FORMS OF BEGGING. Two. Once Familiar, Now Seldom Reard and One That Is

Perennial.

"There are fashions in begging no doubt," said Mr. Blinkinton, according

to the New York Sun, "just as there are in all things. They come and go many for ago started with this formula:

"Mister I don't want any money not a cent but I'm hungry. I want something to eat. Take me to some restaur-

ant and gi' me' something to ea.' Don't give me the money; you pay for it yourself. Only gi' me something to eat.'

"The theory of the inventor of this form of begging was the that first it would appeal by its apparent sincerity; and, secondly, that the person thus asked for a meal wouldn't have time to turn aside from his business to take the beggar to a restaurant, and so if he were

gar wanted.
"This form of begging was very popular and successful for a time. It even

impressed would give the beggar mon-

ey; which, of course, was what the beg-

came to have quite a literature. There was, for instance, the story of the hardy and able man who held up with this appeal, dragged the beggar to a restaurant and there compelled him to eat, standing over him with a club and, though the beggar had already eaten four breakfasts, forcing him to keep on eating until he begged for mercy.

"And there was the story of the beggar told by himself in a beggar's joint of how in one short afternoon he had been compelled by seven stingy givers to eat in quick succession seven meals of doughnuts and sinkers. Thus the stories ran I had one actual experiof my own:

"I'm no judge of beggars, I frankly confess; I can't always tell by any means whether a beggar is worthy or not. But once, when this form of begging was common, I met a tail slim young man who stopped me and said to me: "Mister, I'm hungry can't you gi' me something to eat". I took a chance and took the young man to a restaurant.

"I couldn't telt whether he was just a beggar who had learned the patter or whether that request had just come up out of him spontaneously, but the instant I had said 'Come along' I felt sure he was a'l right; for that instant he stopped being a beggar and smiled up and walked along with me, not cringing, but as if I was his friend.

"And was he really hungry? Well, you should have seen him eat.
"Son! says I to him, when we got to the restaurant, there's the bill of fare.

Feed yourself, and he did,
"I think he must have been 17 days
in an open boat without food, or something of that sort, but certainly he was
of tubular construction inside, hollow
all the way down, for his storage capacity was something stupendous.

"Eat? I never saw a man eat so furmy life, and I never saw a man eat so furmy life, and I never saw a man enjoy a meal so much if like to eat myself and have been hungry at times but I don't suppose I ever ate anything that tasted so good to me as that meal did to him "Lucky it was a heap restaurant, for

Lucky it was a heap restaurant, for I only had about a dollar and a half with me. His check was \$1.25, but I never begringed him the money.

"But the 'Mister-I-don't-want-any-money-but-t-do-want-something-to-eat form of berging, once so common, has now cone almost whoily out of fashion; it is now comparatively seldom employed.

Manother fashion in begging that in a more timited way and for a briefer time prevailed and which also was celebrated in its day, was that which consisted in asking a man not for food, but for money for a trink.

"'Mister," says this beggar, pichtig his man 't am't hungry a bit but I do want a frink. Can you stand a dime for a drink".

This supposed frankness of this request, or its pure gall, or both combined amused some people and was effective in some instances for a time; but not for long. It did not generally commend itself and it has now fallen practically into disuse.

into disuse

"The perennial form of begging is that which consists in asking for carfare to get from the Battery to Harlem, or from Harlem to the Battery; the way he wants to go depending on where the beggar is at the moment of asking. Once I said to a man in Harlem, who had told me that he wanted to get to the Battery, but he hadn't got any money:

"'Then why in thunder don't you walk?"

"Cause I got to get there at 11 o'clock,' he says for I lose my job."
"It was then 10:15, and what could I say to that? I have never asked a man

since why he didn't walk

'Only this morning I met a man at
the Battery who wanted to get to Har'em and wanted a nickel for carfare
Honest I don't know whether he was
worth it is not shough I thin; he was
but anyhow I gave him the mones and
he took it with a smde and

"Thank you he says
"I'm much obliged to you

"The Lord may spare your health I hope
"Good luck to you"

"And I was mad to give the nicke! for such a blessing"

Train Song Birds.

Forkshire has at findnerafic a novel English a sociation, which promotes the singing of larks. Captive birds are trained by being tallen in boxes into the fields where they are left to pick up the notes of free birds as best they can Competition for prizes have just been held at various public houses, birds singing for ten minutes or longer without a break. In this way 15 or 17 in small prizes have been distributed, and the contests, from their sheer novelty have proved an infinite source of amusement, if not of profit. The assertation has been in existence about

"BEAUTIFUL" FILIPINO LIAR. American Soldier's Story Illustrates a Peculiar Trait of Native

Character.

