

## Uncle Sam a Money-Earner

Despite the fact that the cost of running the United States government is increasing at a rapid rate, Uncle Sam is able, after paying all expenses, to put aside more cash each day than he did on the corresponding day last year. One of the clever statisticians of the treasury department the other day took the statement of Treasurer Roberts and made to a reporter of the Times some interesting deductions.

The statement, which sets forth the transactions of an ordinary day, shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the average day to be \$2,020,836.55, and the total expenses of the day \$1,830,000, thus leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures in the treasury of \$190,836.55. In other words, the government collects nearly \$200,000 more than it has any immediate use for. The collections for one day are at the rate of \$84,201.52 an hour for twenty-four hours, which means that every minute there pours into its strong boxes from the pockets of the people \$1,403.36, or \$23.39 a second.

On the same day the United States paid out on an average every hour \$76,250 in order to keep the wheels of the government going. Expressed in another way, the expenses for the government by the hour are \$1,275, or \$21.18 a second. As the collections for the same second are \$23.39, it is shown that the government's profits by the day are at the rate of \$2.21 per second.

The source of greatest income is from customs collections levied under the tariff act. They aggregate for the day \$1,131,878.59. This is at the rate of \$47,167.60 an hour, or \$786.01 a minute, or \$13.10 a second. While collecting tariff duties at the rate of \$13.10 a second, the government at the same time collects internal revenue taxes at the rate of \$8.76 a second, the total receipts for the day from that source

### MEMORY MENDING

What Food Alone Can Do for the Memory.

The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

Take a person who has been living on improperly selected food and put him upon a scientific diet in which the food Grape-Nuts is largely used and the increase of the mental power that follows is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner: "One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversations had to be repeated that had taken place only a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little, but it was soon seen that this was not all that I needed. I required the proper selection of food, although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I realized what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition. This kept up until now after 6 months' use of Grape-Nuts all my nervous trouble has entirely disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I had lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as it ever was. Truly Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

being \$756,933.72. From miscellaneous sources there was collected by the day \$132,024.24.

On the corresponding day last year the receipts from all sources were \$1,331,440.40, with expenses of \$1,160,000. Collections for the corresponding day last year were at the rate of \$15.41 a second, and expenditures averaged for that day \$13.42 a second, the profits to the government on the day's transactions being only \$1.99 a second, against \$2.21 a second on September 16, 1903.

The item of greatest cost, as shown by the statement, was credited to "war"—merely a convenient term used by the treasury's bookkeepers to indicate the total expense of the war department by the day. The exhibit shows there was disbursed on account of "war" on September 16, \$720,000, and on the same day the navy cost the nation \$570,000. Pension payments for the day were \$300,000, thus making the total expense of the government on account of war and the necessary equipment to carry it on \$1,590,000.

While, of course, an enormous amount of money is paid out every day in expenses, the government, as has been shown, is making a profit of \$2.21 a second on its daily transactions. If this is kept up long enough it will have in its exchequer all the money in the nation.—Washington Times.

### The Drift Towards Landlordism.

The Omaha Bee has consistently opposed the populistic tendencies of Nebraska farmers. The Bee would blush in very shame did any one charge it with socialistic, communistic, or other ideas generally associated with radicalism. Yet we find the Bee detecting the drift of American life to landlordism. "Coming events cast their shadows before," it says. "A cloud no larger than a man's hand has recently appeared in the horizon that foreshadows the rapid and irresistible drift of the American farmer toward landlordism." The Bee proceeds to describe the nature of the cloud:

"A quarter of a century ago farm tenantry was confined in this country to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard. Gradually and steadily the voluntary desertion by the farm owner and the intrusion of the farm tenant renter has extended westward, across Ohio, Michigan and the states of the middle west, and farm tenantry is rapidly spreading over the great American corn belt and even the spring wheat region to the north. More than one-third of the farms in Illinois are being cultivated by tenant farmers and fully one-fourth of the farms of Iowa are already in the same condition. The robust, thrifty, self-made, self-poised, independent farmer, who reclaimed the forest, planted orchards and vineyards, sowed, plowed and harvested the grain and raised the live stock on the American farm, has moved into the towns and cities, imbued with the idea that he must give his sons and daughters a city education and relieve his wife from the drudgery and monotony of the farm house. And so we find thousands and thousands of the yeomanry that has been recognized as the backbone of the republic living in the cities on their income from farm rents, their boys and girls looking with disdain and frequently with contempt upon the tenants who are compelled to eke out a meager existence in toiling day and night, summer and winter, to supply the land owner and his family with the luxuries of city life."

