MULHATTON AT WORK. Strange Things Discovered by His Excited Fancy in Montana.

Every resident of Montana and many visitors to the famous Territory know that the Belt Mountains have always been the seat of mysterious stories, and that in their numerous gulches and canyons have been picked up wonderful relies. Among the most curious are agatized human maxidaries and teeth, all of gigantic size. Gold in quantities has been found in the Belt Mountains, and rubies, sapphires and even diamonds are shown as products The Helena correspondent of the Pioneer Press sends a remarkable story, accompanied by numerous attestations to its truth. It was told by a gold hunter. He said that while prospecting in the Belt Mountains he found a peculiar depression in the ground. After excavating he discovered a mysterious cavern, reached by twenty-

"At the foot of the stairs," said he, "on one side of the passage lay the skeleton of a man of immense stature. The skeleton measures exactly nine feet six inches in height. The skull lay a few inches from the trunk, and between the two lay twenty-seven nuggets. They were strung on a fine gold wire, and ranged from one ounce to ten in weight. Around the thigh, arm and shin bones were other strings of nuggets, none of which weighed more than four ounces. There were about fifteen pieces of gold in the pile. They were of many different shapes. None of them weighed over three ounces, and each piece had a hole through the center. On each side of the skull I found some sort of precious stones. They lay in a tiny golden basket and were evidently worn in the ears as an ornament. I do not know what name to give to them, but I believe that they are rubies. Beside the trunk of the skeleton I found a copper axe, with an edge harder and keener than any steel instrument of the kind I have ever seen. On the opposite side was a club made of the same metal as the axe. It was shaped not unlike a base-ball bat. Under the trunk was a gold plate ten inches long, six inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. It was covered with strange devices. A little further on lay another skeleton, that of a woman. I picked up a string of nuggets near this skull also. They were perfectly round and exactly the same size. They weighed about three ounces apiece. Every now and then I came to other skeletons, and although by nearly every one of them I found necklaces, yet strange to say they were made of round copper balls. The catacombs, as I have named this passage, are about 300 feet long, 14 feet wide and 30 high, and seem to have been cut out of the solid rock. At the end of the gallery is a room 60 feet square and 40 high. In the center of this room stands a block of granite about 12 feet square and four high. It seems as though the rock had been hewn out around it. It is perfectly square, and it is exactly the same distance from the walls of the room on every side. There are steps out in the rock leading to the top of the hall. On the top stands another block of granite, 10 feet long. 4 wide and 3 high. This is hollowed out in the shape of a human form. I lay down in this, and, though I am not a small man by any means, yet the mold was much too large for me. Around the room was scattered vessels of clay, some of which will hold twenty-five gallons. They, are light, yet tougher than wrought iron. I tried to break one by dashing it against the granite flooring of the room. I could not even scratch it. Altogether I gathered up 500 ounces of gold in the underground passage." -St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

CELLULOID PRODUCTS.

They Are Made of Gun Cotton, Hence Should Be Used With Care. Umbrella and cane handles, collars, cuffs, and scores of other articles of convenience, utility and even elegance, manufactured from celluloid, are in daily use by large numbers of people. The question is asked: "May they be safely used?" Celluloid is made from gun cotton, the powerful and violent explosive compound. Gun cotton is made by saturating absorbent paper with a mixture of two parts of nitric acid and five parts of sulphuric acid. The cellulose of the paper, derived from the cellular tissue of the cotton in common use, is changed by the combination and becomes gun cotton. To make celluloid, the excess of acid is washed out by a free use of water, and by pressure carefully applied. After the removal of all uncombined acid, it is reduced to a homogeneous pulpy mass, strained until it becomes nearly dry, and is then mixed with about one-third of its weight of gum camphor. These materials are mixed as uniformly as possible by careful manipulation with wooden instruments, and then by grinding. The pulp which is turned out by grinding is spread out and reduced to slabs of various thickness and rolled between steam-heated rollers. and then becomes moderately elastic in strips of medium thickness. In this form it is worked up into the various articles which are offered for sale and use. Although gun cotton is easily manufactured, its manufacture for ex-

-There is not an henest champion in the whole country unless it be the champion liar. - Detroit Free Press.

suffices. - American Analyst.

periment or for general use is not rec-

ommended; and, although celluloid ar-

ticles may be safely used with ordi-

nary care, a bonfire of such articles for

amusement is not recommended. No

injuries from such use have been re-

ported. A word to the wise, however,

THE CIRCUS.

