

CHIMMIE FADDEN LETTERS

Mr. Paul Has Brilliant Financial Idea With Billions in It for Promoters.

"I HAVE a scheme," says Mr. Paul, "for making wealth beyond the pipe dreams of avarice."

"Den in de name of heaven tell me what it is," says Whiskers. "Me own modest income would have been taught enough for a howling modest income I was a young man, but what now?" he says. "Now," he says, not waiting for Mr. Paul to chip in with the answer, "how a man who may, by hard saving on de part of his parents and de operations of de sacred principles of protection, have put aside enough to earn, say, a hundred thousand a year—where does he find himself?"

"On de verge of de poorhouse," says Mr. Paul, looking at de bottle I was opening. "I see, sir, dat de vintage kind dat we says seventy-five plunks a case for. 'On de verge of de poorhouse, and not a drop to drink—except 'Special 30,' which de same I am looking at you, sir."

"You may be pretending to use de language of hyperbole, Paul," says Whiskers. "but many a trit is spoke in jest. Dat's where we have no more dan de modest income I has mentioned. What will town house and city house; taxes and charities; club dues and pew rents; horses, and automobiles; entertainment and close, a man who has no more dan I has is better off if he goes to de suburbs, raises chickens and cuts all de frens of his yout. I has an old chum who met will revivies of fortune till he has only a few dollars a month a year; but he moved to de suburbs, and by de practice of economy, and taking care of his own furnace, and smoking a pipe, he tells me dat he makes both ends meet. But it is a hard struggle."

"Parfais! no shreded terrapin, no vintage wines, no races, no trips to de South, no yac-ing—sir, I honors him as an example of what de true-born American will do in de way of sacrifices when called upon. Of such stuff heroes are made!"

"Dey is!" says Mr. Paul. "Dey is de heroes who proves, as de poet says, dat peace has its troubles, as well as war. But I have a plan to make all of us rich, including your fren."

"If it is a good scheme dere is no use letting me fren in on it," says Whiskers. "Now dat he has come used to de ways of poverty, let us not disturb him in his retreat, but see if we cannot finance de whole matter ourselves. Will it take much capital?"

"A trifle, sir," says Mr. Paul. "I should say dat a mere million or two will do de trick, and we could get dat on second debentures preferred collateral certificates of deposit offered, without giving up anything we would want to keep in de family. De bonds and all de forms of stock dat would not rust our safety deposit boxes, and flood de vaults, we can keep ourselves; de public can have de rest."

"Paul," says Whiskers, tickled to death, "it is too bad dat you never went in for high finance. You would have been a Napoleon at de game. Tell me your scheme, and I'll have de company formed as soon as de presses can print de collateral. Dis is interesting."

"Well, sir," says Mr. Paul, "like all great things, dis look so simple when you know it dat you will be surprised. But you has to know it first. My plan is to form de Universal Heat Food Com-

pany, for de manufacture and sale of a single heat food what will take de place of all dere is now on de market."

"It is actually done," says Whiskers, warming up, and holding out his glass for me to fill de hole he'd made in it. "Will dis be a breakfast food, or a dinner food, wet or dry?"

"I see, sir, dat de human mind is incapable of tumbling to de real extent of my graft all to once. Dis food of mine is for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper; for eating dry and drinking melted. You begin to see de possibilities when you slowly take in de fact dat dis will be de only food and drink in de world, for all de people."

"Mr. my, my!" says Whiskers, his eyes beginning to bulge. "We'll capitalize for a billion, at least."

"Exactly, sir. We'll capitalize de hot air in de scheme; and a billion bonds, and a billion of each kind of stock will not satisfy de public demand, if I am a student of de street. In fact, sir, we will make so much money out of de sale of stock and bonds dere will be no use to manufacture anything at all. But dat is a mere detail. As a matter of pride I shall manufacture de food just to prove dat my plan is based on a correct study of human nature."

"Here, den, is de scheme in outline: Dere is at present on de market heat foods of many witsome kinds, making, all together, a profit dat would pay interest on all de obligations dat we will not let de public buy. But dat is a mere starter. De world does not yet substist on heat foods. Dat shows dat de business is not yet in de hands of a genius. Why should de trade in beef and potatoes, in bread and fish, in tea and all de foodstuffs to continue to de wrong of heat foods? Sir, it is wicked!"

