SHIP BOUND FOR SUCCESS

By ELBERT HUBBARD

A big business is a steamship bound for a port called Success. It takes a large force of men to operate this boat. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but it is the price of every other good thing, including steamboating.

To keep this steamship moving, the captain requires the assistance of hundreds of people who have a singleness of aim—one purpose—a desire to do the right thing and the best thing in order that the ship shall move steadily, surely and safely on her course. Curiously enough, there are men constantly falling overboard. These folks who fall overboard are always cautioned to keep away from dangerous places, still there are those who delight in taking risks. These individuals who fall off, and cling to floating spars, or are picked up by passing craft, usually declare that they were "discharged." They say the captain or the mate or their comrades had it in for them. I am inclined to think that no man was ever "discharged" from a successful concern—he discharges himself.

When a man quits his work, say, firing the engine or scrubbing the deck, and leans over the side calling to outsiders, explaining what a bum boat he is abroad of, how bad the food is and what a fool there is for a Captain, he gradually loosens his hold until he falls into the yeasty deep. There is no one to blame but himself, yet probably you will have hard work to make him understand this little point. When a man is told to do a certain thing, and there leaps to his lips or even his heart, the formula, "I wasn't hired to do that," he is standing upon a greased plank that inclines toward the sea. When the plank is tilted to a proper angle, he goes to Davy Jones' locker, and nobody tilts the fatal plank but the man himself. And the way the plank is tilted is this: The man takes more interest in passing craft and what is going on on land, than in doing his work on board ship. So I repeat: No man employed by a successful concern was ever discharged. Those who fall overboard, get on the greased plank and then give it a tilt to starboard.

If you are on a greased plank, you better get off from it, and quickly too.

Loyalty is the thing!

The first item in the commonsense creed is obedience. Do your work with a whole heart! Revolt is sometimes necessary, but the man who mixes revolt and obedience is doomed to disappoint himself and everybody with whom he has dealings. To flavor work with protest is to fail absolutely. When you revolt, why revolt—climb, get out, hike, defy—tell everybody and everything to go to limbo! That disposes of the case. You thus separate yourself entirely from those you have served—no one misunderstands you—you have declared yourself. But to pretend to obey, and yet carry in your heart the spirit of revolt, is to do half-hearted and slipshod work. If revolt and obedience are equal, your engine will stop on the center and you benefit nobody, not even yourself. The spirit of obedience is the controlling impulse of the receptive mind and the hospitable heart. There are boats that mind the helm and boats that don't. Those that don't, get holes knocked in them sooner or later. To keep off the rocks obey the rudder. Obedience is not to slavishly obey this man nor that, but it is that cheerful mental condition which responds to the necessity of the case, and does the thing. Obedience to the institution—loyalty! The man who has not learned to obey has trouble ahead of him every step of the way—the world has it in for him because he has it in for the world. The man who does not know how to receive orders is not fit to issue them. But he who knows how to execute orders is preparing the way to give them, and better still—to have them obeyed.

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St. Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.

Sir Charles has rowed with me steadily day by day.

"This season we began at the end of July, and shall continue until the last of September."

Just as Mr. Gladstone earned the title of "Grand Old Man" by his octogenarian achievements as a feller of trees, so Sir Charles Dilke may, in a sense, be regarded as the "Grand Old Man" of the River Thames, with every prospect of retaining his health, vigor and acquatic skill for 20 years to come.

Rowing stroke in a pair-oared outrigger is very different to sculling the "trim-built wherry" of a "jolly young waterman." Sir Charles often paddles about the quiter reaches of the Thames in a dingy, but regards this as merely an active form of idleness.

His morning quarter of an hour at racing pace with Mr. East is a strenuous delight worthy of the legislator who has been described as master of "the strongest brain and the most comprehensive knowledge in modern political life."

This hard pulling is actual training work, and there are rumors that Sir Charles may shortly overcome his diffidence as an elderly athlete of extraordinary powers and create a sensation by competing in a lawn regatta. He won his first distinction as an oarsman 50 years ago on the Cam, when he was a scholar of Trinity Hall and president of the Cambridge union.