It is to be regretted that the Bee did not follow out the consequences of landlordism in their vitally serious phases. The removal of the farm owners to the city is of itself an incon-

sequential fact. The great fact is that tenantry is increasing and that individual hoardings of land are becoming larger and larger.

Ireland is an impressive example of the fruits of landlordism. There the nobility held practically all the land and they preferred not to rent it to tenants, and when they did they exacted a rental that gave the tenant practically nothing and the landlord all. National poverty, sore distress and political discontent resulted. The government was finally forced to buy out the landlords to restore opportunity.

The day is far distant in America when the landlord class shall work the same consequences worked in Ireland. But it is certain to arrive. It was not a very difficult task for the trusts to get control of the business of the country; and it will not be difficult for the landlord class to acquire control of the soil of the country.

The danger is from the landlord evil because it is attended with denial of opportunity to work.—Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald.

### Public Libraries of Irish Origin.

Though it is the popular idea that public libraries are of modern origin, there is proof that the Anglo-Saxon kings of England were disposed to erect them, and works were brought from Ireland, where sciences had been much earlier cultivated than in Great Britain. But the invasion of the Normans stopped the spread of libraries, and the first in England after the conquest was established at Oxford, in Durham (now Trinity) college, in the thirteenth century by Richard de Bury, who purchased from thirty to forty volumes of the Abbot of St. Albans for fifty pounds' weight of silver. Before that time books were kept in chests, and not in a room styled a library.

At the end of the seventeenth century there were only six public libraries in Great Britain. The first circulating library was founded by Allan Ramsay, in 1725, whence he diffused plays and works of fiction among the people of Edinburgh. So successful were Ramsay's efforts that it is said that within seventy years nearly every town and large village possessed a library. The first in London was started by Botho, a bookseller, in 1740. Birmingham obtained its first circulating library in 1751. The next step was the free library, Manchester possessing the first, in 1850, being quickly followed by Liverpool, Birmingham and other large towns.—Chicago News.

### To Teach Statehood.

A Guthrie, Okla., telegram to the New York World, under date of August 1, says: There has been a plan adopted by the territorial board of education in Oklahoma to teach statehood matters in the public schools. A book has been published setting forth the reasons why Oklahoma should be admitted, and a copy will be placed in the hands of every pupil in the territory. This is done with the object in view of making statehood a feature in every home.

This book is not of a political nature, but uses the arguments of area, wealth and intelligence. It shows that 95 per cent of Oklahomans read and write, that there are seven territorial colleges, and that there are \$1,350,000 invested in public school houses, employing 3,000 teachers. Regarding area the book shows that an eastern legislator need not object to Oklahoma on that score, as the territory could swallow up several New England states and have room for others.

### A Norse Hat Saga.

A felt hat blew off a tourist's head last year as he was leaning out of a railway train window in Sweden. Of the man himself nothing further is

## GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION

Don't Do it by Starving it Either—Let a Substitute Do the Work

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well. They contain all the essential elements that gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months. I was working night and day almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about and hurried up what would have happened later on.

"What I ate I had to literally force down and that was a source of misery as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drug store and brought a box up to the office.

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, ate just as much as I ever did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the handsomest fee I ever received as well as my reputation and last but not least my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cts. a box.

known, but the felt hat has become famous all over the north of Europe. An employe of the line picked up the hat where it lay, and, being an honest man, he tried high and low to find its owner. Finally, all local efforts failing, he ticketed it and sent it to the next station, to be claimed by the owner. No such person appeared, and the hat was sent on from station to station, an additional ticket being stuck on each time it set out. Thus it has run through the whole of Sweden and Norway, has been at Upsala and Thonhjem, at Christiana and Goteborg and Maimo, has been sent on to Zealand and Finland, and is now being sent through the north of Germany, covered with labels inside and out. And if it is no longer a fit headgear, it is at all events a remarkable monument of northern honesty and perseverance.—Westminster Gazette.