"I am not fond of heat foods myself," says Whiskers. "Would we all have to eat de drink of heat foods?"

"Not de principal bond and stockholders of our company. Dat will be one of de reasons we will be over-subscribed."

"But to me details: A little search of heat and medical papers will show dere is nothing dat de human race now eats dat is not rank poison, or a dead fake. What's up? Why we come out in de papers will a universal food and drink in one; nothing genuine without our rale off; all natural food and all other heat foods are to be had—in our advertisement—and den we begin to make de sales dat will come off—de sales dat will not come off are to be put on de blink. We hires all de poets to get busy, and all de picture makers to stand by; and den we takes all de space de papers will sell—well, what more need I say, sir? Chances, dis talking is dry work."

Whiskers was listening like somebody was telling his fortune, and was near in a trance. After a bit he wipes his forehead with de handkerchief and he says: "Really, Paul, dis is to be looked into seriously. I'll have a meeting in de street tomorrow, if you are ready to meet a few frens to explain all de fine points."

"Oh, I'll be ready. I has even had some of de advertisements writ up—dey are me own work, sir—and I'll give you a sample: Fire de cook stove from de kitchen; show de cook de kitchen door; Universal food supplies us. All we need for evermore!"

"When you consider dat in one line of advertisement we show de world dat dere is no such thing as a cook stove, de could keep de people from buying our product? Never!"

"But dis is only a hint of de scheme."

I has prepared to work for my predigested, semi-distilled, ready-to-eat, malted, soluble Universal food. It is a solid dish, or a drink as you wish. A spoonful in a glass of cold water gives you as good a drink of whiskey as soul can wish; dissolved in hot water, and cooled, you have a beer of unsurpassed excellence; solved wit sugar and cream—boto sugar and cream will be by-products of our works—you have de commuters' delight; wit hot sauce de diner would not look at canvas back; eaten from de original package takes one back to nature; and fed to children, de troubles of infancy and yout disappear as mist before de morning sun. As one of my advertisements will say:

Wine and lobsters for de wicked. Universal food for me! Roast beef's banished to de thicket—To de woods de P. M. deal

"Why, sir, de brain while at de taught of de sale of de products of our mills, and bond printing presses."

"I thought you would," says Whiskers. "I see dat you has not been idle all dis time. I upon me was only loining to play bridge. Dis will catch on in de Street like a mice. Why should we limit our stocks and bonds to beggary? Let us plunge! Let us show de world dat de science of finance is born again! Let us—by de way, Paul, what are you going to make de food from?"

"Corn!"

"Corn? Why, we do not raise enough corn to feed de world."

"Perhaps not," says Mr. Paul. "But when we save all dat is now wasted in feeding wicked steers, and perillous pigs and cackling hoo—that will no longer be wort feeding—de supply of corn for my universal food will come near feeding de world. But, sir, I do not intend to make my food too rich for de blood. I shall use all de corn; de grain, de cob, de stalk and de leaves. Dese will be all ground together, give a barf of acid, half cooked, half distilled, half malted, half digested—really, when I think of all de things we shall do I begin to see dat our food will be too good for de public."

Sound de tootin, bray de brasses! Sing a joyous song of praise! Exalted to de waving grain is All but universal maize!

"Sir, when the people at large are suffering for fuel, during the next coal strike, I need not remind you now what we will do then. In de meantime—here's to you."

"Excuse me, Mr. Van Courtlandt," I says to Whiskers, for I just remembered something Miss Fannie told me to ask him; "excuse me, but Miss Fannie wants to know what she is to order for your stag dinner tomorrow evening."

"Dese frens of mine who is to dine here is all like me; dey likes simple little dinners, like we had when we was young-sters. Tell Miss Fannie to telegraph to Richmond for a barrel of Chesapeake Bay oysters to be sent up by express on ice; telegraph to de Maryland Club of Baltimore to send me some prepared shredded terrapin, ready to be heated for dinner. Let's see! Oysters, clear green turtle soup, den de terrapin, den canvas-back—I want a whole duck at each plate—after dat some artichokes, a bit of gorgonzola cheese—some hot-house grapes—why, dat's all! And Chamas, as dese is all old frens of mine, we don't want de wine solved from de sideboard; just put a cooler, wit a quart in each cooler, by de side of each chair—it's more sociable. Just a little plain, what you might call a pick-up dinner for old frens. Yes, Paul, you has hold of a grand idea dere. People eat too much and too frequent, anyway." (Copyright, 1904, by R. H. Russell.)

