Topics of the Times

It is up to you to win the prize; let others explain how they lost it.

It continues to look as if the Czar's boy ought, as soon as he is old enough, to learn a trade.

There may be millions of germs in kisses, but it is not the germs, but the kisses, that count.

Wonderful how much larger Nicholas grows as he divests himself of his autocratic impediments.

The Japanese, while feeling sorry for the Czar, must entertain a poor opinion of his illustrious ancestors.

Why do well meaning men help to degrade the standard of humor by laughing at jokes that aren't funny?

The Kaiser has a lurking suspicion that his Uncle Edward helped to deal the cards in the game for the Morocco stakes.

President McCurdy of the Mutual indignantly denies the charge of extravagance. He doesn't mention the other name he has for it.

Russia has gained a much greater victory and far more glory than would have been hers if she had swept the Japanese from the face of the earth.

A New York girl has had her lover arrested "because he kissed her too much." One of the first things a lover should learn is to kiss the girl just enough.

A remarkable improvement is reported in China's army, which is always touted as formidable except when some nation wants to take something away from China.

A little publicity as to those evil-minded legislators who have been blackmailing the insurance companies is necessarily the next thing. This is where the plot thickens.

Reports from Sofia say that "a lady bandit" is operating in the Caucasus. She is foolish for operating where money is so scarce when she might come over here and have a booth at a charity fair.

A Kansas storekeeper advertises that he sells stamps and postal cards at cost. If he wishes to secure the patronage of the women he will have to announce a reduction for slightly damaged goods.

In a recent address to the highest officers of the German army Emperor William said: "How matters stand with us in the world you have seen. Therefore keep your powder dry and your swords whetted." Evidently William doesn't expect the next Hague conference to amount to much.

New Jersey is up in arms over the automobile outrages which make it unsafe for an equestrian to venture on the public highways. Inasmuch as these highways have been built and are maintained by the taxpayers in general, a demand is made for the use of these roads with a reasonable degree of safety, and societies are being organized to enforce the rights of the law-abiding many as against the usurpations of the lawless few.

"Boom" towns in America are not the only places in which land values increase. A London newspaper says that within thirty years the value of the land in London proper has increased from a hundred and sixty-eight million pounds to four hundred and eighteen million, or two and a half times. The most valuable land is in the neighborhood of the Bank of England, where it has been sold at the rate of three million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds an acre—almost three hundred and seventy-five dollars a square foot.

In ten years the number of students in certain great colleges of the country has increased from thirty-eight thousand to sixty-two thousand five hundred —65 per cent. The ten universities that have the largest attendance include four institutions in Eastern States and six in Western and middle Western States. A competent authority points out that the attendance is growing faster than the population, that Western institutions are growing faster than Eastern, that science and engineering courses are forging ahead of the old courses in arts, that the number of women students is increasing faster than the number of men. The same authority predicts that in five years some one of the Western universities, with state pride behind it, will take the lead in point of numbers over Harvard, which is and has been the largest.

Hazing, largely stamped out in most American institutions of learning, has returned with a vengeance to make cowards of freshmen and brutes of sophomores. The latest outbreak is the worst on record. Collegians are men in the commission of misdeeds—and boys when about to be punished for them. The law of the land is something to be despised and outraged by them at every turn—until brought face to face with its majesty, when they are only too ready to take advantage of their legal infancy to escape its penalties. Hazing is inevitably a breach of the law of the land. To enter a freshman's room unbidden for the commission of an assault upon him is burglary. The intent to do him bodily harm, as shown by the ordinary tricks played by sophomores, is punishable by fine and imprisonment. To lock him up is false imprisonment, another felony. It is the business, the sworn duty, of every officer of the law in college towns to see that no hazing takes place. A few well-directed words from fathers, who should realize that youth is the time in which respect for the law should be taught, will do much to bring these hazers to a realization of their real place in the world. To lie, to steal, to assault and batter, to kidnap, to commit burglary, to be guilty of malicious mischief are not what the manly man regards as jests, even in his own sons.

It is usually a waste of time to antagonize a popular fad and it is consequently not worth while to make an onslaught upon college football. That sport, if it deserves the designation, may be unnecessarily brutal, but people are in love with it. This is shown by the increasing crowds that attend the games. The American populace, like the Roman populace, has a fancy for an admixture of blood with its athletic entertainments. Not only the football field but the pugilistic arena shows the extent of this predilection. So nothing is likely to be accomplished by criticising college football upon the score of its brutality. Something may be said, however, in favor of modifying its scope so as to bring it into the same class as other college sports—in other words, to make it an incident of collegiate life instead of one of the principal factors. This is the view of the matter which is taken by many college heads and notably by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California. The idea is that football must not be permitted to overshadow or even to interfere with the serious work of academic life. It must be relegated to the category of ordinary athletics instead of being made the chief business of the students who participate in it. It is true, as President Wheeler declares, that the game in its proper form and in its proper relations is too good to be abandoned altogether. The thing to do is to change its nature, to eliminate highly specialized training and costly equipment—in short, to make it clear that the young men who participate in the game are students first and football players incidentally, instead of football experts primarily and students if there happens to be time for study. This is certainly a reform which is practicable even though the elimination of brutality may be regarded as impracticable. President Wheeler calls attention to another objectionable feature of football, but it is one which is common to many other forms of athletics. He complains that the sport is confined to a small number of players, while the great part of the student body is relegated to the bleachers or behind the fence. This is true, but it is also true of college boating and of college baseball. In the very nature of things these and similar sports can not be participated in by the entire body of students. In this respect football is no worse than its athletic contemporaries. The indictment against football, in short, is—aside from its brutality—that it usurps a dominant position in college life, whereas it is or it ought to be a mere athletic incident. This can readily be corrected if the college authorities make up their minds to do it. College football may be mended, but it can not be ended. It has acquired too high a popularity for that.