Lieut. Arthur Poillon, of the Fourteenth United States cavalry, stationed at Camp Overton, Mindanao, P. L., sends this story to the New York Times to Illustrate the peculiar trait of lying pertaining to the Filipino character, and, incidentally the ex-

of lying pertaining to the Filipino character, and, incidentally, the extent to which they will carry it on occasions:

"While stationed at Pasig. P. I., Luzqu, in the early part of 1900," he

writes, "we were doing all we could to bring in the refractory natives who were still out in that district, such as giving them and their families medical attendance and supplying them with medicines, etc. One morning I heard a devil of a row in the hospital, which was directly in the rear of my quarters. «Upon investigating I found that a native had come to the hospital that morning, and in bad Spanish informed the steward he was suffering greatly from dobe itch, which is very prevalent thereabout," and wanted to get something for it. The steward, used to handling such cases. handed him a beer bottle of corrosive sublimate, and in his best pigeon Spanish told him to use it externally -'externo'-and the 'Taon' went off, seemingly quite happy.

"In about 30 minutes he returned to the hospital on the jump, wild eyed and excited, rushed up to the steward, and wanted to know what would hapnen if he drank it. The steward gave him a pitying look and asked in border Spanish if he 'bebered' It (drank it), to which Mr. 'hombre' nodded assent and replied in mixed Tagalog and Spanish that he had downed the whole bottle; whereupon the steward told him he'd better purchase his box overroat and make arrangements with the town band (which is even more important than the corpse on these festive occasions). But he sent a man for the surgeon, and two lusty soldlers were called in and proceeded to fill 'little brown brother' with hot water, whites of eggs and a few other home remedies, together with a thumping, as Mr. 'Taou' resisted the hot water. Resistance was short, however, as the soldiers enterest into the spirit of the occasion with hearty glee which was

the noise I heard "I met the surgeon going in at the same time, and he explained marrers, and said he'd question the native himself and find out the quantity he'd imbibed Mr. Brown Brother still maintained he'd downed it all, and forther conversation became impossible. as Mr. 'hombre' began to get sudden cramps, in fact, became very sick, and as a matter of fact didn't care whether school kept or not, judging from his looks. After the attack had subsided a bit, and nothing particularly dangerous had been brought to the top. he was again anestioned by the surzeon, and after one or two futile attempts at evasion finally admitted that he hadn't taken it at all, but had given it to his wife, who drank it

"She was subsequently found by a file of the guard, nearly done for."

GAME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Birds in Great Numbers and Variety
Afford the Hunter Opportunity for Sport.

"The Phillippine forests and Jungles are full of same, not less than 85 specres of game birds tiving within gunshot in different parts, and there are 45 species of birds of prej, or which 22 are peculiar to them, writes William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald. In size they vary from a tiny falcon, no bigger than a sparrow, to an immense eagle called "the monkey catcher" because its tavorite occupation is to swoop down and snauh inpocent monkeys out of the trees There are five species of eatable ducks of excellent flesh and flavor, 35 species of pigeons and partridges, quail, snipe and other equally valuable food birds. with 21 species of parrots and paroquets. The bird called a "swift," known to ornithologists as the Collocalla Troglodytes, which constructs the nests so highly prized by the Chinese for food, are quite plentiful, and in several of the islands large numbers of natives are engaged in gathering the nests, that are worth more than their weight in gold, and shipping them over to Chinese mandarins They are made of sea moss cemented togother by a gelatinous secretion from the salivary glands of the birds, and are usually hidden in the hollows of steep cliffs along the seashore. The business of hunting them is dangerous but profitable.

Yankee Made Scarabei.

A Connecticut firm manufactures satree scarabel for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by machinery, color-, ed in hulk to simulate age, and shipped in cashs to the Moslem dealers at Caito. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at 'salting" the sands at the base of the pyramids, or about the sacred temples. where they artfully discover these searched before the very eyes of the capitee tourist and sell him for an American dollar an article manufacfured at a cost of less than a cent perhaps within a stone's throw of his own bome

Education of Filipinos.

The 100 young Filipinos whose arrival at St. Louis has been reported to the bureau of insular affairs at the war department will be placed in educational institutions throughout the United States with the opening of the school peason this fall and will go through a four years' course of study. They will spend six weeks at the St. Louis fair.