NEW THEORY OF PNEUMONIA ADVANCED

New York Physician Says Seat of Trouble Is in Abdominal Region.

New York Sun.

A paper entitled "Lobar Pneumonia, a Secondary Disease, Preventable and Controllable by Physical and Dietetic Methods," which he read at a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of the School of Physical Therapeutics, Dr. Morris W. Brinkmann of this city advanced a theory as to the origin of pneumonia and advocated treatment therefore radically different from the usual theories and treatments. The paper will be published in Germany and the United States next month in two medical journals.

The theory in brief is that pneumonia is directly due to disorders of the abdominal organs, which cause undue upward pressure of the diaphragm and consequently result in impeded respiration. The cure of the resulting pneumonia, according to Dr. Brinkmann, depends upon restoring the affected abdominal organs to normal conditions.

In support of his contention Dr. Brinkmann points to his experience in dealing with pneumonia along the lines suggested in his treatment, and he declares that by the methods advocated by him he has succeeded in reducing a high mortality rate to nothing.

Dr. Brinkmann's theory of pneumonia is stated thus:

"The associated conditions noted in acute lobar pneumonia were great distention of either stomach or intestines, or both together, with or without enlargement of the liver or spleen or both. The importance of these conditions will be seen in considering the etiology of pneumonia, after studying the anatomical and physiological arrangement of the respiratory apparatus."

"The lungs are limited in their movements in all directions by certain boundaries. Any obstacle to full expansion of the lung is an abnormal state of the respiratory system as well as to the circulatory mechanism."

"The variation in the cubic capacity of the chest produced by the rotation and elevation of the chest is not as great a factor as the variation which is produced by the action of the diaphragm. The diaphragm is also the root of the abdomen."

"When, therefore, the roof of the abdomen is pressed upward, the floor of the chest is also pressed upward. Whether this displacement produces changes in the respiration we shall at once be able to determine."

"The amount of air which the average adult inspires is 25 cubic inches per respiration, and this is done in 16 times, or 400 times a minute, or 24,000 cubic inches are breathed in per minute. If for any cause the ability to take in air is reduced, the necessity for it is not removed, and the individual adapts himself by varying the rate of breathing."

"Thus, if 7 cubic inches per respiration are deficient, this is equivalent to one-quarter of the air taken in during the respiratory effort. In order to make up this deficiency he requires one-quarter more times than under normal conditions, so that he now breathes 25 times per minute. In other words, the individual can compensate for his deficiency by increasing the number of respirations."

"The limit of compensation is, however, reached when the individual can no longer make a sufficient number of respirations to overcome the deficiency in cubic inches per respiration."

"The air entering the lungs at each inspiration and leaving with each expiration, the so-called tidal air, is in contrast to the air remaining in the lungs in excess of this, called the reserve and residual air."

"The difficulty in breathing is approximately developed as follows: When the capacity of the chest is so reduced that the tidal air no longer can be held, the reserve air must do full duty, necessitating labored respiration. Upon still greater deficiency of air capacity through lack of space, the residual air is mechanically forced out, and gasping respiration results."

"When the capacity of the chest is so

reduced that the necessary amount of residual air is encroached upon, the pneumatic support for the lung structure is removed to the same extent, and the conditions necessary for the proper inflation of the lungs are removed, as is also the support of the great mass of blood vessels carrying the blood from the right side of the heart through the lungs, to the left side of the heart.

"Respiration is carried on, therefore, under difficulties proportionate to the displacement of the diaphragm upward from its normal position. The pressure per minute of simple increase of frequency per minute to finally a feeble, shallow, rapid gasp. Up to this point we have not taken up the subject of the inflammatory exudate."

"Let us now consider how the material found in the air cells in pneumonia reaches these minute spaces."

"As the blood vessels subdivide they form passageways of minute caliber having walls of great tenacity. These conditions of the small minute branches of the pulmonary blood vessels, the so-called capillaries, are arranged around the exceedingly thin walls of the air vesicles in such a manner that the interchange of gases from the air cells and blood vessels shall be as rapid and thorough as possible."