The Roar Was Inaudible.

Travelers from the United States, after a visit to England and the Continent, are usually willing to acknowledge that there is a shrill quality in the voices of American women. The New York Tribune tells of a party of tourists who were on their way to visit a famous waterfall, when the power of American vocal organs was well illustrated.

For two hours they ascended the quiet, pleasant road.

"We are nearly there now," the guide said at last, and with revived spirits the tourists pressed on.

"How much farther, guide?" asked, a little later, a young man whose boots were tight.

"Only a short distance, sir," was the answer. "As soon as the ladies stop talking you will hear the roar."

When a new fellow comes to town, and doesn't do very well, people soon begin to inquire: 'Where did that fellow come from?'

Baking Table and Flour Chest.

Here is a baking table and flour chest that almost any handy man can make. It contains a flour chest on one side with a slide for molding board above. At the right there are three drawers, the shallowest for cooking utensils, while the other two may be divided, the middle one for other kind of flour or may be used for table cloths, napkins, towels, etc. The whole is three feet eight inches long and two feet deep.—Emrick Peterson.

TABLE AND CHEST.

Cheese Fritters.

This is a good way of using up cheese-rinds, which, even after this process, are good for the stock-pot. Grate your cheese, add its weight in flour, then according to taste, some dry mustard, pepper and salt. Well beat the yolk of one egg in a teacupful of water with a bit of butter about the size of a walnut, mix all ingredients, frying them by tablespoonfuls in boiling fat. They turn out very tastily, and after being allowed to drain, will keep hot and crisp in the oven until it is time for their appearance on the dining-table.

Vegetable Dinner.

An excellent and nourishing vegetable dinner, particularly suitable for large families. Put some dripping at the bottom of a saucepan, then thick slices of peeled potatoes, a little onion, pepper and salt to taste; another layer of dripping, potatoes, onion, etc., and repeat until the saucepan is full, or according to quantity required. Add sufficient water to prevent burning, and stir occasionly. Time, fifteen to twenty minutes. This is an excellent way of using up cold fat meat, in place of dripping.

Welsh Rarebit.

Quarter pound good toasting cheese, full teaspoonful butter, tablespoonful milk (or better, cream), half-teaspoonful of mustard and of salt, and a little pepper. Pare rind off, and cut cheese into small bits; melt butter in a pan; put in cheese, cream, or milk, and stir till all is melted, then add seasonings. Have three slices of unbuttered toast ready; pour the contents of pan upon them and serve hot. Sometimes the yolk of an egg is added at the last.

Potato Soup.

A very fine potato soup is made by adding a quart of scalded milk, in which several slices of onions have been steeped, to two cupfuls of mashed potato. Soften, not melt, a large tablespoonful of butter, and mix with it an equal quantity of flour. Add salt, pepper, and a dash of celery salt, and pour gradually, stirring all the time, into the milk and potato mixture. Sprinkle a little finely mixed parsley on top. Serve with buttered crutons.

Spanish Stew.

The remains of cold mutton may be made very tasty in this way: Peel and slice thinly a large Spanish onion, fry it a golden brown in a little dripping, and then add a small half-pint of stock; place a layer of meat on the onions, cover it with slices of carrots; put the lid on the saucepan and set it on the side of the range where it will cook slowly. Serve with sippets of toast arranged around.

Raisin Pie.

Seed and chop two teacupfuls of raisins, add to them a half-cup of sugar, a cup of water and one lemon peeled, seeded and chopped fine. Into the mixture stir a tablespoonful of flour and turn all into a pie plate lined with puff paste. Make a criss-cross pattern of pastry over the top of the pie and bake.

Graham Muffins.

One quart graham flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one egg, one pint milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt, cream of tartar and soda, add beaten egg and milk. Bake in muffin pan in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

Spice Nut Cakes.

One cup of molasses, two cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of nut meats, chopped fine, spice to taste, and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix in flour enough so that ingredients will stir easily. Roll and cut in small cakes.

EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Makes Use of His Family Pe-ru-na in For Colds

CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher — all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well nigh universal. Peruna is the best safeguard known.