He is still very fond of fencing and horse riding also, and few men of 65 could meet him on equal terms with the rapier.

Agriculture in Bermuda.

Consul W. Maxwell Greene, writing from Hamilton, makes the following report on truck farming in the Beruma islands:

Onion raising in the Bermudas is an important industry. In the past there was little completition from the gulf states, but last year the crop here ripened later than usual on account of a disease (Peronosphora schleidenii) which attacked the plants and destroyed the foliage. Thus the Texas and California farmers, who are employing scientific methods and ade growing an equally good product, were able to supply the market before the Bermuda onion was ripe. This resulted in a greatly diminished sale at a reduced price for the local product and a loss to the island farmers.

The director of the botanical station, with the help of many growers, has practically eliminated hybrid stock and also the disease with which the Easter lily bulb has been affected. The Bermudas bulbs that go forward this season may be depended upon as being of a high grade.

With a intense light, a urse and moisture-laden atmostphere, the climate here is especially favorable to banana-growing. From 2000 to 4000 bunches, valued at 50 cents to $1 a bunch, are taken from an acre. American visitors say it is superior to the West India banana. There are two smaller varieties, called "fig" and "strawberry," which are very delicate in flavor.

NATAL ORANGES FOR EUROPEAN MARKET

During the year the Natal government extended substantial aid to a well-organized effort to find a market in Europe for Natal citrus and other fruits. As the season closes the shipments can in no sense be termed a success, though it must be remembered that this was but the experimental and initial stage. No doubt the experience gained during this season will enable the growers to profit by any mistakes they may have fallen into, and succeeding years' shipments will be more satisfactory. The fruit of this colony is excellent, and when some obstacles are overcome, it seems probable that they may be found in European markets at a time when other fruits are out of season.

During June, July, August and September, 1907, 295 tons of Natal fruit were received in London, from which consignments were offered in the principal markets in England and Scotland, as well as Antwerp, Amsterdam and Hamburg on the continent. Of these shipments sixty-seven tons were shipped between deck at a 25 shilling ($6.08) rate, the remainder in cool chamber at a 77 shilling ($18.74) rate.

As a result of this year's experience the Natal Orchard association, under which the exportations have been made, announce that citrus fruit can be successfully carried to European market and fair prices obtained for a good quality; that it must be shipped in cool chambers, but that 77 shillings is too high a rate to permit of shipments being made at a profit. The total oversea exports of Natal fresh fruits of all sorts during 1907 amounted to only $14,720, and the exports to other colonies in South Africa to $551,440.—Consular Report.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VENEERS INCREASING

Though the word veneer carries many meanings, from a glaze applied to pottery to the "polish" of a man of the world, it is most commonly employed as the name for the thin slices of wood now extensively used in the manufacturr of all sorts of articles of use, such as wood plates, baskets and the exterior finish of furniture and woodwork. The manufacture of veneer in the last few years has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The best veneer is sawed, but a great deal is sliced and still more is "rotary cut." By the last-named process logs of the desired wood are steamed until they are soft and then fixed in a lathe-like machine, in which they are turned against a wood knife. As the log rotates against the knife veneer of the desired thickness is peeled off in a continuous slice as if you should pare an apple, going deeper and deeper at each complete turn until nothing is left but the core. The center of the log left after the veneer is cut is also called a "core."

The woods principally used for making veneer are red gum, maple and yellow popular, which together yield more than half of the total product. Red gum is largely used for baskets and maple for furniture. More valuable than these, however, are white oak and walnut veneer. Beech, which can be cut very thin, is used very largely for wooden plates. A number of other kinds of woods are used.

A good deal of waste occurs in the manufacture of veneer. It is always a problem, for instance, what use to make of the cores left by the rotary process. In many cases these are used for pulp wood, pillars or panel headings, and they are largely used also for fuel, excelsior, crates, boxes and baskets.

In the schedule of inquiries which the national conservation commission, through the forest service, is sending out, several questions are aimed to secure information as to the amount of waste in veneer manufacture and the possibilities of finding ways to utilize it.

SCIENTIFIC FAIRY TALES OF PLANTS

Science has camped many times close on the trail of the fairy tale. Frequently it has seemed to take the lead from wonder stories purely imaginary.