"When the extreme delicacy of construction of this arrangement is grasped, one at once realizes that nature has arranged wonderfully and simply to maintain this fine structure in its proper form by a pneumatic support, and when this pneumatic support in the air vesicle is removed, the pressure of the blood in the surrounding capillaries being no longer resisted as it should be by this support, the residual air, a distension of fine tubes take place with thinning of the vessel wall on account of the accumulating pressure within the blood vessels."

"Through minute openings in the vessel wall and in other ways an exudation of white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes, develops and goes on until the plugging of the air vesicle cavity forms a mechanical support to the air vesicle walls. We have now reached a point where we realize that the exudation is really a conservative process, in fact, preventing numerous tears and possible hemorrhages as well as collapse of lung."

"The other phenomena of lung infiltration are all explained by the conditions existing in the abdomen and lung. Fever in this condition, according to my view, is unquestionably the result of absorbing infection from the stomach and bowels."

"We have now reached a position where we can intelligently say that pneumonia is due to a mechanical pressure upon the lung substance and the deprivation of its physiological necessity of space for expansion. Holding such views we naturally endeavor to relieve our patient by reaching the primary condition."

"The chest and lung are therefore not disturbed in any way by treatment. Fever in this condition, according to my view, is unquestionably the result of absorbing infection from the stomach and bowels."

"We proceed at once to employ measures for decreasing the pressure upward against the diaphragm in order that the lung may expand. The moment we have made a gain here there is an immediate improvement in the condition of our patient."

"When the natural vigor and tone are again present in the digestive tube there will be no abnormal elevation of the temperature, and the exudate in the air cells will be absorbed. I have quite frequently found pulmonary exudate present with no fever, no pain, very little disturbance of the circulation and a surprisingly slight acceleration of the breathing. I have never seen more than two or three days at the most necessary for complete absorption of the exudate after the bowels were normal."

"No extended argument should be required to prove the need for pure air as a physiological necessity. Reason teaches that the only safety consists in opening the windows, opening them wide and having a current of fresh air through the sick room, not necessarily blowing over the patient."

"A chill occurring in any individual with the abdominal and thoracic conditions

already described, is to be viewed with concern only in so far as it requires immediate attention. The severity of the chill will be found proportional to the intensity of the fever about to ensue. The cause of the chill is to be viewed as an entrance into the blood of toxins absorbed from the bowels, and is the inception of the fever process."

"The chill stage is treated by covering the patient heavily to the armpits and surrounding him with blankets, with hot water bags wrapped in hot, wet woolen cloths, in turn wrapped in dry flannel. The most rapid reaction can be accomplished by means of a vapor-bath cabinet."

"By this means from 5 to 15 minutes will give the necessary result, depending upon the severity of the rigor. I should warn against hot drinks."

Dr. Brinkmann lays great stress upon the dietetic treatment of pneumonia cases. He says:

"Instead of attempting to maintain our patient's strength by feeding, we must avoid this very thing to save his strength, by keeping gastric and intestinal decomposition at the minimum. The patient instinctively avoids food and rebels at feeding and his instinct is absolutely correct."

"Especially to be avoided are all nitrogenized foods, such as meat, eggs, fish, cheese and milk, and broths containing them. I give oatmeal, graham bread, fruit (raw, stewed or baked), leafy vegetables, green salads. Water is to be freely taken."

The Wolves of the Wind.

Best Hoffman in Pendleton East Oregonian. Have you heard, little children, the hungry wolves cry.

As the wind from the Northland goes scurrying by? Have you listened, at night, to the wail of the pack.

As it followed in anger the Autumn winds track? It shrieks at your window, and sniffs at your door.

And snarls where its fellows have snarled before. Over the roof and the walls, in the darkness they cry—And you cuddle close down, when you hear the far cry—

They lick up the dust from the fields as they race. They frighten the leaves from their high hanging place—They howl in the forests, so lonely and desolate.

That you waken and wonder, at night in your sleep. It's the Wolves of the Wind, that you hear, little child.

It's a fierce, savage pack, ever hungry and wild. It starts o'er the world, when the Autumn comes down.

And the forests and meadows are lonely and brown. Their voices is the moan of the hurrying gale—Their footstep are heard in the wind's eerie wail.

And the snarl that you hear at your door, in the night, is the Wolves of the Wind, in their savage delight.

