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Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RAILROAD.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 28, 1904

SOUTH. 491 Pass.	485 Mx	STATIONS.	NORTH. 490 Pas	494 P	S
12 35	5 00	Washington	* 1 20		8 15
2 30	6 35	Baltimore	11 23		7 10
3 00	7 40	Philadelphia	10 52		5 44
3 44	8 28	Wilmington	10 05		5 00
4 58	9 43	Clayton	8 38		3 44
5 07	9 52	Kenton	8 30		3 34
5 16	10 01	Hartley	8 21		3 25
f 5 18	10 03	Slaughter's	f 8 19	f	3 23
5 25	10 10	Marydel	8 12		3 16
5 31	10 16	Henderson	8 06		3 10
5 37	10 22	Goldsboro	8 00		3 01
5 45	10 31	Greensboro	7 51		2 55
5 55	10 40	Ridgely	7 42		2 46
6 03	10 48	Queen Anne	7 33		2 37
6 12	10 57	Cordova	7 21		2 28
f 6 18	f11 03	Chapel	f 7 18	f	2 22
6 27	11 15	Easton	7 09		2 13
f 6 38	f11 23	Llandaff	f 6 57	f	2 01
6 44	11 29	Trappe	6 52		1 56
6 58	11 38	Oxford	6 43		1 47
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P.	M.

f Stops on signal to receive or discharge passengers. § All trains daily except Sunday. *Connection is made via Porter.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Express trains leave Broad Street Station Philadelphia,

FOR NEW YORK.

NOVEMBER 27, 1904

Week-days—A. M.—4.38, 4.40, 5.00, 5.18, 5.58, 7.00, 7.33, 8.20, 9.05, 9.50, 10.21, *11.00, *12.00 M.

P. M.—12.35, *1.00, 1.40, 2 21, *2.30, 3.00, 3 50, *3.52, (Penna Limited), *3.54 (N. Y. Limited), *4.00, *5.00, *5.56, 6.00, 7.00, *8.00, 9.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

Sundays, A. M.—4.38, 4.40, 5.00, 5.18, 8.25, 9.50, 11.00.

P. M —*12.35, 2.20, *2.30, *3.52 (Penn. Limited), *3.54 (New York Limited), 4.00, 5.20, *5.56, 6 26, *7.00, *8.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

From West Philadelphia only, 2.45 A. M. and 12.33 P. M. daily.

From North Philadelphia only, *12.28 P. M. daily (Manhattan Limited).

Express for Boston, without change, 10.50 A. M. week-days and 8.55 P. M. daily from Broad Street Station.

*Dining Car.

For tickets and other information apply to Ticket Agent.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic

Choptank River Route.

For Baltimore.—The magnificent side-wheel iron steamers Avalon and Joppa leave alternately daily except Saturday, weather permitting, for Baltimore from landings as follows:

Denton	12 M.	Cambridge	6.00 P. M.
Williston		Oxford	7.00 P. M.
Two Johns		Bellevue	
Kingston		Double Mills	
Dover Bridge	1.30 P. M.	Easton	9.30 P. M.
Windy Hill		Oxford	10.30 P. M.
Choptank		Corners	
E. New Market	3.30 P.M	Tilghman's	11.30 P. M.

Arriving in Baltimore at 5 o'clock following morning. Returning, the steamers leave Baltimore from pier 4, Light street wharf daily except Sunday at 6 o'clock P. M. for all points named, arriving at Easton about 3.30 A. M., Oxford 3.45, Cambridge 6.00, East New Market 7.00 and Denton 11 A. M. Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. Grain bags furnished and grain delivered at elevators. Further information supplied by

T MURDOCH, Passenger Agent,
T. A JOYNES, General Superintendent.

