

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHY THE MEN DON'T PROPOSE.

There is no denying the fact that men, even more than women, are less inclined to marriage than formerly. Prudence enters more and more into matrimonial calculations. Young people wish to begin where their fathers and mothers left off, and when it is out of the question that they should do so, hesitate to begin at all. The laboring classes may be ready and willing to wed as soon as the man has accumulated the \$90 for which department stores advertise to furnish a four-room flat, but Edwin and Angelina rarely reach the pitch of devotion which impels them to withdraw from the "swim" and seek happiness in and for each other only, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

"Certainly, I want to get married," said a society belle. "I am 27, which I think is old enough for a young matron; and a married woman has so many more privileges than a girl. I would like to help and to share in my husband's successes; besides, I positively adore children. But it is so difficult to find the right sort of man to marry. In the first place, he must have at least \$5,000 a year. If I were really in love, I would be willing to risk marrying on that, but on less, never! And so few marriageable men have even so much. I wonder why it is that all the nice men are poor! Where did you meet your husband?"

Even though a man be possessed of what old fashioned folk were wont to count a fair competence, he is apt to think many times before he asks a woman who has been brought up in luxury to share it with him; to live, perhaps, in a flat and manage with one maid of all work. Usually he does not ask, and by the time his fortune is made, he is wedded to club life and bachelorhood, and has lost all inclination for matrimony.

Sometimes Edwin forgets himself, and Angelina finds that she shares his passion. Then comes the struggle between love and worldly wisdom. Perhaps they turn their backs upon the leeks and feshpots of society, and go out into the wilderness of poverty. Then comes the test of character, as well as of affection, and, while some fall by the wayside, there be others who attain the promised land, which is far better than that which they left, and live to enjoy the results of their courage, meanwhile proving that a dinner of herbs, and love therewith, is better than roast meats flavored with discontentment.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By Dr. Ferdinand Braun, University of Strassburg. Wireless telegraphy is most easily understood by following its historical development. Marconi's first attempts in 1896-97, resulting in the sending of messages seven miles, involved no absolutely new principle, but were only a practical application of Hertz's discoveries, made several years before. Hertz first produced rapid electrical oscillations, and showed that they traveled through space with the speed of light, according to Maxwell's theory, and reappeared as electrical oscillations and sparks in suitably arranged conductors at a distance. He also proved that the electrical ether waves, like light waves, could be reflected and focused by concave metal mirrors. Starting with waves twenty feet long (in air) and oscillating fifty million times a second, he worked down to waves one-tenth as long and ten times as rapid. Next Professor Righi, of Bologna, by means of his "oscillator," produced waves so short that he could repeat Hertz's experiments on a lecture table. The oscillator consists of two metal balls placed between the terminals of an induction coil. When the coil is worked sparks pass between the balls and an electrical oscillation is set up within them which produces ether waves whose length is nearly proportional to the size of the balls.

Of the present state of wireless telegraphy, omitting

attempts to bridge the ocean, it may be said that it is possible by comparatively simple means to send messages more than a hundred miles, and that communication is easier over water than over land.

Recently wireless messages have been sent to and from moving trains on the Berlin-Lossan military road. It is not probable that perfect secrecy ever will be attained. The message is, so to speak, trumpeted out to the world, and all who have ears may hear it. And these ears—the receiver—if not already in tune may be attuned without much difficulty. Indeed, by the use of a sensitive microphone contact, any message may be read without tuning. The waves may perhaps be confined to a definite direction by mirrors and lenses, but it will be long before they can thus be kept together as well as the beam of a flashlight, and even that scatters widely. Dr. Zenneck has proved that a second vertical wire as long as the sending wire, erected near it and connected to earth, intercepts the waves and hence prevents them from reaching distant stations in that direction, and I have found that two receiving wires receive signals only when their plane nearly coincides with the direction of the incoming waves. In this way the bearing of the sending station can be determined to within ten degrees—a result of special importance for nautical and military purposes.

An international congress for the regulation and unification of wireless telegraphy is soon to be held. Among the subjects which should be considered, in my opinion, are the compulsory exchange and forwarding of messages by stations and ships having apparatus, the feasibility of regulating the wave lengths used, and the prohibition of powerful stations covering great distances spanned by ordinary telegraph, except where they do not interfere with the proper and peculiar use of wireless telegraphy in its legitimate field.