They come and they go, while the darkness is deep. To snarl 'round the pillows of children, asleep. But the Wolves of the Wind, are as harmless as fleas—No fangs have their mouths, and no claws have their feet.

So laugh, little boy, when you hear them at night—As they shriek at your windows in savage delight. Wages in the United States on the average are more than twice those in Belgium, three times those of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, and one and a half those in England and Scotland.



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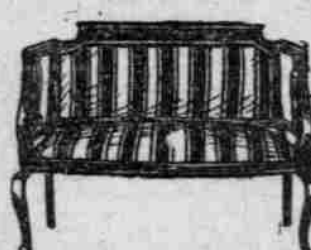
It takes only eight words to convey to you a definite idea of the liberal policy which we have adopted towards the buyers of Furniture and Home Furnishings of all kinds—"Your credit is good; you can make your own terms." And we mean it, every word of it. We want every intending purchaser to feel at liberty to come into our store and select whatever he or she may need, from a chair to a houseful of furniture, with a view to paying for such purchases at his or her convenience.

From roof to cellar our big store is crowded with the best examples of modern manufacture. All of our goods are plainly marked and there is but that one price, whether you buy for cash or receive the credit which is your due; and remember, you do not ask for credit—we extend it to you.

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You don't have to wait for money to furnish your home. We furnish it for you and we do the waiting. Have you a home? Is there anything you need? Then come to us.

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**SPECIAL SALE
PARLOR
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A windowful of handsomely upholstered divans for the parlor at most attractive prices. We found we had entirely too many parlor pieces when we took stock last month, so these must move to make room for new goods now on the way. They're not shopworn or out of date, but just too numerous. That's the reason we've put them on sale.

Handsome mahogany divans in French, Colonial and English designs. Some very pretty Chippendale and Sheraton patterns. Backs and seats upholstered in fine French Cretonnes, Silk Tapestries, Flowered Brocades, Tinted Haircloth in new designs. These handsome pieces range in price from \$25 to \$67.50—note the special prices.

Reg.	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$45.00	\$55.00	\$67.50
Spec'l	\$19.75	\$20.75	\$23.75	\$25.25	\$35.25	\$46.00	\$55.00

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Twenty dainty genuine Eiderdown Comforts, made up in fine silks, satins and steatens. These are beautiful goods of the very finest quality, too delicate to carry from one season to another; we'd rather sell them at a sacrifice. You can see them in our front window—they're beauties, too. Dainty, light and downy, and full of comfort.

Sateen Comforts, pretty poppy design on white ground. Very effective; regular price \$10.00	SPECIAL \$8.00
Florentine Silk Comforts, daintily figured pattern with silk corded edges; regular price \$15.00	\$12.00
Comforts of rich Florentine silk; effective ribbon design with rose wreaths. Regular price \$18.00	\$14.40
Very handsome Florentine Silk Comfort. Artistic chrysanthemum pattern on cream ground. Silk-corded edges. Regular, \$25.00	\$20.00



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"There is no range like the 'BUCK'S' is an assertion that we have made to many customers, and we have never had any difference of opinion with those who have used our ranges or stoves.

The 'main chance' in a range or cook stove is the oven. If the oven is in the oven that BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES excel. They have perfect circulation, maintain an even, steady heat, and bake and roast evenly throughout. White enamel lining to oven doors and racks is a distinctive Buck's feature that appeals to every housewife. By simply wiping it off with a damp cloth the oven can be kept always sweet and clean. This enamel is indestructible and wears as long as the oven. As to construction, BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES cannot be excelled. They are made of the finest steel, not an ounce of scrap iron or steel being used anywhere. They are the product of fifty years' experience in stovemaking, and contain every improvement known to modern genius. They are neat, compact and handsome in appearance. But, best of all, they do their work well, giving more heat for less fuel than any other range made.

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In one of our front windows we are exhibiting our first offering of the new Spring designs in fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets. These arrived yesterday morning and are the very newest effects in Oriental and floral designs. Every day will bring us new designs in floor fabrics—these are only fore-runners of what is to come. If you want new carpets this Spring, now is the time to select them. Don't wait too long if you want first choice.

**YOUR
CREDIT
IS
GOOD**



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**MAKE
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OWN
TERMS**

MORRISON AND SECOND STS.