B. C. & A. RAILWAY CO.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEP. 13, 1901.

STATIONS.	EAST-BOUND 3 Daily ex. Sun'	9 Daily ex Sat Sun	11 Sat's only.
	A. M	P. M	P. M.
Baltimore		4 10	3 00
Claiborne	9 45	7 35	6 25
McDaniel	9 50	7 42	6 32
S Michaels	9 56	7 51	6 40
Royal Oak	f 10 03	f 7 58	f 6 48
Kirkham	f 10 06	f 8 02	f 6 52
Bloomfield	f 10 09	f 8 07	f 6 57
EASTON	10 17	8 16	7 06
Bethlehem	f 10 31	f 8 31	f 7 21
Preston	10 37	8 38	7 28
Linchester	f 10 39	f 8 40	f 7 30
Ellwood	f 10 41	f 8 42	f 7 32
Hurlock	10 50	8 50	7 40
Rhodesdale	f 10 57	f 8 57	f 7 47
Reid's Grove	f 11 02	f 9 02	f 7 52
Vienna	f 11 09	f 9 09	f 7 59
Mardela Springs	11 17	f 9 17	f 8 07
Hebron	f 11 25	f 9 25	f 8 15
Rock-a-walkin	f 11 28	f 9 28	f 8 18
Salisbury	11 40	9 40	8 30
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	11 43	9 42	
Walston's	f 11 50	f 9 58	f 8 38
Parsonsburg	f 11 54	f 9 48	f 8 42
Pittsville	12 00	f 9 52	f 8 48
Willard's	f 12 06	f 10 03	f 8 53
Whaleyville	f 12 10	f 10 08	f 8 58
S. Martin's	f 12 16	f 10 13	f 9 06
Berlin	12 25	10 23	9 13
OceanCity	12 40	10 35	9 25
	P. M	P. M.	P.M.

STATIONS.	WEST-B'D. 6 Daily ex Sun	2 Daily ex Sun
	A. M	P. M.
OceanCity	6 40	2 10
Berlin	6 58	2 26
S. Martin's	f 7 02	f 2 32
Whaleyville	f 7 09	f 2 38
Willard's	f 7 14	f 2 43
Pittsville	7 22	2 51
Parsonsburg	f 7 28	2 57
Walston's	f 7 32	f 3 01
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	7 43	3 14
Salisbury	7 47	3 18
Rock-a-walkin	f 7 54	f 3 26
Hebron	f 7 58	f 3 30
Mardela Springs	f 8 07	3 39
Vienna	f 8 16	f 3 48
Reid's Grove	f 8 22	f 3 54
Rhodesdale	f 8 28	f 4 01
Hurlock	8 37	4 10
Ellwood	f 8 44	f 4 17
Linchester	f 8 46	f 4 19
Preston	8 49	f 4 23
Bethlehem	f 8 55	f 4 29
EASTON	9 11	4 45
Bloomfield	f 9 16	f 4 50
Kirkham	f 9 20	f 4 54
Royal Oak	f 9 24	f 4 58
S Michaels	9 34	5 08
McDaniel	9 40	f 5 15
Claiborne	9 55	5 20
Baltimore	1 10	
	P. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

No. 6 connects at Berlin with D., M & V. train No. 502, north, and connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. trains Nos. 92, north, and 81, south, when on time

No. 1 connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 85, south, and at Berlin with D.M. & V. train No. 585, south, when on time.

No. 2 connects at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 96, north, when on time.

No 119 gets connection at N. Y. P. N. Junction for N. Y. P. & N. train No. 80, north, when on time.

Connections made with steamer lines at Easton, Vienna and Salisbury.

WILLARD THOMPSON, General Manager. T. MURDOCH, Passenger Agent.

A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. and Div. Pass. Agt.

CALENDAR

in 300 Different Designs at the Gazette Office.

COMFORTING WORDS

Many an Easton Household Will Find Them So

To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed; to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. To tell how this great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Easton readers.

Mrs. Thomas P. Fitzgerald, wife of the well-known farmer living on the Centerville road five miles north of Easton, says: "I had kidney trouble off and on for five or six years. It was manifested by terrible pains across my back, always worse after over-exertion or a particularly hard day's work. In the morning when arising I was lame and sore and it hurt me to stoop or straighten after stooping. We read of Doan's Kidney Pills, and one day my husband called at W. C. Hughes' drug store and got a box. I had taken only half of them when I felt relief. I received most positive benefit from the use of the pills and had heard others who have tried them say they found the same results."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents a box. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N Y., sole agents for the United States.

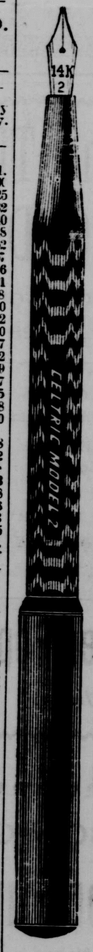
Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

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GETS A SITUATION FOR EVERY GRADUATE.

