## Unworthy Thoughts Weaken Brain Centers

By G. ELLIOT FLINT,



ARTS of the brain are developed just as parts of the body— by increasing the blood flow to those parts. With the body this is done by exercising particular muscles; it is done with the brain by the exercise of particular faculties. When we think, certain convolutions, more than others, are suffused

with blood.

Now, few men are born to be great in anything; most of us are eternally commonplace. But there is one desire emanating from a special part of the brain that, in the vast majority of men, overtops all other desires—it is the desire to possess women. This desire is perfectly normal when regulated. But so powerful is it that to keep it within due bounds is extremely difficult. Unregulated, as it so often is, it becomes a wild, insane thing that breaks up countless homes, compels to embezzlement, murder and countless crimes and leads eventually to ruín.

Obviously, then, it is an imperative duty that every man and every woman owes to humanity, the duty of not only keeping their own thoughts pure, but also to discourage all impure thoughts in others.

Unworthy thoughts harm in a double way. Not only do they strengthen, by swelling with blood, the cerebral centers that the thoughts excite,

en, by swelling with blood, the cerebral centers that the thoughts excite, but also they weaken, by depleting of blood, all other centers. The physiological principle is daily illustrated. A man steals, and thinks because he is not caught that he has escaped the consequences. But he has not. No man can possibly escape the consequences of any act. When he commits a crime the inevitable sequence is that he strengthen his brutal instincts by as much as he weakens his moral force. A man who has once stolen steals afterward more readily. He who has committed murder is very and to repeat those crimes. very apt to repeat those crimes.

ologists of nastiness on the stage argue that it is "realism," The apologists of nastness on the stage argue that it is "realism,' and that realism is art. It may be, but it is an art in which we do not wish to become proficient. They affirm also that realism, because disgusting, repels. It does, in all healthy minds, at first; but afterward, by destroying moral balance in the way shown, it inspires indifference; and it doubt what the law coulties become afficiently developed attention. ally, when the low faculties become sufficiently developed, attracts.

Let the lid be lowered on staged stenches

### H Missed Youth is a Misspent Youth

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

Everybody knows the story about Herbert Spencer and how he played billiards with young man at the club. The synthetic philosopher was beaten into a cocked hat; after which he turned and addressed the young man in the fol-

lowing precise terms: "A reasonable proficiency in games of skill is a subject for self-congratulation and self-esteem, but such abnormal dexterity as you have exhibited can only be regarded as the evidence of an ill-spent youth." I will not pretend to know what was the answer of the youth man who beat him at billiards, wheever that young man was—he was not I. I never beat anyone at billiards, not even Herbert Spencer. A very distinguished novelist and social philosopher took me the other day to a club in Piccadilly solely in order that we might finally decide which was the worst billiard player in Europe. I won. But if I had been the young man who beat Herbert Spencer at billiards, I should have said a great deal. I should have pointed out that it was Herbert Spencer who, by his bad playing at billiards, showed that he had misspent his manhood. "A reasonable inaptitude in games of skill," I should have said, "may well be a matter of self-congratulation and self-esteem. But such sensational feebleness as you display can only be regarded as evidence of a misspent youth." And the youth of Herbert Spencer was emphatically a misspent youth. It was spent over the scientific names of things instead of over the things themselves—Herbert Spencer never saw a thing in his a misspent youth. It was spent over the scientific names of things instead of over the things themselves—Herbert Spencer never saw a thing in his life; if he had seen a thing he would have field screaming. He misspent his youth merely because he missed his youth; he lost knowledge and found science. He had not one single brick of experience with which to build his enormous temple of opinion. In every single question there is this absolute disparity between the very much he knew and the very little he had known. He knew all about sex; he knew nothing about love. He had about the philotogramity instinct; he knew nothing about the philotogramity instinct; he knew nothing about the philotogramity instinct; he knew nothing about the principle of the core particle about absorted usparity occurred. He knew all about sex; he knew nothing about love. He knew all about the philo-progenitive instinct; he knew nothing about a fatherhood. He knew all about religions; he knew nothing about a religion. A youth in which a man has never loved or fought or believed or ligion. A youth in which a man has never loved or fought or believed or begotten anything is, in the most emphatic sense of the words, a misspent

# Should Ladies Ride Astride

By J. PAIRFAX BLAKEBOROUGH.