There was an instance the other day when Professor Francis Darwin told the British association of his conviction that plants have memory and habits, and at least a suggestion of consciousness. Professor Harold W. T. Wager continues on this striking line of new thought in natural history. He displays lenses taken from leaves in support of a claim that plants have to some degree the sense of sight. At least they can see where to turn for the light most favorable to life and growth.

The practical trend of these discoveries is not apparent. Just now the new ideas of plant consciousness may impress most laymen as being especially pretty conceits, having their charm heightened by the possibility of a shade of truth.

But the two professors who have spoken already have not swept the whole range of hypothesis. Shall we not hear from a third man, subtly wise, who shall tell us that the growing things can also talk among themselves? That when we speak of "whispering trees" and of grain that sings in the breeze we are dealing with more of fact than we realize?

We ought to desire something of this sort in positive revelation. The manifestation of actual voices of the woods pleading and raging against the forest killers of our times is a miracle to be prayed for.—New York World.

SECESSION TROUBLES CONFRONT AUSTRALIA

The first step against the semi-independence of the states has been taken at the instigation of the premier of New South Wales, Sir William Lyne, who proposes to ignore one of the conditions of the commonwealth constitution—that providing for the revenue from custom and excise being divided in the proportion of one-fourth to the federal government, the remaining three-fourths being handed, pro rata, to the various states, the arrangement terminating at the end of 1911, with power of renewal by the commonwealth parliament. It was also provided that any portion of the one-fourth received by the commonwealth remaining unexpended should be handed over to the states. The payments were to be made monthly.

Under this arrangement the states have received during the eleven months ending May 31, £982,000 more than the three-fourths of customs and excise revenue to which they were entitled, and Sir William Lyne contends that, as the federal revenue is falling, he has a right to the excess paid to the state being refunded either wholly or in part.

Accordingly, in defiance of the clause of the commonwealth constitution, he has announced his intention of retaining the whole of the customs and excise revenue received during June, in order that he may comply with the demand of the caucus for the establishment of federal old-age pensions on a basis of 10s. per head, married couples to have 20s. But the system is already in full operation in New South Wales and elsewhere. He also demands a quarter of a million for purposes of naval defense.

The prospective loss of revenue to which they are entitled under the federal constitution has naturally awakened a storm of protest in the various states, and should Sir William persist in his avowed intention the matter will be taken into the federal high court.

In the meantime the state parliaments are determined to stand up in defense of their acknowledged rights, and should the decision of the high court be unfavorable to them, by no means a remote possibility—a couple of the judges being labor sympathizers—a demand will be made for a dissolution and accompanying referendum. Should this be refused, a secessionist movement is inevitable.

Already there are angry murmurings in Tasmania and Western Australia, where the withholding of their share of the commonwealth revenue will prevent them, with the decreased financial resources at their command, from meeting some of their obligations. Certainly at the present moment the commonwealth government is exceedingly unpopular in the states, but, after all, it is only what the electors have made it.

While every Laborite regards it as a duty to vote for the candidates representing the labor cause, large numbers of the opposing party, who form the great majority, either keep away from the polling booth, or allow their votes to become split among a multiplicity of candidates.—Sydney Correspondence London Globe.

Queer how a man's health runs down when his wife is out of town.

He is a mighty clever man who can be smart without showing it.

BEAUTY AND BAD BREATH

Cannot Go Together No Matter How a Woman May Try to Make Them.

It does not matter how beautiful a woman may be, if she is afflicted with bad breath she will be shunned and pitied by men and even women will studiously avoid her.

If any woman doubts this statement let her make a point of asking a friend in whom she may confide, a man friend or relative. If he be honest he will tell her that foul breath from the mouth of a woman will drive men from her more rapidly than any other personal affliction.

Foul breath arouses in man disgust and where this quality is brought into play no amount of self-denial or reasoning can overcome the natural repugnance which comes to man when he is in company with such a woman.

What is true of bad breath in woman is not true in so great a degree in men. Women are looked upon as the incarnation of sweetness, breeding, virtue and refinement. Foul breath will sicken a man so that he cannot feel for such a woman a companionship necessary to make him desire to be in her company.

