

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, left a fortune. He inherited it.

"Why are so many women invalids?" asks Good Health. Presumably because the doctors need the money.

Mark Twain might be excused for becoming prolix if he receives 80 cents a word for everything he writes.

An old-fashioned Kansas editor would like to see a picture of Evelyn Nesbit in the act of washing dishes.

"Thaw is a millionaire."—Exchange. When he pays his lawyer's bills it can be changed to read: Thaw was a millionaire.

Mr. Rockefeller says he thinks he talks too much. Perhaps you may have noticed what a chatterbox he has always been.

A Cleveland woman complains that she finds it difficult to run her house on \$15,000 a year. It might pay her to search the cook's trunk.

The nations of the world are willing enough to discuss disarmament, provided it doesn't interfere in any way with the building of enormous navies.

Mark Twain's white dress suit may distinguish him from the head waiter, but people who do not know him may wonder which minstrel troupe he is a member of.

Have you noticed anybody in the act of shedding tears because of the manner in which New York's "smart set" was recently trimmed by the Wall street contingent?

A Cleveland couple became the parents of five children in one year. There is nothing to show, however, that they were striving to win the President's smile of approval.

John D. Rockefeller hints that he is in favor of government ownership of railroads. Does Mr. Rockefeller believe the government is bigger and abler than Mr. Harriman?

Gen. Funston is to be kept back in his promotion on account of his youth. The punishment is not severe enough. He ought to be reprimanded besides. What right has a soldier to be young?

Unfortunately the laws of California do not provide for the hanging of grafters who used for their own benefit money that was sent for the relief of the people who were rendered homeless by the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Fashionable people who follow the fad of driving docked horses should sit up and take notice of a fact that has developed in the debates over the New York anti-docking bill. Opposition to the bill, it appears, comes largely from up-State farmers who see that an anti-docking law would deprive them of a handy device for working off on the metropolitan market a \$50 nag as a \$300 blooded hunter or carriage horse. All they have to do is to chop off the tail of the ordinary "plug," and presto, he is changed into a thoroughbred animal.

Prof. Bailey of Yale has revealed the relative expenditures of students working their way through college and those who pay their way. He makes a curious showing. For example, that wealthy students spend more on intoxicants than on tobacco. Evidently he does not rank tobacco as a "disipation" in the popular sense. He adds that they spend eighteen times as much on pleasures and eighty-two times as much on tobacco and drinks as the poor working students. There's nothing very surprising in that. They probably spend relatively as much more on everything. The really interesting thing would be to follow these boys into life and compare the results at the end of their generation.

In testifying in the Thaw trial in New York City experts on insanity frequently used the term "brain storm." As defined by them, the term means a sudden, uncontrollable, mental condition depriving one of reason. This definition has appeared to give license for the use of the term almost indiscriminately. It is no longer applied to describe the conditions of insanity, but to define and denote extreme excitement. The term may yet be meaningless. For instance, a man recently committed murder under circumstances of extreme provocation. The newspaper in describing the man's mental condition said that he suffered from "brain storm." A woman in New York City dries to desparation by stories circulated regarding her committed suicide. The reporters in giving an account of the tragedy said that she was seized with "brann storm." A school teacher in New Jersey administered excessive punishment to a pupil. His friends pleaded "brain storm." A school teacher in New some one to steal an umbrella to be represented as being the victim of "brain storm." It is remarkable how press and people will seize upon a new word or term and practically annihilate it.

The son of a wealthy New Yorker, having been scolded by his mother because he read so much and was accus-