What the Bill Boards Display-The Truth O About It.

The man who designs the works of art that decorate the bill boards throughout the United States at this season of the year should have been consulted before the first menagerie was made to order for Adam and Eve and turned loose in the garden of Eden.



LEVY STRONG-HOLD IN HIS NOSE BALANCING

He could have given valuable pointers about the proper proportions of the various ani- from?" mals, and would have added to the collection beasts and birds and reptiles which could now

be used to advantage. a phenomenal size of imagination and a supreme contempt for facts. He looks with disdain upon the modern realistic school of art. He has no use for realism. The circus artist probably knows his business. For many, many years he has been drawing pictures of elephants forty feet high tramping agree with them?" their way majestically through scenes of Oriental splendor. Five generations have stood with glaring eyes and open mouths before these great works of the lithographer's art. They have patronized each succeeding circus, and swallowed the rising lump of disappointment occasioned by the discovery that the seventy-five foot giraffe could stan i erect in a seven foot cage. One hundred years from now it will be the same.

No man looks at the bill boards after the circus has left town. As he passes by he looks the other way. It is a matter of regret that the circus is so far behind the progress made by the artist and the advance agent. The advance agent is a talented gentleman, with an enthusiastic temperament. As the circus becomes more and more antiquated announces that all former achievements will be cast in the shade; that the colossal aggregation is grander than ever and that the price of admission will not be increased. The circus artist is equal to the occasion. He defeet in length, and draws a vivid representation of a life and death fight between the wild yat of Patagonia and a company of sailors who have stepped ashore from a man



A NET. The Chicago Herald presents a series of netures, reduced from photographs, depicting actual scenes in one of the greatest aggregations ever exhibited beneath canvas. Their accuracy will not be questioned by those who have visited the circus recently. Reference is made to the spirited drawing of "La Tascot, the Human Fly," in her daring act of diving into a net. The artist has evidently made a mistake in his perspective, for the stakes are too short forces itself on all who make a critical analysis of this spirited sketch. The "La Tascot" on the bill boards is a far prettier female, but her face lacks the decision and character portrayed in the original. Many are disappointed that the dive is not made head first, as per advertisement, but this feeling soon passes away.

The artist has shown Signeor Kelly in the star act of the evening. Signeor Kelly is the champion "bear-buck" rider of the world. Those not acquainted with the dangers which surround the life of a circus performer may fail to properly appreciate the risk taken by Signeor Kelly in the feat undertaken by him as shown in the sketch. There is a chance that the upright so firmly grasped by the rider may break or pull out. What would become of the unfortunate man! He would be dashed to the sawdust track. Then, again, the horse might drop dead. Those not in th business have no right to criticise, but it is hard to keep out of one's mind the recollection of a scene shown on the bill boards, where a flying horse dashes around the great ring, carrying on his back a graceful rider, whose toes seem hardly to touch the galloping steed.



SIGNOR KELLY, THE BEAR-BUCK RIDER. There is no use in kicking because the man who was advertised to turn thirteen times over twelve large elephants simply jumps off of a springboard and turns a somersault over one solitary, melancholy pachyderm with a far away look in his off eye. Not haif of the people in the vast audience would dare to per-

form that act. But in spite of all these petty disappointments it is everlasting fun to see the circus.

A Sister in Name Only.

Mrs. Parvenu-Mr. Travis, you know everybody. Who is that pretty girl over there, sitting on the divan!

Mr. Travis-That is one of my sisters, Mrs. Parvenu. Mrs. Parvenn-Indeed! You don't look as

if you belonged to the same family.

Mr. Track (sadly)—No, and we never shall. -Burtington Free Press.

TEACHING PARROTS.

Different Varieties of the Bird, and Where They Come From.

As a reporter entered a bird fancier's establishment a few days ago he was greeted with a series of yells and screeches, a discordant welcome from the parrots of all sizes and colors which were ranged round the room, and appeared to vie with each other in making the greatest racket.