It seems that, after all, ladies are to ride astride. Let us glance at the argument in favor of univer-sal adoption by the sex feminine of an altered style of riding, just at the very time when the sidesaddle has been made as Mrs. Gretrude Page—who has given both methods a trial—cpeaks

with no uncertain voice in favor of that now under discussion. She says:. "For comfort of both horse and rider there is no comparison with the

side saddle. The loose girthing alone is a mercy to the horse, and makes

Years ago the side-saddles with huge, hollow seats and awkward por Years ago the side-saddles with huge, hollow seats and awkward pommels, were often so chased and decorated as to be quite works of art, but for any practical purpose they were useless. Gradually they improved as riding became more popular—or should I say because of the improvement horse-exercise was popularized? Gradually the size, weight and disconsfort of the side-saddle vanished, and now, with safety skirts, safety stirrups, and other precautions, the lady's saddle is made just as comfortable and perfect so it is possible to make it. Still it is not comfortable for the horse, and, what is more, in nine cases out of ten the lady-rider has to depend upon some member of the sterner sex to help her to mount, whilst this would be obvisted if the man's saddle were adopted. Madame would certainly become more independent, she would feel more at home in time, and enjoy to the full the sense of power a good horse underneath one gives.

### TRUSTS UNIVERSAL

IN EUROPE AS WELL AS IN THE

temove the Tariff on Trust Products and the Leading American Trusts Would Supply the American Market from Their Manufactories Abroad.

from Their Manufactories Abread.

Nearly every great American manufacturing trust has branches and factories in foreign countries. The tariff rippers may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummins at Minneapolis four years ago, and by William J. Bryna a few days ago, the result would be the closing of the American factories operated by the trusts and the enlargement of their—own foreign factories. And the goods for the American market being then duty free, would be manufactured by the American trusts in their factories where labor is chaspier. The American people would simple the state of the first being the duty free, would be trusts would be in the saddle, making barrels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

Sometimes we think many people re-

trusts would be in the sæddle, maxing barriels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

In the second of the secon

shot on this great business question?

Des Moines Capital.

Canada's Free Trade Farmers.

The farmers of Canada have yet to learn the routiness free trade Farmers.

The farmers of Canada have yet to learn the routiness of the policy of protection to domestic labor and industry. In recent session at Toronto, the Farmers' association of Ontario discussed the revision of the Canadian tariff that is to be made next winter. The discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution, declaring "protectionism to be a prolific source of political corruption and moral degradation of the national life, as well as unjust to the great masses of the Canadian people," and demand, ing that "the tariff should be revised in a lowered or downward direction with a view to eliminating wholly the protection principle."

Collear-cut, pluck, That is what it would be called by Mr. Bryan, who is tremendously oppressed with a sense of the immorality of protection. Fool-ish talk we should call it. The American farmer sees nothing immoral in getting hig prices for the foodstuffs and raw materials which he sells to nearly wage earners and busy factories. "the Canadian farmer, bilm to these advantages, and forced to sell his products 1,000 miles away, would abolish protection and stamp out Canadian industry. Some day he will learn his mistake. He will discover that his best customers are home tocassum of farm products rally double the amount per capita that foreign wage-carners are able to take and pay for.

Centrol of Menespelles.

wage-earners are able to take and pay for.

Control of Monopolies.

The indications are that the people of the United States will give more at the third of the trust and more poly problem during the next two years than they have given to any other subject, save the money question, since the time of slavery. It is a common thing to approach this subject through the discussion of the tariff, which is said by some to be the mother of the trust. Time and again it has been pointed out that, while a removal or decided jowering of the tariff might destroy some of the trusts and injure some or the trusts and injure some of an other trusts and injure some of the trusts and they such a decided change of polety the smaller business interests of the country would be the createst sufferers. The trouble with attempting to cure the trust will by such an indirect method is that it not only does damage to the trust, but his other interests as well.

—Davenport Times.

HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Bu ness Demoralization.

Experience Has Proved it Means Businesse Demoralization.

As Mr. Roosevelt seems to recognise distinctly in his letter to Congressman Watson, tailf revision is not a simple question of resolvanting this or that particular rate or schedule, as economy and the provided oppose this or that reasonal would oppose this or the reasonal would harmless readjustment if it could be attained without excelting universal and disastrous percentage to the history of tariff emendation it has proved improved the production of the production of the production of the training and the production. It is the limities an accurately the prospect of any tariff paralyses production. It is the limities uncertainty that stops the wheels of business. It is, of course, possible in theory to conceive of a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating influence on the nation's industrial machinery. It, for instance, it were practicable for the president to an anounce that, in his opinion, two or three changes than those specified it would be witnessed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be vice-seed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be witnessed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement however, would be resented bitterly by the federal legislature, and in practice, therefore, might be out of the question. We interest the same and the production of the national prosperity endures, President Roosevel is a stand-patter, and long and the proper transport the same prosperity endures. President Roosevel is a stand-patter, and long and the production was a stand-patter a Harper's Weekly.

BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.



Republican Party and the Farmer. In 1862 Lincoln signed a free homes bill which has added millions to the west's farming population. In 1962 Roosevell put his signature to a national trigiation act which will place other millions of farmers in the new empire which it will create in the arid region. By its protective tariff acts even to be supposed to the second of the second of

comforts and to his general prosperity and social influence undersamed of in the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party.

In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been so forgotten man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and had not been so forgotten man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and and the second in the second law of the second law o

done for him by the Republican party.

—Leslie's Weekly.

Straight Protectionism.

"We are opposed to any change whatever which would undermine the cardinal principle of the Republican party—protection to American manifectures and labor.—Prom the platical party—protection to American manifectures and labor.—Prom the platicans, adopted in state convention at Concord, September 18, 1996.

Straightforward and simple. All protectionists can unite on it. When protectionists can unite the possible.

Two days later the following was adopted by the Connecticut Republican state convention at New Haven:

"We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal Industrial prospectly which was no now enjoying is not to be lightly looperidsed, for it would be to easily the protection of the pr

Must Show Need of Change.

It would, of course, be too sweeping to say that tariffs cannot and never de affect trusts. No protectionist aver that a schedule can never be unwisely high. What they do claim is that the noise made by how'ling free traders it no evidence that a tariff needs revising. We have never had a Republican congress that would not revise the tariffication showed that it, was

REBATING NOT THE FAULT OF

Col. J. H. Woodard, of Cincinnati, O., well known as a writer on economic and political subjects and who has had considerable practical experience in railroad construction and operation, closely followed the recent investigation made by the Interstate of the control of the co

do through transporting persons and commodities for less than reasonable compensation.

"It is true that many railroads have made special rates to encourage the growth and development of the territory through which their rails are laid—industries which could not have developed without some such consideration. This policy has made Ohlo and Indiana two of the richest states, per capita of population, in the union. It has developed the whole west without lajury to anyone or any locality. Transportation charges in the United States, figured from any point of inquiry, are lower per ton per mile than in any country in Europe or in England, and the compensation of employes of the railroads are quite double what they are in foreign countries. American railway employers are self-respecting cittizens and gots servants who are objects of contemptuous abuse, as are those in Europe.
"My experience in railway operation."

abuse, as are those in Europe.
"My experience in railway operation lends me to believe that there is not a single case of wrongdoing on the part of subordinate agents which would not be promptly corrected if the injured party would report the facts to the higher executives."—Baltimore American.

Mexican Wood for Railroad Ties.

Arrangements have been completed here by a company of the City of Mexico to ship 1,000 railroad ties a day to this city for the use of the various railroads which are building in here. The ties will be of the sapote wood, which is having a superior of the sapote wood.

Dr. Loronno Syper, who is representing the company here at the present time, said that the wood had been tried in Mexico for ties, and it had been found that the minimum life of a tie of the road was 50 years.—N. O. Picayune.

British Railroad Tunnels.
The railroads of Great Britain have
just over 150 miles of tunnels. The
seven longest railway tunnels have s
total length of 13 miles.

## SHIPPERS TO BLAME A Wonderful Discovery



Max R. Zaegel, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established at Sheboygan, Wis., as a chemist for the last 23 years, has discovered this long sought secret. It consists of a mixture of vegetable and mineral oils forming an amber colored liquid taste, which, when used as directed, restores vitality and strength and gives prompt relief to all pain.

Applied to cuis, sore, burns and bruises it heals, as owing to its antiseptic properties, no pus or matter can form in any wound where this wonderful oil is used.

If you have rheumanic have the word of the will be pleased to mail you a sample bottle free.

Address your letter to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 150 Main St., Sheboygah, Wis. It is free now, so do not fall to write to-day, stating the nature of your complaint.

## CURES SICK-HEADACHE

Tablets and powders advertised as cures for sick-headache are generally harmful and they do not cure but only deaden the pain by putting the serves to sleep for a short time through the use of morphine or

### Lane's Family Medicine

## SICK HEADACHE



Drowniness, But in the Mouth, Tengue, Pain in TORPID LIVER

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE:



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