less about his personal appearance, hanged himself after writing the following note, which he pinned up in his room: "I love you all truly, but it seems we must part. There was a burden; there is none now." Of course, the morbid youth read this stuff in some story and improved the first occasion to put it in practice in imitation of the hero or heroine of pernicious fiction. The outcome of his silly life shows that the mother was right in her protest against his reading, though probably it would have been more effective had it been made at an earlier period and with old-fashioned parental firmness. There was a time when parents dictated the kind of books their children should read. In those days child suicides were unknown. If children subsequently read morbid stuff it was at an age when they were immune from it. Another boy recently entered the house without wiping his feet. His mother's sense of neatness was outraged and she reprimanded the boy, as was her duty. Thereupon the sensitive creature took carbolic acid and got rid of his "burden." A third boy was so humiliated because his father asked him in the presence of a young girl, the object of his veily affection, to go upon an errand, that he went out to the barn and hanged himself. A boy and girl hardly yet in their teens, in despair over the long time they must wait before they could be married, agreed to asphyxiate themselves and succeeded. Numerous other instances of this kind which have occurred during the present year might be cited. A slight from a playmate, a rebuke at home, a reprimand from a teacher, jealousy of a companion's success, plique over a fancied insult, and disappointment over love affairs are sufficient causes nowadays for juvenile suicide. This class of suicides is rapidly increasing, which seems to show that our high civilization is promoting delicacy of nervous organization and emotional sensibility, and is breeding young Werthers. It may be that as the social order grows more complex human wants multiply so fast that they cannot be satisfied, and rather than live unsatisfied, persons prefer death. This is a view taken by one authority discussing this subject. But this applies only to adults. Children, although they are much older at the same age than children used to be, have not yet reached that period when mere material desires ungratified can induce suicide. It is more likely that the larger number of these, both boys and girls, have grown sensitive and morbid and more or less mentally unsound for lack of discipline, paternal restraint, and moral example in the home. In the absence of these it is natural the child should be more or less abnormal and become a criminal or a suicide. It can hardly be doubted that wholesome correctives reasonably administered in the home and a closer scrutiny of what boys and girls are reading and doing would put an end to juvenile suicide, which was unknown in an older and more disciplinary day.

ABOUT THE HEART.

Model in a New York Museum Shows Action of Lover's Blood Pump.

An excellent opportunity to study the working of the human heart is afforded by a model put on exhibition by Dr. Carroll Henderson at the scientific exposition in the American Museum of Natural History.

The model is made of rubber and glass tubing. By means of pressure attachments a blood-colored liquid is sent pulsing through the various closely related chambers, and all the normal movements of the organ are reproduced as in life; and not only this, but the sounds of the valves. Moreover, it is capable of producing movements and sounds caused by various kinds of heart disease. On applying the ear to the cardiac region two successive sounds are heard, called the first and second sounds, and which may be expressed by the syllables lubb dup. When the valves are affected by disease the normal sounds may be intensified or weakened, or they may disappear entirely and be replaced by murmurs, or abnormal sounds may be heard simultaneously with or in the intervals between the normal ones.

The swain, who in the presence of his lady love, feels his tongue and lips grow so dry that he is scarcely able to speak, and whose power of speech is further paralyzed by the thumping of his heart, can see in the model what actually happened by the increase of the normal beats of that muscle from 75 or 80 a minute to 150 or more. The effects of fear and excitement are also manifested by various degrees of accelerated movement. Overwhelming news of sorrow or joy or excessive fright may cause stoppage of the heart's action and then fainting ensues.

Sweet Time. "Pop!" "Yes, my boy." "Are bees industrious?" "Yes, very industrious, my son." "They make honey, don't they?" "Yes." "I suppose they have a 'sweet time' making it, don't they?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Apparent to All. Miss Mugley—I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep. Miss Peppery—You really should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who didn't like to put on his Sunday clothes?

EDITORIALS Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

COUNTRY LIFE AND THE CITIES.

At the age of seventy Grover Cleveland is privileged to sing of the delights of the country. It is unquestionably true, as the former President says, that life next to nature in the country has an elevating influence upon heart and character, and man may even learn patience from a day's bass fishing. But it is no less unquestionable that the tendency of modern times is all away from the country. Farmers' sons are dissatisfied with their lot, and rush into the cities, eager to meet their kind and struggle for the joys of life. Immigrants settle almost wholly in cities. The country's population is rapidly becoming largely urban.

The reason for all this is not far to seek. It lies in the spread of education. In the old days, when few persons could read, country folk were happy and satisfied, because they knew of no other existence. But now every countryman knows what is going on in the world, and natural instinct compels him to feel an ambition to take a part in what he conceives to be the momentous things of life.

Man is a gregarious animal, too, and loves companionship, and the thought that he may live among thousands, even among millions, of other men is irresistibly alluring to the lonely youth following the plow. He himself, after all, is the great mystery of nature, and he thinks he can find some light upon it by observing others like himself. Romance and adventure beckon to him from among the lights of a great city, and there is even the chance that he may find the way to fortune, perhaps to fame.

