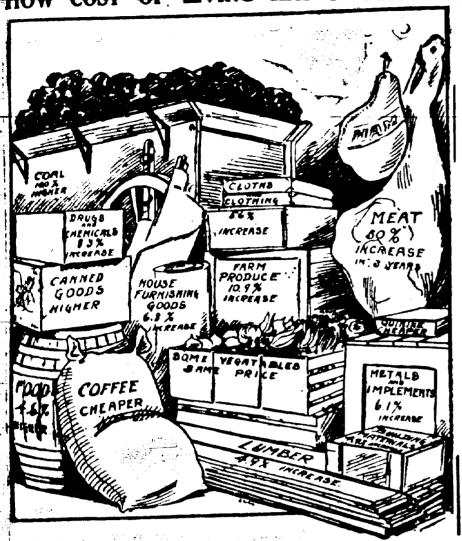
HOW COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED



HAS INCREASED 44 PER CENT. IN LAST TEN YEARS.

Meet Has Gone Up 60 Per Cent. In Those Years—Farm Products Higher---Drugs as a Rule Lower.

Chicago.-It costs more to live, any where in the United States, than it did ten years ago. But comparisons of Chicago price increases with those discovered by the national government show that the law of compensation has not been altogether off the job here.

For instance, coal here is higher—a full 190 per cent, higher than ten years ago. But if you have no coal, and catch cold through lack of ft, you can buy quinine to cure your cold much chemper than you could in 1898.

On the other hand, coffee is cheaper on the Chlosgo retail market than it was a decade ago, but the drugs most, in favor for ouring indigestion, which coffee sometimes causes, are costlier

Meat has gone up scandalously—in fact, 50 per cent. in three years. Oh, very well. Vegetables and canned goods are about as cheap as ever, and the logic of the bousehold expense account is making more vegetarians than appeals to sentiment ever did.

The government figures show a highor price on the whole in 258 commodities that enter largely into the living. of all the people. In 1907 the percentage over 1906 was 5.7 per cent., and 44.4 per cent. higher than 1897, the year of lowest prices during the 18 year period, and 29.5 per cent. higher than the average for the ten years, 1890 to 1900.

For farm products, taken as a whole, the increase was greatest-namely, 10.9 per cent.; for food, 4.6 per cent.; for cloths and clothing, 5.6 per cent.; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent.; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent.; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent.; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent.; for housefurnishing goods, 6.8 per cent., and miscellaneous, 5 per

Chicago lumbermen say the government's estimate is about right for the increase in Chicago market prices for their wares. Increasing depletion of the forest, they say, has kept the price ascending gradually, and the average increase in cost which enters into ordinary living expenses is around 5 per cent.

Furniture and house furnishings have soured, and experts on the Chicago market say the government's 6.8 per cent. is too low to serve locally. Not less than 15 per cent., they say, has been the increase here. This is due to scarcity of material, especially oak to higher cost of the materials for iron and brass furniture, and to higher prices of labor.

Drugs and chemicals, of such sort as to affect the cost of living, were higher, say by 5 per cent, in Chicago last year than in 1898; but they have falles until they are about where they were, and in some instances, such as quinine, lower than ever. The higher prices were caused by the scarcity of root and herb diggers, the lower prices by the financial panic.

As to canned goods, peaches sold in 1897 for the same as they did in 1907. while some canned products were much choaper ten years ago. The cause for this was that fruits and vegetables were plentiful last year, while the production was much larger. Last year beans were scarce and higher. Up to the time of the panic buying did not drop off, but since then prices have been dropping until they are about as low as they were in 1896.

The cost of preparing food products is much higher now on account of the increased cost of labor, also the increase in the farm products that go into them. Sugar is higher this year than in 1907, while coffee is cheaper. Ten is as cheap as it has been in several years. Staple commodities are at slight cost.

not high this year in the grocery line. in many commodities the prices are 10 per cent, lower than they were in

A leading clothier says that clothes are higher than in the last two years and that this should not be. This is partly due to the scarcity of wool, but is in part due to existence of clothing combinations to keep prices up.