EXTENSION OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

By J. Franklin Fort, Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey. Up to this time, so far as I know, no State has applied the indeterminate sentence to persons confined in all of its penal institutions. Given the right conditions and an impartial, non-partisan tribunal to control discharges, I would favor its application to all offenders. I would go still a step farther. I would have neither the minimum nor the maximum term fixed by statute, and, possibly, not by the sentencing court. The proper way to cure those who are really criminals is as you cure other diseased persons—namely: keep them under treatment until they are cured, or so nearly that they may be discharged.

The state has as much right to protect itself from the criminal as from the dangerous insane. A confirmed criminal should not be permitted to perpetuate his species, to contaminate his fellows, or to go abroad while his moral nature, irresistibly or pervertedly, leads to depredations upon society. Such a one should be confined until cured, or apparently cured, and then only discharged, under parole, with power to retake him upon a relapse into crime.

A board of managers of a penal institution is not always the safest body with which to leave the liberty of the prisoner. I would require all applications for release, before expiration of term, to come through them, but if they refused to permit an application for parole after a reasonable term of service that the court might consider it, I would give the prisoner the right of review and of a hearing before the discharge court. This court could be composed of a judge, designated by the Governor, and of the several wardens of the penal institutions of the State or a majority of them. The judge should be president of the court, and no prisoner, once discharged, should be remanded, except upon the order of the president of the discharge court, made upon verified facts duly presented, and filed as a matter of public record.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN



MISS MURIEL ARMITAGE

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me. "I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman today."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Female Weakness Is Pelvic Catarrh.

Always Half Sick are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to

do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Knew Her Business.

Mrs. Newed—I would like a pound of your best cheese.
Grocer—Yes, ma'am.
Mrs. Newed (examining it)—Why, this cheese is full of holes!
Grocer—Yes, ma'am. That's the way it comes.

Mrs. Newed—Well, I don't want any of it. I'm not going to pay for a pound of cheese that contains a half pound of holes.—Boston Journal.

He Stopped the Clock.

May—Oh! George, papa set the alarm for 10:30 tonight.
George—Indeed. Didn't you remark the other night that the ticking was monotonous and annoyed you?

Where Fishhooks Come From.

Practically all the best fishhooks in the world—and nearly so of all qualities—are made at Redditch. The annual output is probably 500,000,000 hooks—about 10,000,000 per week—ranging in size from enormous and ferocious-looking shark-hooks to the tiniest hooks for very small troutflies, with a "bend" diameter of about one-sixteenth of an inch, 1,000 of which will not more than fill a good-sized thimble.

NOTED SOUTHERN ENTERTAINER

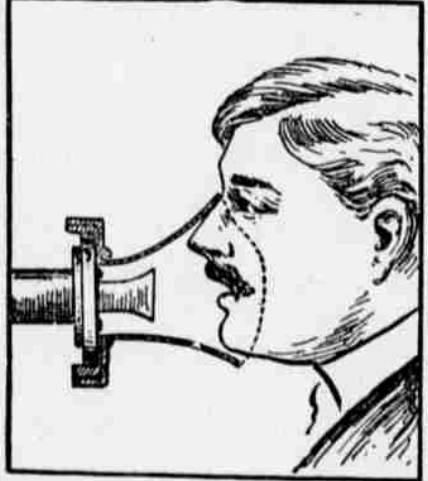
Mrs. Fairfax, Member of a Famous Ante-Bellum Family.

The most noted entertainer in the South is Mrs. Ronald Randolph Fairfax, whose parties at her home, Greenway Court, Va., are the delight not only of society there but also of the select circles of Washington. Mrs. Fairfax comes of one of the most prominent ante-bellum families. Her grand-uncle was Gen. Jubal Anderson Early, of the Confederate army. The Early family is descended from the famous English families of Sir Nicholas Salter and Sir Humphrey Weed, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1600. Her great-grandfather, John Clayton, who emigrated and established the family in America, was Attorney General of Virginia from 1706 to 1737. Her husband is a member of the well known Scotch Fairfax family of Virginia, and is third in line of succession to the title, Lord Fairfax.

Telephone Voice Guard.