It may not be altogether bad for this country that conditions are as they are, for a contented peasantry, living placid in the country, cannot do much for the advancement of civilization. Country life is wholesome, but it does not breed that unrest out of which alone can come progress.—Chicago Journal.

THE AMERICAN JURY.

WHENEVER a criminal trial attracts unusual attention, and many days are required to choose the jury, or the jury finally renders a decision which does not meet the approval of legal experts, of journalists, or of public opinion created by the newspapers, there is a discussion of the merits of the jury system. Lawyers themselves, says a professor of political economy, "criticize the jury system, and point out that the average jurymen in the criminal courts cannot be depended upon to render a just and discriminating verdict."

Trial by jury as it exists here is the rule in all English-speaking countries, and in a modified form it prevails in all civilized countries. It is looked upon as one of the institutions of popular liberty. The only alternative is trial by magistrate, under which the court, one judge or several, would deal with the facts as well as with the law. Under the jury system the court gives the law to the jury, who alone determine the facts in the case. Every human institution is subject to human error. It

TOOK HIS DICTATION.

She was riding into the city on the morning train, in search of a position as stenographer. Having seen the large, florid man in the seat in front of her cut an advertisement from his newspaper and put it away in his pocketbook, she was just curious enough to look up the corresponding place in her own paper. Finding there an advertisement for a stenographer, she noted down the address and thanked her feminine curiosity.

She then turned back to her pencil and notebook. It seemed as if, practice as she might, she never could keep her speed up to one hundred words a minute. But she tried copying from the newspaper, but the motion of the car made the words dance before her eyes until they hurt her. She tried making up sentences as she went along, and failed. Finally she resorted to taking down the incessant chatter of two women behind her, but their talk was often drowned in the disturbances of a number of young people still farther back, who were riotously noisy.

The young lady struggled with a tirade on the servant girl problem, timing herself by the distance between stations—two minutes from Sherwood to Sherwood Corners; could she do two hundred words? As her hand dashed madly over the page, a large wad of newspaper flew past her and struck the florid man in the neck. The laughter behind subsided into dismayed giggles.

Slowly the large man turned his injured neck. He was redder than ever as he started to speak. The words fell from his lips, hot but distinct, swiftly but smoothly. He was telling the boisterous young people seven seats back just what he thought of them. The young woman with the pencil saw her chance, and took it. Here was glorious dictation. Her pencil flew. The speech lasted a minute and a half, and was cut short then only by the arrival of the train at the terminal. The stenographer slapped her book shut with a comfortable feeling of having done even better than a hundred words per minute, and set off in search of her position. When she arrived at the address she had noted down, she was ushered into a private office where sat the man of the speech. She stammered a little until she saw that he did not recognize her. His mind had been full of bigger things. Then she smilingly told him her errand. "Do you think you can take my dictation?" he said, frowning.

is not a good reason for condemning this or any other institution that it occasionally fails. Probably any substitute for it would fail quite as often. The jury system should commend itself peculiarly to Americans, for we are committed to the proposition that all ordinary men are able to conduct their own affairs, private and public, make laws and secure justice at least as successfully as men under any other form of government. Our legislative administration officers are chosen from the ranks of common citizenship. Unless we believe that the result is, on the whole, good, we cease to believe in popular government.

The underlying idea is that common sense and general intelligence guide men to right conclusions, even through special and intricate problems. The success of the jury system in this country depends, like all other departments of our government, on a general good level of intelligence and faithfulness to duty. The question is, then, not how good is the jury system, but how good and efficient are American citizens?—Youth's Companion.

MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS.

THE riot of the woman suffragists in front of the Parliament house in Westminster has simply proved once more that the so-called gentle sex cannot resort to violence without making itself ridiculous. The story of this street fight, almost without its like in the history of civilization, is a little pitiful and more than a little ludicrous, and London oscillates in an uncertain manner between indignation and ridicule. Either these women—and many of them are of high social position—must be allowed to do exactly as they please, or their illegalities must be checked in the ordinary way by the prosaic hand of the policeman. Both alternatives are painful and it is hard to say which is the more so.