BATTLE BETWEEN FISHES. Two Days' Struggle in Which a "Tiger" Shark Is Killed by

Smaller Enemy.

A remarkable instance of a large maneating shark being attacked and killed by a small fish has occurred in the local aquarium, says a recent Honolulu re-

was caught and placed in the shark pen at the aquarium. It was of the variety known as "tiger," and was an ugly dark gray color. Eight men were necessary to get it from shallow water into the pen, which is 20 feet square and five feet deep.

When the shark was placed in the pen a turtle and some small fish were in the water. Among the fish was one about two feet in length, known as an nius, which has much sharper teeth than the ordinary fish, but its jaws are not especially large.

not especially large.

For a day after the shark was put fato the pen the ulua was kept busy dodging it, but the second day a marked, change occurred, and visitors noticed that the two fish were swimming in sompany. The ulua kept close under the shark's beily. Round and round the tank the pair swam, the shark trying to conquer the ulua, as it had all of the other fish, and the ulua trying to remain close to its enemy.

After several days of this skirmishing instead of swimming rapidly around, the shark would suddenly turn and lash the water and take an entirely different course. It was first thought that the creature had become enraged at being confined in such a limited space, but the cause was very different.

space, but the cause was very different. From being a helpless, shrinking enward the ulua had turned into a desperate assailant, and was savagely attacking the shark. Apparently realize ing that the tender portion of the shark was the belly and about the gills, the ulua confined its attacks to those parts of its enemy. The little assailant would dart under the big body, seize hold of the flesh near the gilts, and bite out small sections. Every time the sharp teeth of the ulus would tear away the shark's flesh the monster would writhe and thrash about in a franti effort to selze on its assailant, but a stroke of the tail would send the tiny combatant out of harm's way

Often as the big gray body would rush mads through the sater the alia would snap at the tail or tear away the flesh in other portions of the hody. The water was churned up so that neither of the combatants could be seen. The smaller fish always fought close in upon its opponent, where it was out of reach of the enormous jaws and close to the vital spots of the shark.

Thise warfare lasted for two days and two nights. Big holes were made in the shark's body. The flesh about the gills was torn away and great patches from its bells. The entire lower part of the shark was cut and lacerated, by the sharp teeth of its savage little enemy. Repeatedly the shark leaped two-thirds of its length out of the water in a franticendeavor to escape from its pursuer.

The big fish finally gave up the contest and sought only to escape. The ulua was transferred to another part of the aquarium and the shark left in peace, but the attacks by the small fish had so weakene; the shark that it died a few days after the ulua was smoved.

CONDEMN ABBREVIATION.

Physicians Dislike the Too-Common Practice of Paople Calling Them "Doc."

"The Si Tanks physicians who are making a em-ade on the abbreviation, 'Do- now in such common use, are doing a good thing "said an old physician. 'and I hope the thing will spread to other sections of the country 'Doc,' in doctor, has been in the a good fone time and has enjoyed a good run in the popular estimate. It is much easier to say 'doc' than 'doctor and I suppose in this age, when time counts for so much the difference in the time required to roll the two expressions from the tongue amounts to semething. though I am not advised that the St. Louis physicians have objected to the use of 'doc' on the ground of the time wasted in saving 'doctor'

"The main objection seems to be on the idea that 'doc' is lacking in dignity 'Dector' is more dignified than 'doc' from the standpoint of the professional man. Besides, 'doctor' is the correct word. Why should men call a 'doctor' 'doc?'. We might as well speak of the 'professor' as 'prof.' or say 'pres' for 'president,' 'sec' for 'secretary,' and so on in an indefinite number of other instances. Physicians do not like to be addressed as 'goo'. They have objected to the word from the very beginning of its use, and they will continue to object to it as long as its use is continued.

"The ornsade shearn in St. Louis

"The erusade begin in Sr. Louis against 'door' is a good one, and it ought to spread to every section of the country where physicians exist. We are 'dootors.' If anything, and the term 'door is not only a misfit, but it is offensive I sincerely hope its use will soon be discontinued."

Jack's Fatal Oversight.

"I like you wen enough, Mr. I'xmal," said the perp exed young woman: "or, at least, I'm not sure I like you as well as I do Jack Cawdrey. He says he thinks of me 365 days in the year. "He wants one day off every four years, does he?" exclaimed young Uxmal with indignant scorn. "That kind of devotion doesn't commend itself to you, does it, Clarlee?"

Jack's doom was sealed from that

True Enough.

moment - Chicago Tribune.

er. "what is it we want most in this world to make us perfectly happy?"