Day and night sessions all the year. New students received at any time. Send for Catalogue. Both phones. We also teach Shorthand Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., by Mail and loan typewriters to persons in all parts of the United States in connection with our Mail Courses. Terms Moderate. We have recently purchased more than 100 New Remington, Smith Premier and Oliver Typewriters. Mention this paper when you write.



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is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any $3 pen on the market. It is richly chased, writes fluently, guaranteed not to leak.

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upon receipt of $1 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you are not entirely satisfied or you do not think the pen is worth $3, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

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and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

ADDRESS

THE SELDEN PEN MFG. CO.

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FRANK EHLEN, Receiver.

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Time Table—In effect Dec. 14, 1904.

EASTWARD. Read Down. Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	BALTO. FERRY SERVICE. STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Read Up. Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.
P. M.	A. M.	Lv... Baltimore ...Ar.	NOON.	P. M.
3.50	7.00		12.00	9.20
5.50	9.00	Ar... Love Point... Lv.	.....	.....
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	RAILROAD DIV. STATIONS.	Daily Ex Sunday	Daily Ex Sunday
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6.00	9.10	Lv... Love Point... Ar.	9.50	6.30
6.30	10.00	.....Queenstown.....	9.20	5.40
6.52	10.25	.....Centreville.....	8.50	5.05
6.41	10.14	.....Wye Mills.....	9.05	5.22
6.55	10.32	.....Queen Anne.....	8.50	5.00
7.13	11.00	.....Denton.....	8.33	4.35
7.29	11.21	.....Hickman.....	8.17	4.12
7.44	11.50	.....Greenwood.....	8.02	3.50
8.05	12.15	.....Ellendale.....	7.42	3.12
8.19	12.30	..... Milton	7.25	2.55
8.40	12.55	.....Lewes	7.05	2.30
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

JOHN C. BOSLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D. La Porte, Ind.

DIPHTHERIA.

It seems to be generally construed that my attitude toward all kinds of medication is hostile, and that I advocate its utter exclusion in any and all cases, regardless of statistical knowledge, which proves beyond contradiction the absolute cure which it effects in various diseases. Such, however, is erroneous.

The progress made in medicine and surgery, even within the last few years, is something marvelous, and "the profession" is ever performing cures which seem but little short of miracles. The surgeon has reached what seems to be the ultimathule of possibilities in his profession; he performs that which not only have made past generations stand in open-mouthed wonderment, but which even to-day seems unreasonable and beyond the conception of all but himself. The successes which the physician and surgeon of to-day are achieving everywhere are truly wonderful.

It does not follow that because a physician does not cure every case which he is called upon to treat that medicine and the profession are all a humbug. The physician and surgeon are but human, and are therefore supposed to err, as all mortals are liable to do. There is not a day passes but that we leave something undone, or do something which we should not have done, or, if we do it at all, do it incorrectly. Then, too, if the doctor could effect any and every cure which he is called upon to attempt, the only safeguard against mortality necessary would be to keep a physician always at hand.

My aim has been to teach the laity the simple forms of cure which have for years been employed in various diseases. There is no possible question but that the public must be benefitted by these homely lessons, if they choose to be.

But there are many, many forms of disease whose treatment should never be intrusted to any but a skillful physician; if one is available. In the disease now to be considered, it is especially urged that a physician be called as soon as evidence of its presence is discovered. If one is not to be had, then employ the following:

If diphtheria is taken in hand as soon as it first appears, it is not very hard to overcome, but if it has progressed until the windpipe is nearly closed, then it is indeed a serious matter. The disease, even after it has reached this stage, is not incurable, however.

One of the particular features in diphtheria is a growth of peculiar substance in the top of and extending down the trachea or windpipe. This growth is at once so rapid and persistent as to effectually close the aid passage to the lungs, causing death from suffocation if not arrested.

The other equally important feature of the disease is a nervous construction of the muscles surrounding the windpipe. It frequently occurs that when the growth itself does not entirely close the air passage, this constriction or cramp completes the work.

The best authorities upon the subject ascribe the fatality of this disease quite equally to these two peculiarities above mentioned. There are a great many physicians, however, who seem to lose sight of the nervous affection, and treat only the growth, regardless of the equally fatal constriction. In this method of treatment, it often occurs that the nervous affection is increased by the medication employed to overcome the growth, thus actually causing death from the one source while directing treatment to the other. In treating diphtheria it is necessary to keep these two features or conditions, or the tendency toward them, equally in view, that in endeavoring to alleviate the one the other may not be aggravated, thus doing more damage than good. To secure a clearer and more precise idea of the exact nature of these two features, they will be considered separately. This disease is more common among infants and adolescents; in fact, rarely does it attack adults; therefore, in illustrating the subject, the case will be referred to as though affecting a child.