A Letter From the Ex-Governor of Oregon.

The ex-governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house. In a letter to Dr. Hartman, he says:

State of Oregon,
Executive Department.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs — I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1906.

Fish that Change Color.

Among the curious observations made by students at the Bermuda Biological Station is that some of the inhabitants of the water there are able to imitate the color of the rocks and reefs among which they swim. The common fish called the grouper possess this power. Its chromatic variability runs through a considerable range of colors. A specimen of the octopus vulgaris, after jerking an oar from the hand of an inquisitive naturalist, escaped pursuit by its ability to imitate the exact shade of any brown or gray neck on which it rested.

A Ligut Remedy.

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the coroner.

"What did you give the poor fellow?" asked the coroner.

"Ipecacuanha, sir."

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the coroner.

"Well, sir, that's just what I was going to give him when he died."

A New One Needed.

Mr. Nagget—A man is as old as he feels, they say, and I assure you your extravagant ideas make me feel——

Mrs. Naggett—And a woman is as old as she looks. But, thank goodness, I can never be as old as this bonnet of mine looks.—Philadelphia Press.

Don't make indifferent pastry and expect your children to be healthy.

According to Instructions

A British officer, in his expense list on government service, put down:

"Porter, twopence."

The officer was requested to report to the war office and receive the following explanation:

"While executing public duty refreshments are not chargeable to the nation."

"The item does not represent refreshments," replied the officer, "but a fee to a carrier."

"You should have said porterage," was then explained to him.

When the officer had occasion to take a hansom, remembering instructions, he wrote in his account:

"Cabbage, 2 shillings."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Good Advice to a Tramp.

The autumn night was chill. There was a hint of frost in the air. The tramp's collar was turned up and his nose blue with cold.

"I have here 9 cents," he said. "If you will give me one more penny, sir, I can get a bed all to myself."

"No, I can't do that," said the stranger. "But I advise you to ask the gentleman you are to sleep with for an additional penny. He should give it to you gladly."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Baltic sea has more wrecks than any other place in the world, the average being one wreck a day the year round.

BLOOD POISON THE BLACK FLAG

The black flag is an emblem of horror and dread. When it is hoisted by an army, the order has gone forth that "no quarter" will be given, everything must be destroyed. Helpless women and children, as well as opposing soldiers, meet the same fate, and a trail of desolation, suffering and death is left behind. Contagious Blood Poison is the black flag of the great army of disease. This vile disorder is known as the blackest and most hideous of all human afflictions, overthrowing its victims and crushing out the life. It is no respecter of persons; no matter how pure the blood may be or how innocently the disease is contracted, when this awful virus enters the circulation the hideous, hateful and humiliating symptoms begin to appear, and the sufferer feels that his very presence is polluting and contaminating. Usually the first sign of the disease is a little sore or ulcer, but as the blood becomes more deeply poisoned the severer symptoms are manifested, the mouth and throat ulcerate, the glands in the groins swell, a red rash breaks out on the body, the hair and eyebrows come out, and often the body is covered with copper-colored spots, pustular eruptions and sores. In its worst stages the disease affects the nerves, attacks the bones and sometimes causes tumors to form on the brain, producing insanity and death. Not only those who contract the poison suffer, but unless the virus is driven from the blood the awful taint is handed down to offspring, and they are its innocent victims. Blood Poison is indeed a "black flag." Mercury and Potash, so often used, never can cure the trouble. These minerals merely drive the symptoms away for awhile and shut the disease up in the system, and when they are left off it returns worse than before. This treatment not only fails to cure blood poison but eats out the delicate lining of the stomach and bowels, produces chronic dyspepsia, loosens the teeth and frequently causes mercurial rheumatism to add to the patient's suffering. S. S. S., the great vegetable medicine, is the conqueror of this vile disease. It goes down to the very root of the trouble and cures by cleansing the blood of every particle of the poison. S. S. S. does not hide or cover up anything but clears the entire circulation of the virus and puts the system in good healthy condition. It cures safely as well as certainly, because there is not a particle of mineral in it. We offer a reward of $1,000.00 for proof that S. S. S. is not purely vegetable. When the blood is purified and strengthened with this great remedy the symptoms all pass away and no sign of the disease is ever seen again; nor is there left the least trace to be handed down to posterity. Special book with instructions for self-treatment and any medical advice desired will be sent without charge to all who write.

Several years ago I had blood poison and my flesh was in an awful condition. Great sores would break out and nothing I put on them would do any good. My hair and eyebrows fell out and I was "a fright." My mouth was so sore I had to live on milk and water. I took Mercury for a long time and instead of getting better I continued to grow worse and my arms and hands became solid sores. My legs were drawn so I could not walk and I felt that my time was short here if I did not get some relief. I began to use your S. S. S. and it helped me from the start. After taking it awhile the sores all healed, my rheumatism was cured and to-day I am a strong, well man. It got all the mercury out of my system and it cured me sound and well. ADAM SCHNABEL,
Evansville, Ind. No. 211 Mary St.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.