Cotton is no higher, yet the manufacturers are in combination to maintain high prices. Ten years ago wool suits were 10 per cent, lower than they are now, and were made of as good material and as well made, but without the same degree of care as to style. Higher labor cost, higher wool, prosperity, and combinations among manafacturers are the reasons he gives for the higher prices of clothing.

Shoes are cheaper on the average than ever they have been, but are only five per cent. cheaper than at their highest point, in 1907. They have, however, gone up in price 15 per cent. in the last 18 years, but to compensate for that they are better made. The increase in cost of shoes is due to the high price of hides, which have increased in 18 years 150 per cent. Shoes are relatively cheaper than the hides from which they are made, this seeming paradox being due to improved

methods of manufacture. The price of meat has been soaring for the last 18 years, and it is generally conceded that this has been due to the going out of the range cattle and the consequent scarcity of beef cattle, and the combinations among the packers, who have virtually a monopoly of the business, having driven the small country and town butchers out of business. This spring, during a period of ten days, pork and beef stock took an upward flight of 30 to 50 per cent., and the average for the year is fully 25 per cent, higher than last year, which was 25 per cent, more than the year

Prosperity and high wages, as well as the scarcity of cattle, are given by the packers as being responsible for the rise in prices in the last ten

LET PASTOR WASH IN CREEKS.

Two Congregations Can't Afford Bathroom for Parsonage.

Pennburg, Pa.—By a decisive vote the congregations of the Sumneytown Lutheran charge have decided that cleanliness and godliness are not correlated to such an extent that a bathroom should be provided for the par-

The pastor, Rev. Charles L. Dapp, is spending the summer in Germany, and some of the members proposed to equip the parsonage in Sumneytown with a bathroom prior to his return. Special meetings were held by the two congregations at Sumneytown and Keeler's church, which comprise the charge, and determined opposition to the bathroom project developed among the older members. They and their pastors had managed to get along for generations without bathrooms, they argued, and they saw no reason for introducing such new-

fangled notions. Three creeks in the neighborhood, it was intimated, afforded abundant

opportunity for bathing. When the vote was taken the result in the Sumneytown congregation was 24 in favor of the improvement and 74 against, while the majority against the bathroom in Keeler's congregation was almost as large.

Strip Mountain for Coal.

Pottsville, Pa.—One of the biggest coal strippings ever exploited by the Reading Coal & Iron company, is to be opened in the vicinity of Gilberton, the mining engineers having completed their plans for the gigantic feat.

The entire north side of the mountain is to be dug off, laying bare the mammoth vein, which has a thickness

of more than 20 feet at, this point. There will be from 1,200 to 1,500 square feet of coal surface exposed ready for preparation for the market

APPETITE AND THE EMOTIONS

Why Shouldn't One Eat, Even W Very Happy or Very Sad?

The following really happened on board a pleasure steamer in the Kyles of Bute. A young honeymoon couple were sitting side by side, gazing on the lovely scenery around them.

"Inn't it heavenly, George?" -she murmured. "I feel thrills all over

Then without a pause, as if still carried away by the inspiration of the moment: "Dearest, if there are any left, I think I would like a chocolate."

No good reason exists why spiritual emotions should not make one hungry. The bride who demanded sweets was wiser than a girl who once remained starving and inconsolable in her room after the departure of her lover for India.

At last an amateur Hebe ventured upstairs with a cup of coffee and a plate of toast. Yielding to persuasion, the afflicted maiden was induced to eat and drink, and began to look some what less dejected.

"I believe I was dying for some thing all the time," she finally confessed; "but I was afraid to ask, lest people would believe me to be less unhappy than I really am."-Black and White.

HAT BROKE UP THE CONCERT. Remarkable Headgear Responsible for

Spoiling Performance.