"We have just received a fresh importation of parrots," said the bird man, appearing from the menagerieroom in the rear of the store, "and from all prospects there are a good many fine talkers among them."

"What varieties have you?" asked the reporter. "At the present we have but three

varieties-the double-vellow head, the Cuban and the African gray." "Which variety leads in intelli-

gence?" asked the reporter.

"I prefer the African gray parrot," replied the bird man, "yet the Cuban and yellow heads make excelent talk-

"Where does the gray parrot come

"He comes from the west coast of Africa. The colored men take the The circus artist is a wonderful man, with young birds from their nests and sell them to captains or sailors of trading vessels. The best birds come from vessels plying between Africa and Bos-

"How does the trip across the ocean

"Very well. They seem to get acclimated in their voyage and generally know how to talk some when they arrive."

"How do you teach parrots to talk and how long does it take one to learn?"

'That's a hard question to answer. Different birds vary in intelligence. A bird will get accustomed to a place in about two months, and if given a lesson every day can talk fairly well in that time.'

"How do you give a lesson?" ' "The morning hours are the best the advance agent grows more eloquent. He for teaching. Cover the cage with a cloth, and then in a clear voice say a word or short sentence until the bird repeats it. Then commence with anand patience before it improves. Object teaching is a good plan," continued the bird man. "A parrot needs only to see and hear a barking dog, a crowing rooster or a mewing cat a few times before an exact imitation is given." FW - 25

"Suppose you have a bird that can talk and won't talk, is there any way to make it talk?"

"There is no method that I am acquainted with, unless it be that of starvation, but that's cruel, and should not be resorted to."-Washington Critic.

THE PRECIOUS RUBY. interesting Facts About the Most Valuable of Stones.

To the question, "Which is the most valuable precious stone?" probably nine out of every ten. at least, "LA TASCOT." THE HUMAN FLY, DIVING INTO reply: "The diamond;" but the value of a good-sized diamond can not approach that of a ruby of correct color and similar dimensions. The worth of small rubies-stones, that is, of less than a carat-is, if any thing, rather less than that of diamonds of a like description; but the rare occurrence of large specimens of that dark carmine tint which is looked upon as the sine as the picture is drawn the suggestion that qua non of a good ruby causes the value of these gems to increase in a far greater proportion than in the case of diamonds. Rubies weighing more than four carats are so exceptional that when a perfect one of five carats is brought to the market it will command ten times as high a sum as a diamond of the same weight; while a ruby of six carats without a crack or a flaw, and of the proper color, would, in all probability, bring as high a price as £1,000 pounds per carat, or fifteen times as much as a diamond of like size and faultlessness. All over the East rubies are regarded with the greatest possible favor, and so it has been from the earliest times of which we have any rec-

> The largest ruby known was brought from China, and forms part of the imperial-crown jewels of Russia. It is presented by Gustavus III. of Sweden has ever been brought to this country was one which reached our shores in 1875. It was a blunt stone, drop shape. and weighed slightly more than 47 carats. No one in England could be owner placed upon it, and it was, ment, we believe, finally disposed of on the continent for a sum between £20,000 and £30,000. The ruby is the hardest of all minerals except the diamond, and by its hardness a ruby may be told from a spinel, which is considerably softer. If, as is often the case, it is not advisable to scratch or otherwise abrade the surface of a stone which it is wished to test, the greater specific gravity of the ruby will show whether it is entitled to rank as one of those gems or not. Curiously enough, the ruby and the sapphire are absolutely identical in every respect except that of color. They are varieties of crystalized alumina, which is usually known under the name of corundum. As a general rule the crystals of this substance are dull in hue and lack transpwancy, but when they chance to be clear and bright-colored they give some of our most valuable gem a -London Standard.

GERONIMO, THE ROBBER. Bandit Who Has Made a Fortune by His Lawless Acts.