Less than two weeks ago the newspapers published the story of a peculiar and almost fatal accident which occurred in New York City, in which a man was nearly suffocated in a sound-proof telephone booth, requiring fifteen minutes of hard work on the part of the physicians to restore him to consciousness. All because the lock would not respond when the man attempted to open the door after using the telephone. Thus one of the conveniences installed by the telephone company to insure privacy of conversation for its patrons nearly killed the man taking advantage of it. No better argument than the above incident is needed to aid in the introduction of the invention shown in the picture,

which is intended to fulfill exactly the same purpose as the more expensive telephone booth. This attachment for the phone is practically of the same shape as the mouthpiece itself, but is of sufficient size to inclose the latter and fasten on the metallic plate at the rear. Between the plate and the voice-guard a sound muffling ring is inter-



INSURES PRIVACY OF CONVERSATION.

posed, which effectually prevents any escape of the voice at the rear, while the aperture in front is of such shape that it fits snugly against the face of the person using the instrument. Thus the voice is inclosed in the sound-proof tube, and only the central office or person connected with the phone in question can hear the conversation. This device is simple in construction and can be easily attached to the instruments now in use.

William J. Dunihue, of Jamestown, N. Y., is the inventor.

The World's Wealth.

A writer in one of the recent magazines gives some interesting facts concerning the distribution of the world's wealth among the different nations. The total wealth of the world is roughly estimated at \$400,000,000,000. Of this sum the larger part is owned by

Americans and Europeans, the United States' share being in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000,000—about one-fourth of the whole. The wealth of the United Kingdom, combining the shares of England, Scotland and Ireland, is estimated at \$11,800,000,000—a little less than \$60,000,000,000, making Great Britain the richest of European nations. France comes next, with property amounting to \$48,000,000,000 in our money. Germany's portion is about \$40,000,000,000 and Russia's \$32,000,000,000.

Household Servants in France.

Even the many privileges expected by the modern English domestic servant are exceeded by those enjoyed by the servants of France, who are perhaps on terms of greater familiarity with their employers than are the servants of any other country in the world. What would an English mistress think of being kissed on both cheeks by her maid on returning from a holiday or of a departing servant not only kissing the mistress but offering to kiss the master? Only recently a magistrate had to decide whether a breach of crockery had taken place in the course of the housemaid's usual duties, in which case the damage could not be deducted from her wages, or whether it took place in her attic on one of her weekly receptions of friends.

Corn for Cob Pipes.

One of Missouri's unique industries is the growing of a kind of corn whose cob is specially adapted for pipes. A group of farmers in Lafayette County raise it exclusively. One field of twenty-five acres produced 1,126 bushels of corn worth \$336, and the cobs sold for \$108. The average per acre was \$21.36. Corn cob pipes are supposed to dispose of nicotine without injury to the smoker. Senator Cockrell's corn cob pipe is one of the traditions of Missouri campaigns.

It is hard to believe that Pa and Ma were ever romantic figures.

GOOD BLOOD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

You know when rich, red blood is coursing through the veins, for it shows in the brightness of the eye, the beauty and clearness of the complexion, the smooth, fair skin, and robust, healthy constitution. It is good blood that imparts strength and energy to the body and keeps it in a state of healthfulness and vigor. Good blood is the foundation of good health, and to be physically and mentally sound it must be kept pure, and untainted.

People with good blood possess strong, steady nerves and are blest with good appetites and digestion, and enjoy sound, refreshing sleep. If we could always maintain the purity of the blood then we might enjoy perpetual health, but it becomes infected and poisoned and most of the ills that afflict humanity and undermine the constitution are caused by an impoverished or polluted condition of this vital fluid.

When the blood is diseased the skin loses its healthy appearance, and the complexion, its freshness and beauty and becomes red and rough and full of pimples and blotches. Itching, scaly eruptions, blackheads, boils and rashes break out upon the body when the blood is too poor or too thin and acid, and is not supplying proper nourishment to the system. Debility, poor appetite, bad digestion, restless sleep and nervousness more often come from sluggish, impure blood than any other cause. To build up the blood, restore its lost properties and make it rich and nutritious again is the only rational treatment, and the proper way to get rid of skin troubles. There is no remedy like S. S. S. to accomplish this and it does it promptly and thoroughly. S. S. S. antidotes and removes from the blood all poisons and humors, and restores it to a normal, healthy condition, and invigorates and tones up the general health. When rich, red blood is again flowing through your veins all skin eruptions disappear, the appetite improves, the complexion clears and you get rid of those miserable depressing feelings and nervousness, and enjoy once more the blessings of good health. S. S. S. is nature's remedy for all blood and skin diseases. It contains no minerals whatever, but is guaranteed purely vegetable.

Write for free book. No charge for medical advice or other information desired.

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