Unauthorized processions in Parliament yard are not allowed, nor are such processions permitted in any capital in the world. The several hundred women who arranged to raid the Parliament house knew well that they were doing something that could not be permitted. Presumably they relied upon their sex for immunity, and in so doing they denied the very object of their gathering, which was to demand a political equality with men. Had they been men, the casualty lists would have been much more serious than a few cases of hysteria and a liberal harvest of hairpins.—The Argonaut.

THE CHURCH COUGH.

PERSONS who will sit out a play or listen to an interesting conversation without coughing seem to be seized, as soon as they compose themselves to hear a sermon, with distressing irritation of the windpipe that can be relieved only by violent and continued coughing. The affection is contagious, spreading from seat to seat, cough answering unto cough. As far as we know, the etiology of this strange disease has not received attention from the scientific investigator.—British Medical Journal.

IN A MONTANA BLIZZARD.

Experience of a Traveling Salesman with Stage Coaching. Ike Boyer of Helena left the other morning for Madison county points and while waiting in Butte the night before told some interesting tales of his experience while making the territory in southern Montana, which is not yet covered by the railroad, says the Anaconda Standard. "The time of my life," he said, "was experienced between Bannack and Argenta. I was making the trip by stage and my driver was one of the old-time stage drivers of the overland road. The only name I ever knew for him was 'Shorty,' and he was one of the best that ever pulled the ribbons over a team of horses in Montana. "Shortly after we left Argenta it began snowing, but we paid little attention to the storm, being wrapped up comfortably. When we 'topped' the hill and started across the foothills to connect with the old Bannack road we ran into the teeth of the blizzard. The thermometer began dropping rapidly and almost before we knew it we found ourselves chilling fast. To add to our trouble the air became so filled with snow that we could not see the length of our sled ahead of us. The storm came so fast and fierce that the horses refused to face it, and before we realized it we were off the road and the horses were helplessly floundering through the snow, which seemed almost bottomless. By this time darkness had come and we were off the trail.

"To make the matter worse, the horses in floundering broke the tongue from the sled and we were holed up for good. Then we saw that we were in for it for the night and prepared to make the best of a bad bargain. There was a little straw in the bottom of the sled and we tied the horses up so that they could eat this. The driver and myself walked back and forth, about a rod apart, all night long and in this manner managed to keep warm. We smoked several boxes of

sample cigars and it seemed as if the night would never come to an end. "Occasionally I would get uncommonly tired and sleepy and would attempt to doze, but 'Shorty' would stand for nothing of that sort. He would rouse me by drastic means, if necessary, and make me continue my walk to and fro opposite him. Finally, after the lapse of at least a century, the night came to an end and daylight began showing around the gulch. With the approach of day the storm went down and the air cleared. 'Shorty' immediately began rustling and before long found a pole that could be used as a sled tongue and we toggled up matters and continued our trip to Bannack. We arrived there in time for a late breakfast and were not surprised to learn that the thermometer had registered 15 degrees below throughout the night."

Stars on Coins and Flag. The stars on the great seal and the seal of the president of the United States are five pointed, while on the seal of the house of representatives they are six pointed. The thirteen stars on the obverse of the present half and quarter dollar are five pointed. The reverse of the present half and quarter dollar is a copy of the great seal, except that the clouds are omitted. It is evident that heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States, therefore it is not in the power of anyone to say without a doubt why the difference in the stars on the flag and the coins. So far as is known, with the exception of the reverse of the present half and quarter dollar, the stars on American coins are copied from the colonial coins, which were, no doubt, made after the manner of English heraldry, while the flag was made up after the design of Washington's coat of arms, containing three five-pointed stars.

The Reason for It. "No," said the imbibed person, "when I want financial assistance I go to strangers. I do not ask friends or relatives." "Well," answered the logical man, "maybe that's the best way. Friends and relatives are in a position to keep posted on a man's record."—Washington Star.

Loaded. The Russians handled gently A prisoner they had taken; At times they'd had some prisoners had Explode when they were shaken. —Philadelphia Ledger.

If you could be born over again, would you change your parents? As full of faults as you are, they wouldn't change you.

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TIME TABLE

Table with columns: WEST BOUND, EAST BOUND, No., Arrive, Leave. Includes times for No. 1, 3, 5, 25 and No. 2, 4, 6.

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