There is absolutely no occasion for bad breath in either men or women. Charcoal, the strongest absorbent known, when taken into the stomach, will prevent this repugnant tendency or affliction.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are sold in tremendous quantities all over America and Canada. They cure and have cured all forms of bad breath. A single box will convince you of this fact. One should eat some of these lozenges after each meal and upon retiring. You might eat 50 of them without harm. They are not medicine, but pure willow charcoal mixed with sweet honey to make them palatable and compressed into lozenge to preserve their peculiar and lasting strength.

The next time you wish to go into company and don't want your foul breath to humiliate you, eat several of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges and your breath will be pure and sweet.

Every druggist carries them, price 25 cents, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

THIS COUNTRY'S INCREASING POPULATION

W. S. Rossiter writer in the Atlantic Monthly as follows:

"Having accomplished an extremely rapid and somewhat artificial growth, the American republic appears to be approaching a condition in which, were the ship of state to cast off the towline of immigration, she would make very slow population headway. Were the present rate of alien arrivals to continue, that fact, in the light of the census record, would merely justify expectation of continued diminution of increase.

"Were such diminution to continue to the midde of the twentieth century at the same rate as from 1860 to 1900, the population of conetinental United States in 1960 would not exceed one hundred and thirty millions, and after that date would tend to become stationary. There is a popular tendency to overestimate future population.

Predictions concerning the number of inhabitants likely to be living in the United States in 1900 which were made early in the nineteenth century, or within the last 50 years, whether by students or statesmen (the latter including even President Lincoln), greatly exceeded the total actually reported for that year. Three nations only now have more than one hundred million inhabitants—Russia, India and China. They are largely agricultural.

Industrial nations (which have more active and restless communities) in general are small in area and have relatively small populations, thus easily subject to control.

The United States will soon join the three nations exceeding one hundred million, but differs radically from them, since manufacturing, mining and other industries are steadily outstripping agriculture. Urban population is increasing four times as rapidly as that of the country districts."

A Promising Lawyer.

The young lawyer had waited many days for clients, and still they did not come. His bills were mounting higher and higher, and, sad to say, some of his creditors were becoming impatient. At this very minute his tailor whom he owed for his last winter overcoat, was sitting beside his desk uttering all sorts of dire threats.

"I'll pay you when I can," he said.

"Well, that doesn't satisfy me," retorted the tailor. "What would happen, do you think, if I were to take this matter to the courts and sue you?"

"You'd get judgment, of course," said the young lawyer.

"Then, in your opinion, you haven't a leg to stand on," interjected the tailor.

"Not a leg," returned the briefless youth.

"Very well, then, I shall proceed at once," said the tailor, rising.

"I certainly advise you to," said the lawyer, with a gleam in his eye.

"I shall most certainly accept your advice," retorted the tailor sarcastically.

"Good," said the lawyer. "What is the amount of your bill?"

"Sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents," said the tailor.

"All right," said the lawyer. "Hand over six fifty, please."

"Six fifty!" said the tailor. "What for?"

"You have just consulted me in the matter of a suit at law and have stated that to accept my advice my charge for that is $75, and the $6.50 is the difference between your bill and mine," said the lawyer. "If I don't hear from you by noon tomorrow I shall put the matter in the hands of my attorneys. Good morning, sir."

And the tailor went out marveling much that so ingenious a young pentleman should be a member of the great army of the unemployed.—Harper's Weekly.

Lowestoft China.

At the end o fthe north parade, Lowestoft, is the Warren House, a place of great intrest to connois eurs of China. It was here, in the eighteenth century, that a discovery of fine clay was made which eventually led to Lowestoft manufacturing the china which is now so rare that it is almost priceless.

Initial experiments made by Hewlin Luson, Esq., of Gunton Park, near Lowestoft, with some fine clay discovered accidentally on his estate resulted in complete success and ultimately led to the opening of a factory at Lowestoft in 1756 for the manufacture of fine earthenware and porcelain "soft paste."