The tender membranes which line the throat of the child are continually irritated by the cold, damp air which it breathes. This is not all the mischief the damp air is doing, either; it is weakening the nervous system of the whole body, thereby gradually producing a feverish condition.

It is only natural to suppose that this continued irritation is going to concentrate at that spot which affords the most vulnerable point for such attack. This is found in the delicate membranes of the trachea. These have heretofore been secreting just sufficient moisture to keep the windpipe itself in good working order; but now they allow a peculiar substance to emanate from within them and collect on their surface. This substance does not evaporate, nor does it pass off in exhalation, but adheres firmly to the surface of the membranes. The size of the accumulation, or growth, increases very rapidly, until there is not sufficient passageway left to permit the ingress and egress of the air necessary to sustain life. This is the growth which appears, in diphtheria, at the top and down the trachea.

The trachea is a cartilaginous canal, composed of membranes, and surrounded by muscles, whose action is controlled by extremely sensitive nerves. If these muscles contract, the canal is just as effectually closed as by the growth. In a case of spasmodic croup this contraction is the only cause of the closing of the windpipe, yet it is tightly closed during the continuation of the disease.

When a certain stage in diphtheria is reached the nerves which control the action of the muscles surrounding the trachea are greatly irritated, and a constriction or cramp is the result. Therefore there must be something done to soothe these nerves, as well as to reduce the growth. If irritating applications are employed in treating the growth these nerves are affected, thus causing increased contraction of the muscles.

And now for the treatment: The first thing is to ascertain whether the feet are cold. It is invariably found that they are. They should, then, be well oiled and wrapped in a hot fomentation. The throat and upper part of the chest should then be placed in a cold compress. This fomenting of the feet and cooling of the throat and chest are to be continued for about 15 minutes, or a little longer.

The growth is now ready for a direct attack. Prepare a swab, by fastening some soft cloth to a bit of stick. But the question now confronts us: What sort of antiseptic solution is to be used to cleanse the mouth and dislocate the stubborn growth? There are a great many things which answer the purpose very effectually. But as these instructions are only to be used in cases where a physician is unobtainable, it is reasonable to suppose that there will not be much choice. There are two articles, which are to be found in nearly every household, which are excellent for this purpose; one is white wine vinegar and the other is common salt. If the vinegar is to be used, there is no need of giving instructions regarding its application, further than to say that the mouth and throat are to be thoroughly cleansed with it. If the salt is to be used, prepare a solution with tepid water (not too strong), and use it the same as you would the vinegar.

"But what about the nervous constriction?" Oh, that is all right. The growth has been treated by a means which has not in the least aggravated this condition, and the condition itself is dissipated by overcoming the growth. In some desperate cases where no help is at hand, and physicians out of the question, the little lives have been saved by dropping about a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine into a dish of coals and allowing the fumes to be inhaled. Severe cases of croup have also been cured in this way.

There is just one more feature of the disease to receive consideration. It frequently occurs that a burning fever accompanies the disease. This demands special attention. It is not hard to overcome, however, when the right application is made. The feet are to be well oiled and then placed in a hot fomentation, as before instructed. Then the cooling process is free to be carried to any other part of the body. The cold compress is to be placed on the head, and continued as far down as the chest and even bowels. I think there has been enough said concerning applying these fomentations and compresses in previous lectures to make it unnecessary to give any instructions concerning the subject here. Many a little life may be saved by carefully following the above directions.

CLUB NOTES.

If A. A., of Audubon, Minn., and J. S., of Anoka, Minn., will send me their full name and address, I will gladly answer the questions in their letters.

Davenport.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: While I am not a member of the Home Health club, yet I am a reader of your lectures in this paper. I write to you in regard to the cause, cure and prevention of small boils that come on the back of the neck. I am bothered with them sometimes in the winter for the past three or four years; not often in the summer. The boils come to a head sometimes and a little white matter comes out of them, but often they do not open at all. I am 39 years old, live on a farm. Am five feet seven inches in height, weigh about 140 pounds. I have reasonably good health, not constipated, and do not use liquor or tobacco, neither tea nor coffee at present; have used them lightly at times. Yours truly, H. H.