"Of all the smooth and slippery outlaws now loose and enjoying perfect the impression that, as beer is the na- cars from Basle to Calais, is about 19 freedom, the smoothest and slipperiest tional drink of England, whisky of francs, and from Basie to Paris, for is Geronimo, the train robber of Arizona and Mexico," said A. A. Herring, thing, possesses more cunning.

the nerve to tackle him.

went under the name of White.

the Comet saloon there. would without the slightest hesitation ... He has no headquarters, and his successful. Nothing is known of his presence till the day after he has left place, and there is no doubt that those who know where he is keep still about it for fear of death at his hands. His companion is a renegade Mexican drink very heavily. -- Contemporary Renamed Frederico. It has been said that view. Geronimo is a Mexican, but this is a mistake. He is white, or very nearly

"Geronimo is a dead shot, and officers or anybody else are not in a hurry to try their skill against him. Some stiff rewards have been offered by the railroad and express companies for him, and private parties have also offered bonuses for him.

"The Governors of Arizona and Sonora have offered something like \$3,000 each. There is money in his scalp if it can be got, but to get it is the trouble."-San Francisco Exam-

MODIFICATION OF SLEEP. Condition Under Which Sound Ceases to Be a Stimulus.

Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus, an old artillery man often enjoys joy flowers, he grows better day by tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer day." has been known to fall asleep within a boiler while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is the size of a pigeon's egg. and was nowise incommoded by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to the Empress of Russia on his visit to such men, and what would have to St. Petersburg. The finest ruby that proved an inexpressible annoyance to others is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for soldiers to sleep on horseback and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile some boys were so exhausted that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafinduced to give the price that its ening thunder of that dreadful engage-

Nay, silence itself may become a stimulus, while sound ceases to be so. Thus, a miller being very ill his mill was stopped that he night not be disturbed by its noise; but this, so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether, and it did not take place till the mill was set a-coing again. For the same reason the manager of some vast iron-werks, w'o slept close to them amid the incc- ant din of hammers, forges and bus furnaces, would awake if there was any cessation of the noise during the night. To carry the illustration still fortuer, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which is ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and be nevertheess aroused by its sudden cessation. Iere the sleep must be imperfect, otherwise he would be insensible to the sound; the noise of the bell was we stimulus; it was its cessation, which, by breaking the monotony, became so and caused the sleeper to awake. -N. Y. Ledger

DRINKING IN AUSTRALIA. Per Capita Consumption of Intoxicants in the English Colonies. They Are Not Up to the Standard of Our Pullman or Wagner Conches.