"De things we ain't got." shouled the bright boy in the back seat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

SEEDING SY MACHINERY. Branch of the Balsin Industry That

Vigorous.

Blixty per cent, of the California grape crop is turned into seeded raising, the output of one company alone for the year 1903 being 5.500 carloads in Freeno

alone where most of the reeding is done.

There are given large plant for the handling of the product employing 1.

500 persons. And yet the seeded raisin industry is only 12 years old. This was are told by H. A. Craft, who describes the seeding machinery in an article contributed to the Flome Science Magazine.

Says this writer.

Says this writer:

"The seeding is some entirely by machinery. The original raisin seeding machine was a New York invention; but if has been improved upon by California inventors, until now it does its work with almost absolute thoroughness. And it is an interesting fact that in the process of seeding now in vogue, the raisin is not touched by human hands from the time that it arrives from the packing house until it is confined in its one-pound carton ready for shipment to the mar-

"Be it understood that the entire process of converting the grape into a raising is not performed at the seeding plants. The presiminary work is done at the packing houses aftuated all throughout the vineyards. At the packing houses the raisins are dried, stemmed, as far as the larger stems are concerned, graded and packed in rough boxes for shipment to the seeding plants. From outside points these boxed raisins are shipped to the seeding plants by the carload.

"At the seeding plants the raising are dumped from these rough boxes and are then 'processed." to use a technical term, preparatory to seeding. First the raisins are subjected to a dry temperature of 140 degrees F , after which they are chilled; and after being subjected to the latter process they become as hard and dry as a bean. Then they are in shape to go through the final process. of stemming which takes off the short stem remaining on the rafsin when it comes from the packing houses. The raisins are then put through a rubbing machine which has the effect to remove the short stem mentioned and leave the raisir, in its simple form

"Then the raisin is subjected to a moist heat of 130 degrees F, which has the ef-Then it is sert on to the geeting machine, where it passes between a pair of nure rubber rolls and is then impaled upon a roll of small saws, which presses the seed out through the surface of the raise. The saw roll, with the raisin thus impaled, revolves and passes over a flinking device, which whishs off the seed leaving the raisin still impaled on the saw roll. The saw roll, still revolving, pasces around until the seeded raisin strikes a series of fingers which frees the raistn from the rot-The raising then pass through a system of chutes and are parked by zirs in

The capacity of the plant at Presno is 465 tons per day. One house is used solely for "processing" the raisins, and is a frame structure 150x180 feet on the ground and three stories high. This is connected with another in which the accding and packing are done, the raisins being conveyed from one to the other by an understand conleyor 280 feet long which passes beneath a street.

NERVOUSNESS UNKNOWN.

Japanese Women Have None of the Attacks Common to American Sistems.

The women of Japan in emirase to their occidental sisters have long been noted for their perfect poise and self-possessions. The epacidity one er what would ore narily be considered in ingeric instances has surprised American tourists. Parent medicines guaranteed to cure nervousness in its many forms have little sale in Japan. The meaning of the term, "nervous prostration." Is unknown. Japanese physicians are

rarely rich says a London paper ... An explanation of this happy stare of affairs has been made by a returned traveler "To begin with," says he, "there is never any change in fashions. go the Japanese woman has no worries at all on that score. Then, housekeeping is greatly simplified, so the Japanese housekeeper is hurt by none of the jars and frets that rag the nerves and prematurely age of her western sister The Japanese house has no draperies no dust traps in the shape of superfluous ornaments. People all put off their shoes on entering the house, so no mudor dirt are brought in. Japanese women have no heartburnings over eachreprizes and bridge stakes. They never have to compose cirb papers on subjects concerning which they know nothing They never sit up nights plantill a how they may out shine their myals in dress at some social affair. They do not bett ar their brains with schemes for marriing their daughters to rich foreigners. They never have to give eight-course dinners with two-course pocketbooks. They live simple happy, peaceful, domestic lives, and ive them long"

While we should be sorry to see American women restrict their lives to the narrow sphere of the Japanese, there is no doubt that three-fourths of their nervous worry is caused by "trying to do too much". Simplicity is the keynote of sanity and health, and American men as well as women may well profit by the example of the happy Japanese.

That Was the Trouble.

Cyril- You may spurn me, cried one that remember I shall not always be a story of the property of the company of the story of

cierk at nine dollars a week

Mario That's just the trouble. You,
may lose your job at any time—Chicago
Dally News

Largest Order.

world is the French Lezion of Honor which has over half a million members.