From your description I should think that the trouble was caused by ingrowing or dead hairs, which have been injured by the collar or other clothing worn during winter. I would suggest that the neck be carefully shaved two or three times per week, not very closely, and follow the shaving, after carefully washing off all lather, with a mixture of one-half witch hazel and one-half glycerine. You will find this an excellent preparation for the face, also after shaving.

Stamford.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Indiana.—Dear Doctor: Will you please answer through Club Notes in regard to a girl of twelve years who has been bothered the last three years with a dry, hard scurf all over her head. We would get it off by soaking with oil and combing it out, but it comes right back again. Her hair has always been thin, short, uneven and very dry. She is greatly troubled because her hair is not like other girls'. Would it be possible for her to have nice hair? Would the treatment on falling hair which was recently given in this paper do for her? I tried to massage the scalp, but she did not like it. She is very slender, tall and not strong, with light brown hair and dark eyes. Respectfully, E. B.

By combining the method of treatment referred to for the hair, with the Home Health Club method of home treatment for Eczema, I think you will be able to overcome the trouble. The diet should be carefully looked after and a generous dish of stewed prunes should be part of her breakfast every morning.

Readers of this paper are at liberty to write for information on subjects pertaining to health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Indiana, and contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage.

IDLENESS CRIMINAL.

MEN OUT OF WORK IN BERLIN ARE QUICKLY ARRESTED.

Employment Is Provided and the Sick and Aged Taken Care Of—The City Is Well Kept.

Interesting details regarding the condition and treatment of the poor by the municipality of Berlin are contained in a report forwarded to the state department by United States Consul Haynes at Rouen, France. From this report it appears that it is a crime in Berlin to be out of work.

When a ragged man makes his appearance on one of the streets in Berlin he is immediately requested by a policeman to show his papers. If they show that the bearer has slept more than a certain prescribed number of nights in an asylum for the homeless, from three to five days, he is immediately conducted to the workhouse, which, although not a prison, resembles the latter in all details.

Every person of humble means is insured by the state in Germany. Clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and old age. The state has built an immense sanitarium at Beelitz at a cost of nearly $2,500,000, where the invalided citizen is sent with his pension, in order to expedite his return to the ranks of the wage earners.

The whole object of the Berlin municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual well-being of its citizens, and although the Germans are not softhearted in the manner of achieving this purpose, they have this recommendation—they succeed.

Dr. Freund, the chairman of state insurance in Berlin, takes the ground that the state should do everything to fit its citizens for the battle of commercial competition, and when it has done everything, when it has first equipped, then safeguarded and afterward assisted in distress, it should punish sternly and steadfastly the lazy and the indolent. Fall sick, says the state to its work people, and we will nurse you back to vigor; drop out of employment and we will find you fresh work; grow old and we will provide you with bread and butter, but become lazy and vagabond and we will lock you up and make you work till you have paid the uttermost farthing of your debt.

Rags and misery dare not lie about in the parks or scatter disease through the crowded streets. If there is any virtue in the unemployed the state will certainly develop it as well as it is possible to do so. There is a central bureau for providing men with work and when a man knows that not to work means the workhouse he solicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the state has secured employment for 50,000 men.

The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs.

YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS.

One New Spouter That Will, It Is Believed, Prove a Permanent Feature.

Reports received at Northern Pacific headquarters from officials of the Yellowstone Park association indicate that the new geyser in Norris Basin, in the great national reserve, is a permanent additional attraction. It has been named the "Skyrocket," because of the peculiar appearance it presents when it spouts, and its coming has, it is believed, proven the death of the "Constant" geyser, located in the same basin.

"The Skyrocket" plays at regular intervals, three times a week, and spouts boiling water to an immense height. An odd fact in connection with its coming is that it was born on Washington's birthday, playing the first time it spouted to a height of 200 feet. The noise accompanying the discharge was terrific, and attracted the attention of troopers in the park. An entire cavalry troop witnessed its birth.

The new geyser is one of the most beautiful in Yellowstone park, and successfully competes with others which are world famous in beauty and grandeur. The "Skyrocket" is located about 30 miles from Old Faithful geyser and the new Old Faithful Inn, and within convenient reach of the Norris Geyser Basin lunch station, at which all tourists stop while making the great circle through Wonderland.

This is the second geyser born recently in the Yellowstone park. "Splendid" geyser was born last fall, and played intermittently for a brief period, but is now practically quiescent. Its periods of activity apparently come once in ten years.