Scotland, and wine of France, tea was some occult reason, 7 francs more. By the national drink of Australia. Ten one of those extraordinary arrangethe mining man, of Castle Dome, Ariz. | made its appearance at the most un- ments that can exist only in countries "I do not refer to the wily Apache expected times-at lunch and dinner where nobody trusts any body," and chief, who a short time ago led in so as well as at breakfast. In the stories every body is suspected by every body many depredations on the frontier, but which people told me about their else, even the unfortunate traveler who to his white namesake, who, if any travels through the bush, the "billy" has hired a bed at 9:15 is not allowed in which they boiled their water for to turn into it until El:30, the reason "Not much seems to be known of teahad a conspicuous place. And the assigned being that at the French Geronimo in many Pacific coast States government returns show that the con-frontier the "small baggage" must be and Territories outside of Arizona and sumption of tea per head in the Aus- examined, and if people were allowed the mountainous regions to the south. | trainin colonies is much larger than in | to "turn in" before the examination He flies from one side of the Mexican England. But the number of persons took place there is no saying what line to the other in a few hours, and is annually fined for drunkenness in the amount of tobacco and laces and the as hard to get sight of as a will-o'-the- colonies is much higher than in En- rest of it might not be secreted in or wisp. He goes into the most civilized gland. In England the proportion for under the bed by the tourist or by the towns of the frontier whenever he 1881-4 is said to have been 7.1 in every servants of the sleeping-car company. wants to, and nobody seems to have thousand, and it had sunk in 1885 to When, however, the conventional cer-6.7 in the thousand. In Victoria- emonial of affirming that you have "Geronimo was connected with two which claims to be the soberest of the "nothing to declare" has been gone or three of the heaviest robberies on colonies, though the claim is contested through and your dressing-bag has the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe by New South Wales-the average been defaced by hieroglyphics in white road a year or so ago. He lent a hand proportion of persons summarily con- chalk, then the operation of bed-makin the last hold-up on the Southern victed for this offense during the ten ing in the wagon-lits commences. Any Pacific. No detectives are after him, years to 1885-6 was 8.6 in the thousand, one who has watched it will be disposed or if they are they make no headway | The arrests for drunkenness in 1885, | to exclaim, with Macbeth: "Sleep no in capturing him. He seems to have according to Mr. Coghlan, were 27 in more." In a small and sometimes the right to go anywhere unmolested. | the thousand in New South Wales at | filthy den narrow cushions and hard "His finances are considerably im- against only 11.6 in the thousand pillows of hoar antiquity are prefuneproved by his robberies of Wells, Fargo in Victoria. But too much importance torily covered with a shabby rug and & Co. Mine owners, too, caught out | must not be attached to these figures, a sheet, and under a covering of a simwith well-filled pockets, as well as It is probable that the administra- ilar character the traveler who has numerous travelers, have paid tribute tion of the law differs in different paid more than £1 for this extraorto him. Mexican and American cattle colonies as it differs in different En- dinery indulgence is invited to betake and horse owners have also suffered. glish municipalities. In one town a himself to slumber. If he happens to These depredations have been carried policeman will put a drunken man into have a traveling companion they can on for three and possibly for five years. a cab or walk home with him, and in procure the luxury, such as it is, of A very round sum must have gone another will take him straight to the privacy, though one of them, on the into Geronimo's exchequer in conse- lock-up. Where the temperance party Dogberry principle, must needs sleep gaence. People most intimate with is strong they may insist that the law on the upper shelf, which is an experthe circumstances of his plundering shall be rigidly administered, and lence several degrees more painful figure his gains at from \$100,000 to there will be a large number of ar than lying on the lower one. If the \$200,000. Perhaps not less than twenty rests; where they are weak the admin-number of passengers be not equal to men have been killed also, yet he has istration of the law may be more lax the number of beds they will be able, been regarded as a myth by many who and the arrests will be comparatively by bribing the person in charge, to get have only heard about him in a curious few. Nor is the quantity of alcoholic a four-bed compartment, and thus both liquor consumed per head a safe indi-"I assure you he is about the liveliest cation of the amount of drunkenness blood, muscle and bone myth, how- in a community; liquors of the same ever, that there is agoing. There are alcoholic strength differ greatly in no flies on him, and evidently it is a their intoxicating power. And the good man who will get him-a second Australian authorities do not seem to haps, for 25 shillings apiece two people Bob Garland, or somebody of that sort. bave succeeded in finding a satisfacother, and so on. When once it be- He knows the mountains as well as tory common equivalent for the differsigns a new elephant, with a trunk thirty gins to talk it is only a matter of time Billy the Kid ever did, and better than ent kinds of alcoholic drinks. Mr. any outlaw now living. He came to Hayter calculates that, while in the Tombstone first three years ago, and United Kingdom the average annual consumption per head is equivalent to "He stayed for a short time around 37.11 gallons of beer, the average anthe gambling houses. He never was nual consumption in New South Wales known to engage in honest labor. He is equivalent to 35.60 gallons per head, was a fair gambler, though he never and in Victoria to only 32.88 gallons. played for big stakes. He seemed to Mr. Coghlan reverses the positions of play for pastime more than any thing the two rival colonies, and credits the else. In a short time he disappeared people of Victoria with drinking on and went to Clifton. Then he began the average what is equivalent to 3.80 his open career of crime. His last gallons of alcohol (proof), while the hauls were on the Atchison and South- people of New South Wales drink only ern Pacific roads, where, it is believed, 3.23 gallons. The two statisticans difhe got \$20,000 each time. Then he fer even as to the average annual conwent to Mexico and was captured by sumption of beer, wine and spirits in the regular troops while driving away some horses. But the Sonora jails were not strong enough to hold him, and he is now back in Arizona. He proportion of persons are total aboften visits Tombstone, and a short stainers in Australia than in England; time ago was seen playing billiards in that if people drink at all, moderate drinking is rather more difficult in the Australian climate than in ours; that devices to elude pursuers are always the laborers living in towns are in the habit of drinking freely; that a large number of men living up country usually drink tea, but that when they come into the towns many of them

FLOWER THOUGHTS.

How the tultivation of Flowers Affects

the Human Mind.