A story has reached this country of a hat which spoiled an afternoon performance at a small French playhouse. It appears that in the absence of an orchestra a lady presided over the plano. She was neither young, pretty nor talented, and not wishing to pass unnoticed conceived the idea

of wearing a hat that would attract the attention of the audience. In this she was successful. The hat looked like a good-sized umbrella covered with flowers, ribbons and birds. As the lady took her seat the surprise it caused hushed the audience into silence; when, however, the plants: struck the first notes and the flowers, ribbons and birds began a mad dance,

the storm broke loose and the laughter at last grew so terrific that the curtain was lowered to give the speciators as opportunity of regaining their composure. They never regained it, the performance was spoiled and the authors are suing the director for damages .--Millinery Trade Review.

A Sea Story. "Of all my sea experiences," said the captain, "this was the strangest." The ladies at the handsome cap-

tain's table said bush to one another, turned to the ruddy mariner with listening smiles. "We were carrying." he said, "a lot of troop horses. A dreadful storm over-

took us, and for two days we in the trough of a heavy sea. Finally it was decided that, to lighten the ship, the horses must go overboard. "They went overboard in the morning. As soon as they saw that they were abandoned they turned and be-

gan to swim bravely after us. Bravely, desperately they swam. They followed us for miles and miles. I can still see them, a long line, their necks arched, pushing heroically through the heavy

"They sank, poor brutes, one by

The captain smiled sadly. "And I still seem to have," he said, "all those deaths on my conscience."

Proxy Pilgrims. There are men who make their living by being pilgrims-by performing. over and over again, the difficult pil-

grimage to Mecca. These wanderers

are called proxy pilgrims. No Mahometan, no matter how good his life, can be sure of going to heaven unless he makes the long pilgrimage. But the long pilgrimage takes time and money. Hence a priest discovered that it could equally well be made by proxy. And now from Constantinople, from Cairo, from Jeddah the caravans to Mecca are mostly made up of proxies. A pilgrim can proxy for more than one person-for a dozen if he likes. A caravan of 1,000 persons may actually represent-by proxy-50,000 devout pilgrims.

An Americanizing Influence.

"If any proof is needed that baseball tends to promote good citizenship among newly-arrived immigrants, just keep your ears open when at a rattling good game and hear the international rooting," said a veteran "fan." "Foreign visitors of aristocratic tendencies decry our national game, but there is no doubt that it is one of the first of American institutions to appeal to the average new-comer. Even before familiarizing themselves with the national yell they seek true Americanism by the baseball route, and every day the bleachers resound with the 'Hochs' and 'Braves' of our embryo citizens."

Children's Bad Teeth.

Governments, the world over, are coming to realize that it is their duty to look after school children's teeth. The crushing power of false teeth is only from one-fifth to a half that of natural ones, and the mouth filled with false teeth cannot be quite healthy. But even by taking held of the teeth in childhood it is difficult to make them last a lifetime. Out of 100,000 children 85 per cent, are found to have diseased teeth. This is the proportion in America, Germany, England and Russia. Of 190 children of 12 years, only 15 have teeth that need no attention.

DECRIES THE PERPETUAL GRIN. Writer Takes Issue with Man Who

Says "Keep a-Smiting."

A favorite motto with many people in these latter days, when the whole some gospel of cheerfulness is being preached so extensively, is, "Keep asmiling." It is a very good motto within limitations. In so far as its adoption as a rule of conduct prevents the wearing of a lugubrious countenance when no overwhelming grief or calamity is being endured or is impending, in so far as it overcomes the tendency to look on the dark side and anticipate evil, in so far as it enables one to look for the best in all situations and to keep up his courage when troubles threaten—in all these respects it is a maxim worthy of commendation.

But it should not be interpreted too liberally; its spirit rather than its letter should be observed. Its spirit means a persistent hopefulness, a refusal to be cast down by discouraging or unfavorable circumstances, a sturdy defiance of adverse fate. Its literal observance may include these things, but it means also a perpetual grin, and a perpetual grin leads to thoughts of crime on the part of beholders. No one becomes so irritating or has such a maddening effect upon sensitive associates as the man or woman who wears the "smile that never comes off."-Indianapolis Star.