Giant and Midget.

Illustrating what the telescope and the microscope have done in extending the powers of vision, an astronomer calls for a violent effort of imagination. "Imagine," he asks, "a man capable of seeing in a natural way what the ordinary eye sees with the aid of a large telescope, and also the size of a man who could plainly see with his natural eye what we see with a powerful microscope. The first man would be a giant several miles tall, and the second a midget a very small fraction of an inch in height."

INDIAN AGENCY IS A BANK

Official in Muskogee, I. T., Handles Large Amount of Money Each Year.

A vast amount of business passes through the Union Indian agency at Muskogee, I. T., every day. Fentress Wisdom, clerk in charge of the agency, says that it is now sending out an average of 600 letters a day and receiving fully as many. Some weeks as high as 4,000 letters are sent out, reports the Kansas City Journal.

The Indian agency performs many of the functions of a big bank or clearing house. It is estimated that more than $1,000,000 passes through the hands of the Indian agent each year, some of which he handles twice. This does not include money paid out for salaries or running expenses of the agency, but merely the funds which are intrusted to him arising from tribal revenues.

Mr. Wisdom estimates that the agency at Muskogee handles as much business as all other Indian agencies in the United States combined. It handles the finances of five of the most powerful and highly civilized of Indian tribes, some of which are immensely wealthy and none of them lacking revenues.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the common funds of the two tribes receive big revenues from the coal and asphalt lands, as well as from the oil and gas fields. These revenues arise largely from leases and royalties. They are placed in the hands of the Indian agent to go into the educational funds of the two nations. Vast sums of money also flow into the coffers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. A large additional sum will be placed to the credit of these nations from the sale of segregated coal lands, which will be distributed by the Indian agent.

The heaviest revenues in the Creek nation come from interest on bonds representing loans to different states and paying four and five per cent. annual interest. The nation receives $125,000 interest annually on these bonds. The revenues from mineral royalties and the cattle tax in the Creek and Cherokee nations pass through the hands of the Indian agent, but instead of being placed to the credits of the nations collectively, the money is paid out to individual citizens.

A continual stream of money orders is coming into the Indian agent's office every day, representing payments upon town lots which have been purchased by individuals after the townsite appraisements have been made. So many of these come through the Muskogee post office at times that the postmaster runs out of money with which to cash them, and has to suspend payment temporarily until he can send out and replenish his ready cash.

USED NO MEAT NOR MILK.

Japanese Learned the Use of These Two Articles from Western Civilization.

Until a comparatively recent date the Japanese did not use milk, although they always had cows. It was not until Japan was opened up by western civilization that milk and meat were used, says the Boston Sunday Globe.

Milk and meat were supposed to be two articles of diet that made western civilization what it was, and by imperial edict and in other ways the Japanese people were encouraged to use both as articles of diet.

The Japanese minister at Washington tells me that it was not until he was a schoolboy about ten years of age that he knew the taste of meat.

Curiously enough, although the Japanese did not use milk, it was the custom among the Japanese mothers—and that custom largely prevails to the present day—to keep their children at the breast until they are about three years old, not confining them, of course, exclusively to milk from the breast, but making that the chief article of diet.

This fact alone is one of the most extraordinary that I know of, because it has been accepted as a well-established principle of medicine that for a mother to suckle a child for more than nine months is injurious to both child and mother and makes the child feeble.

Both in America and England mothers begin to wean their children at about six months, and the process is almost invariably completed at nine months. And yet these wonderful Japanese mothers are able to stand the drain for three years apparently without depleting their vitality, and certainly the children of these mothers, judging from the way they have fought show no evidence of depleted vitality.

They are the marvel of the world—the Japs—and the more one studies them the greater the mystery becomes.

Sleeping Rooms in England.

In the seventeenth century Englishmen thought it injurious to sleep in rooms facing the sun, so most of the rooms faced north and east, opening off a passage or else out of each other. At the head of the stairs slept the master and his wife, and all the rooms tenanted by the rest of the household were accessible only through that. The daughters of the house and maid servants lay in rooms on one side, say the right, with the maids in those most distant; those of the men lay on the left, the sons of the house nearest the chamber of the master, and the serving men farthest away.—Chicago Daily News.

Utilizing a By-Product.

Kentucky is now making "maple" sugar out of corn cobs, presumably used to sweeten that other product of the corn.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.