"I do not believe that any really bad

"Wherever I have found flowers in

"As a general thing you won't see

"I think those who cultivate flowers

are far more apt to clean up the rub-

bish, cut the briars and straighten the

can sit down in his own yard and en-

ladies. Let us give them more time

for thus beautifying our homes by mak-

were more cultured, more refined."

with her among the flowers. You

can't start a real home without some-

thing to beautify it. We go to the

flower garden to get the decorations

for the grave and for the bride. Let

one of the family pass through the

flower garden; he can hardly resist

there or helping a struggling climber

to a firm hold. Suddenly his eye

catches some new beauty: he calls

some one else to admire it; then another

the most beautiful altars God ever

gave to man."-Home.

venient as possible for them."

"When I go by a house where flowers

person ever cultivates flowers."

taking to flowers."

fences.

influence.'

motive power during the past few years has demonstrated that in the no distant future it will, to a considerable extent, supplant steam as the principal agent in maintaining and fostering human industry. Although electricity is still but partially understood, and is far from being under complete control of those who use it, still the knowledge of its powers has reached a stage where they can be successfully put to a thousand uses.

Electricity now moves all classes of small machinery, such as fans, elevators, printing presses, street cars and other mechanical chef d'œuvres of the yard I have found sunshine in the man's ingenuity. Judging from the progress steam has made since its introduction less than a hundred years the rough element of the human family ago, there is every reason to believe that electricity will reach an even

As a matter of fact electricity when it shall become thoroughly subjugated to man's will, will render possible the are well cultivated I think there must accomplishment of things that are now but mere fanciful dreams. When be cultivation inside. When a man Jules Verne, that inimitable creator of fantastic things, wrote his "Forty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,' and described a vessel that traveled "I believe in the male members of beneath the waves by the aid of electhe family giving assistance to the trical machinery and was illuminated by electric lights, he little imagined that the time would so soon come when

bility. patents that are expected to put electricity in service on railroads. Steam seems now to have almost reached the limit of its power in increasing the speed of trains and engines have grown in consequence of proportions that in reason permit of but little further increase; but electricity, setplucking a flower here, pulling a weed ting at naught as it does all questions of bulk and weight, promises to do in an unknown degree what steam seems incapable of doing. The powerful sgent that annihilates space and carries our thoughts to the ends of the member of the family is attracted to the spot, and before you know it you sarth in an instant may well be capable have a family gathering about one of of transporting freight and even passengers long distances in an incredibly thort time. -N. O. Picayune.

most ordinary fastidiousness.-London Standard. ELECTRIC MOTORS.

will avoid the torture of being sus-

As a rule these vacant compartments

are to be had by tipping the dirty of-

ficial in charge of them and thus, per-

can secure the mitigation of misery we

have described. One of the main in-

ducements to many people to have re-

course to a wagon-lit is the belief that

at any rate in the morning they will be

able to have "a good wash" and will

thus emerge from the train the simula-

tion of a civilized being instead of an

unwashed, unkempt, wishaven savage

Morning throws a fuller light on this

pleasing anticipation. As some of our

correspondents point out, the "lavato-

ry" arrangements in the sleeping care

between Basle and Calais and between

Basic and Paris are abominable beyond

description, and can not be turned to

the slightest account by any one of the

pended from the ceiling.

FRENCH SLEEPING-CARS.

For some time after I landed I had The charge for a bed in the sleeping-

They Will Soon Take the Place of Steam Locomotives.

The practical use of electricity as a

greater degree of development.

ing every thing about the house as conhis purely fanciful romance, concocted merely to please the lovers of fiction. "I have traveled over a considerable would become 'a possibility. The inportion of this country and have novention of the storage battery and the tiged that wherever attention is paid perfecting of the electric light seem to to the culture of flowers, there was a indicate that the submerged ship of higher moral tone to the people; they "Verne" is now no more an impossi-"I think that flowers not only help Modern invention has opened up the to beautify our homes, but to make possibility of electric motors to do the them more valuable. They help to work of the "cannon ball" trains that elevate the tastes of those who cultivate flowers. The husbands and sons are now the wonder of the time. That the competition of electricity in runwho help to elevate the flower garden will be refined and elevated by their ning railway trains is looked for in the near future is proven by the actual existence of companies controlling "The best education I ever had was what my mother gave me as I worked