RABBITS ARE HARD FIGHTERS. The Charge of Cowardice a Stander-

Defeat of a Ferret. Tell a man that he hasn't the pluck of a rabbit and if he doesn't disprove it by hitting you he is certain at any

rate to be extremely annoyed. Yet the taunt is a libel on the rabbit. A doe rabbit will fight like fury in defense of her young. She will charge like a battering ram and use those long sharp incissors of hers to

capital purpose. An old buck rabbit is not to be lightly tackled by weasel, stoat or even ferret. On the sanded floor of a small public house near Chestnut a ferret of long experience was matched with an old lop-eared buck, the property of the

landlord. The ferret made straight for the rabbit's throat, but the latter was in the air before master ferret could reach him, and leaping clean over the ferret's head let out with those powerful hind legs of his a kick which hurled the ferret bodily against the wainscot. Twice the ferret returned to the attack and twice he missed his grip

and went hurtling through the air. The third repulse was enough for him. He knew he was beaten and could not be persuaded to stand up for a fourth round. - Pearson's Weekly.

For Your Health. Conquer your moods; don't let your moods conquer you. People who give way to moods never amount to much. because they are never masters of themselves. They never know in the morning whether they are going to do a good day's work or not, whether they are going to be a cheering or a depressing influence on the people around them. If they feel like being good-tempered, they will be; if they feel like "snapping" at everybody, they will snap.

People who suffer from "moods" should be careful about their habits. They should be regular about meals, sleep, exercise and work. The condition of the health has much to do with moods, and there is nothing that contributes so much to health as absolute regularity.

Truly Rustic Bridge. A rustic bridge at Beach Haven, Ga., contains 56 kinds of wood and vines, grown on the 50 acres of Beach Haven park. Following is a list of the woods and vines: Short-leaf pine, long-leaf pine, post oak, white oak, Spanish oak, water oak, red oak, poplar, aweet gum, black gum, red haw, black haw, red bud, prickly ash, chinquapin, wild plum, persimmon, cedar, wild sloe, wahoo, sumac, red elm, pig hickory, scalybark hickory, hock or sugar berry, willow, china, black elder, crab apple, wild mulberry, wild cherry, dogwood, sourwood, winter whortleberry, black locust, sassafras, cottonwood, buckeye, laurel, beech, holly, ash, iron-

A Little Case of Telepathy. There is nothing strange to me in the operation of one mind upon another," the telepathic woman said. "Once when my sister I am very fond: of was operated on I went with her and sat in the antercom a long way off from the operating room. That is I walked up and down there, worried to death nearly about her, when all at once I threw myself into a big arm chair and went sound asleep. "They had just given her the ether

wood, birch, magnolia, sycamore, wal-

nut, sweet bay, evergreen, spruce.

Vines-Grape, muscadine, belifiower,

rattan, bamboo.

then, so her mind was at rest and rested mine. I slept until she came out from under the influence."

Answer That Pleased Bishop. The late Bishop Potter was of the mind that Clara Morris was the wittiest weman on the stage. For this opinion he gave as reason her greeting when he called upon her at her place, The Pines, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

"Now that you're here, I don't know any more what to do with you than I would a Gatling gum," said she. "Treat me in the same manner," he

suggested. "Fire you," retorted Miss Morris.

QUEER ENGLISH MILK WACONS.

Gorgeous Floats with Brass Churns and Ben Hur Drivers.

In English towns, a Canadian visitor declares in the Queen, the foreigner runs out to the pavement just to see that glorious charlot called a milk float go by-that gay bit of a twowheeled thing, white and yellow, white and blue, or red, white and blue, with the shining brass churn erect at the side, the reins coming over the shining brass rail in front, the little square seat inserted at the rear, and the charioteer standing at the back like Ben Hur and driving as much like that hero as-in a modern town where even motor cars are unknown-is practica-

Then the English milkman who comes on foot, with a modern yoke on his shoulders, and swinging at each side a brass-bound tin pail, in which is a queer little measuring dipper. Who could wish to have milk delivered in glass bottles, with a paper-scaled top, when he can have it measured at his door into his own jug in this quaintly curious fashion? What do microbes amount to when compared with the joy of the medieval!

SHREWD SCHEME OF MOTHER. No Roseate Pestcard Without Its

Thorn of Suggestion.

Harold's mother-we'll call him Harold-went abroad a month ago, leaving Harold under the somewhat unsubstantial control of his elder sis-

ters. In spite of the itemized directions with which even unto the moment of final leavetaking she had not ceased to bombard him, Harold's mother was far from sure that her efforts

would have any lasting effect Her voyage was more or less disturbed by these doubts, but before she landed on the other side she had determined on a course of action. Like all small boys, Harold is most covetous of picture postcards and had looked forward to a harvest from his mother's trip.

He got it. Every day she sent at least one card. And, whatever size it bore in the way of inscription, there was not one which failed of this introduction: "Just as soon as you get this go and brush your teeth."

Made Carlyle "Shell Out." Rev. Thomas Alexander, a Presbyterian minister, long resident in Chelsea and well known as a brother Scot, was most anxious to know Carlyle, but had no opportunity of getting an introduction to him. One day in the King's road be saw Carlyle coming in his direction and took advantage of the opportunity by going up to the sage and saying: "Thomas Carlyie, I believe?" Carlyle's reply was: "Tom Alexander, I know". They became good friends, and later Mr. Alexander wrote to Carlyle for a subscription toward a school building fund, and Carlyle wrote back a refusal in doggerel, whereupon Mr. Alexander replied that if he did not send him £5 (\$25) he would sell his poetry to a collector or publish it. The £5 was at once forthcoming.

Seagults of Auchmithie. In the fishing village of Auchmithte you may frequently witness seaguila flying into the houses of the fishermen and partaking of food from their hands. One of these sea birds was in the liabit of staying in a fisherman's house all the year round except at the breeding season, when it left About a fortnight ago, while the gull was away, the fisherman removed his home some three and a half miles from the former place.

The fisherman never expected to see his old friend the gull again. It was therefore, much to his autonishment that he beheld on a recent Sunday the sea bird come walking into his new residence with stately steps to resume his old familiarities and household ways.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

Capt. Dibble, who lives on a farm near this place, is in his ninety-sixth year, and says he never had a rhoumatic pain in all his life, and but little of any other kind of sickness. He accounts for this by having sailed 50 years on the salt seas. He says salt renders you immune from rheumatism, as well as other ills to which the body is heir. The captain drinks freely of sait water and sprinkles sait in his bed every night. He is a wellpreserved man, and although near the 100 milestone, gets around as well as the average man of 50 or 60.-Rolla Sharpshooter.

Delays Are Dangerous.

His years exceeded the allotted three-score and ten, but he was a capitalist with more dollars than

"Ah, my dear," he murmured to the fair girl by his side. "I could die for you." "Then let us hurry to the minis-

ter's at once," replied the practical maid. "I don't want you to give the undertaker a job until I have the right to inherit."

More Fitting.

The brass band was serenading the candidate who, according to the early returns, had been elected. As he appeared on his front porch

to acknowledge the compliment a boy handed him a telegram. He opened it and read it.

"Poys," he said, raising his hand to command silence, "oblige me by turning that 'Hot Time' business into a TREASURE PROTECTED BY MUD.

Effort to Be Made to Reach Stored Riches in India.

A good story of hidden treasure comes from India on the authority of the late tutor to the belr apparent of

Bhopal. In the hills of Amarkantak, in the central provinces, close to the sources of the Narbada and the Son, there stands an old deserted fort called Ran-Bakaili, wherein, so tradition says, are collected wast stores of treasure and jewels formerly the property of the Hindu rajahs of the country, but for ages no one has been able to gain access to the fort because it is sur-

rounded by miles of impassable mud. The late Sir Richard Temple when lieutenant governor of Bengal tried to reach it, but his elephant stuck deep in the mire and he was forced to abandon the quest. It is now suggested . that a syndicate should be formed to exploit this treasure house by means of balloons, and a Calcutta capitalist has promised a large subscription to-

ward the enterprise. The question which puzzles most people is how this ocean of mud ever came to invest the fort. An effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of the maharajah of Rewa, the ruler of the district, who is said to be an enlightened prince, though how it comes that he has not already taken steps to solve the mystery is not stated.

INTO SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

Eighteenth Century Women Seem to Have Willingly Settled Down.

In an English novel of the eigh-

teenth century the author thus refers to a certain woman: "She had reached the age of 35, an age beyond which no woman can hope either to feel or inspire deep affection." In one of George Meredith's early novels he refers to a character as a woman on the criminal side of 30." A Boston woman in the last century, after reacin ing the age of 30, put on, over he abundant natural hair, a faise front and a cap. These were the outward and visible signs of the matronly maturity she had reached. She gave up at the same time all the gayer forms of social intercentse. She confined herself thereafter to the mild and elderly variety. She had "come eut" into Boston society at 15. After two years of social gayeties she had married. At 30 she was the mother of eight children. She had lived the active part of her life. In accordance with the conventions of her time she settled down to a life of vegetating domesticity. She was not an exception. She was the normal woman of her day, registering its customs, just as a good thefmometer registers the temperature.—Appleton's Magazine.

The Upeful Hen. "Country constables who make a living arresting speeding automobiles wouldn't have half so much troubs stopping the scorchers if they used a little ingenuity," says one of the of fenders "Chains across the road and moving vans blocking the highway are se all right to accomplish the purpose, but they're cumbersome. My idea for causing a prompt slow-up is to scatter a lot of grain in a road and turn a lot of hens loose. They would bleck the road all right, and if there's one thing that will make a chauffeur slow up It's a hen. Dogs are bad enough, but a hen always runs the wrong way, and if the machine is going at any speed usually ends up under the wheels. Hitting a hen will sometimes throw the front wheels out of line and cause the car to swerve, so drivers almost invariably slow up and give poultry a chance to get out of the way. A hen speed trap is a great idea, to my way and of thinking and of course, if one of the of thinking, and, of course, if one of the birds were killed the cost could

Proof of Japanese Enthusiasm. The spectators at wrestling marches in Japan pelt the winner with their hats. This is a custom with the Japanese for showing their appreciation of the skill of the winner. The hats are gathered up by the attendants and handed to the champion.

easily be added to the driver's fine."

Eventually the owners come forward and redeem their hats with presents of various kinds. The custom in question is, it is explained, due to a recognition of the fact that enthusiasm is likely to cool down shortly after the event which excited it is passed. So to prove the genuineness of sa his admiration the Jap gives his hat as a pledge, to be redeemed in his cooler moments.

Australia's Wild Oysters. Oysters are semetimes regarded as dangerous but they are not usually eensidered savage. A Queensland oljudge, however, has decided that they are wild beasts. Before a royal commission on the pearling industry. which has been sitting at Brisbane, witness stated that eight years ago h en had laid 100,000 shells in the neigh ab borhood of Friday island. The Jap d'of anese stole the shells, and the district opri court judge held that as pearl she eysters were wild animals there we ne penalty for stealing them.

Peisoness Nottles of the Tropie In tropical regions there are he' far more powerful than that of: own country.

The one called Urtica stime; which is found in Java, and if salled Laporten granulats, found Mindustan, when bruised emit effuvium, which pelsenously affects the eyes and mouth, and if handled produce convulsions and serious swelling and pale in the arms, which may last for three or four weeks and in some cases cause death.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

rémandre en Louisians et lans tons les Etais-Lies Base des des sons les formes des avantages exportinguels. Criz de l'abounterent un l'appe i Milli vi Custidionne 219.5. Edition_acom machit / 27,000.