In 1775 a finely glazed and decorated "hard paste" was introduced, the efficiency and beauty of which betokened a brilliant success for the proprietors. Contemporary evidence indisputably shows that from 1770 to 1800 the Lowestoft works were at the zenith of their fame. Owing, however, to the enromous expenses and difficulty incurred in procuring china clay from Cornwall and elsewhere (after the original clay was exhausted) and the rapidly increasing competition of other makers its prosperity waned, the collapse came, and the works were closed in 1803.—London Globe.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE OBTAINED FOR CELLULOSE

A few years ago a German chemist obtained a cellulose acetate or acetylcellulose by the action of acetic acid on cotton and other forms of cellulose which possessed a high degree of compactness and toughness, but for which there was no specific technical application. Now he has succeeded in producing another form of cellulose acetate named cellit, which is endowed with distinctly valuable properties.

It is easily soluable in such solvents as alcohol or acetic ether, which do not seriously affect the health of workmen; and, what is more important, it combines with camphor exactly as does gun cotton, yielding plastic masses quite smiliar to ordinary celluloid. Camphor can be replaced by other organic substances, and the resultant products range from hard and tough to soft, leather-like, even rubber-like compositions. All of these varied forms of cellit are perfectly transparent, totally unaffected by water, free from brittleness, and, above all, not readily combustible. Some varieties do not burn at all. Others burn in a flame, but combustion ceases when the flames is removed.

The different properties of cellit are characteristic of glass, gelatine, celluloid, leather and rubber, and it is capable of replacing each of these materials for divers purposes. Probably new technical applications will soon arise, as we have lacked hitherto a substance at once transparent as glass as pliable as a woven fabric.

It would seem to lend itself admirable for decorative effects, as it can be molded like crystal or receive the delicate imprint of the finest design. The sheets of cellit are prepared in all degrees of hardness for the purpose of receiving impressions. The results sometimes resemble enamel, again fine leather, or entirely novel effects are evolved. Especially interesting are the specimens of patent leather and of linoleum coated with cellit. The designs of the linoleum are not printed on the surface of the tissue, but are part of the transparent cellit coating with greatly enhanced effect.

Cellit insulation for electric wires combines the advantages over the present materials of cheapness and more attractive appearance, while occupying less space.

A distanct field exists for cellit in preparing waterproof, air-tight containers for perfumery, bonbons, etc.; in meeting many needs of the bookbinder and the surgeon; in the manufacture of toys, fans, and various articles of domestic use where resistance to water and pliability are the chief requirements.—Consular Report.

SIR CHARLES DILKE LIKES TO ROW

"I would sooner row with Sir Charles Dilke than with most watermen," said Mr. East to the Daily Mirror yesterday. "He is a splendid oarsman, and we have rowed together so long that we are perfectly matched.

"Our pace is almost exactly the same day by day. We row up stream for nine minutes and return in about five, the return course being shorter, as well as with the stream. The daily row does Sir Charles an immense amount of good, and for 14 years, during several weeks immediately after the rising of parliament,

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, liver complaint, torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Barth low, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Hollingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merit. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

To Cure Rheumatism

The excessive accumulation of uric acid must be eradicated from the system. Dr. Miles' Nervine used as directed for rheumatism, is alkaline in nature. It neutralizes this acid, and its soothing effect upon the irritated condition of the nerves relieves pain and induces sleep and rest.

"I was suddenly taken with a severe pain in my foot. My physician could not tell what was the trouble. In a few days I had the same trouble with the other foot. I was so crippled that I could scarcely walk and at times I had to crawl on my hands and knees from my bed down stairs. After having my shoes on for an hour or two I could manage to walk by suffering the pain. I suffered more or less all summer, and tried almost everything but got no relief. Then I began to have pains all through my system. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but I was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about Dr. Miles' Nervine, bought a bottle and also wrote the Miles Medical Co., for advice. They advised me to add salicylate of soda to the Nervine, and I commenced to get better from the start and for the past six months have scarcely any pain, and am able to walk as well as ever." JAS. H. SANDERS, Rockaway, N. J.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been as coally as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me; therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles." Chas. B. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

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Best for The Bowels

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THAT WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. per box. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 808

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES