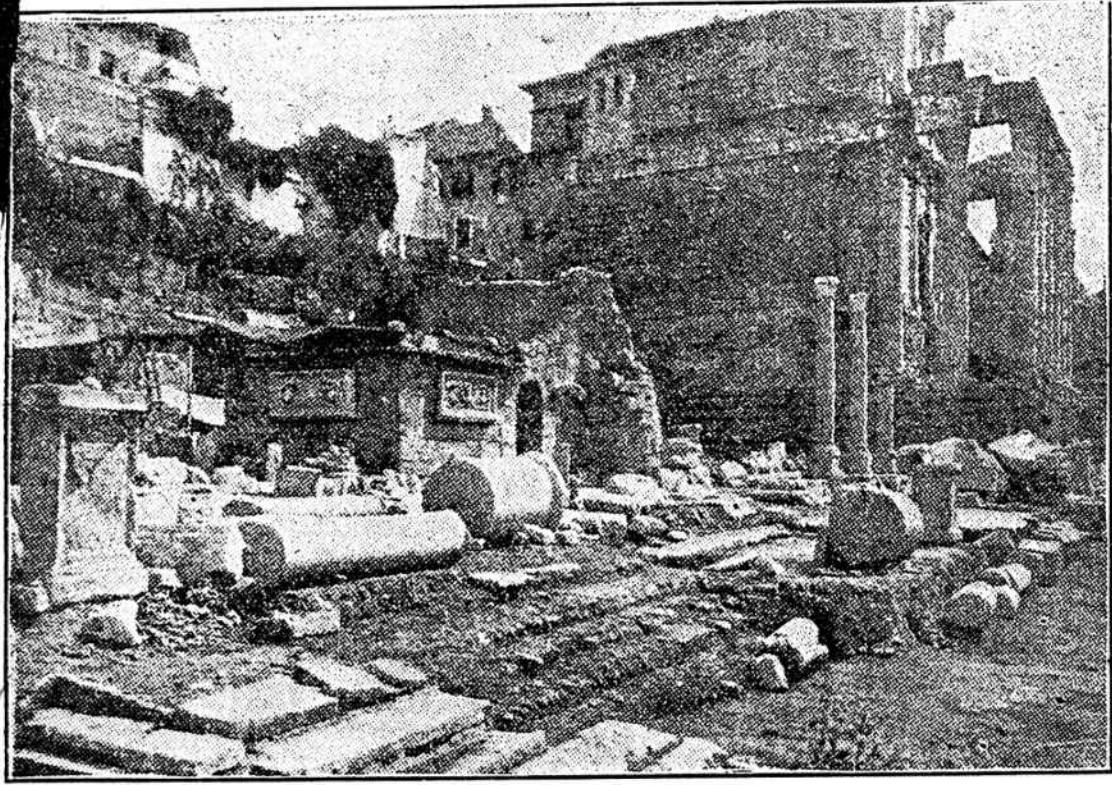


# EXCAVATIONS IN THE ROMAN FORUM

HE remains of the northeastern part of the Forum present considerable interest, especially after the recent excavations which indicate that the structure is being thrown upon the Forum, thus settling some discussions which have arisen on the subject. Our present excavations show some of the main points in that part of the Forum to the west of the Arch of Septimius Severus. In the foreground remains of the Basilica Fulvia, of the constructions of the period, which was modified only in after times. In the rear the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, the landmarks of the Forum, whose exact position has been so



The Northeastern Corner of the Roman Forum.

disputed, has been found, according to the recent excavations, along the northern side. It passes in front of the two last named structures and lies underneath the level ground seen on the right of the engraving.

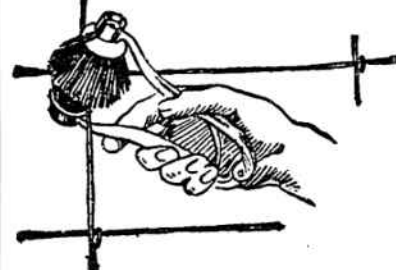
Towards the Basilica Fulvia, of which only the central part built of blocks and part of the portico is standing, the censor, M. Fulvius Plator, founded this edifice in 179 B. C., and gave it his own name. Later on, M. Aemilius Lepidus, during his consulate in 78 B. C., ordered the building considerably, and decorated it with bucrania upon which were engraved the portraits of the ancestors. A reproduction of the facade restored and ornamented in its present form now exists upon a model of the time of Lepidus. It is probable, however, that he did not finish the work upon the building, for only twenty-five years later we see that Lucius Aemilius Paulus took up the work and received 1000 talents from Caesar for this purpose. From this time on the edifice took the name of Basilica Pauli. It was badly damaged in the fire of the year 740 of Rome, and the work of restoring it was carried out by Augustus and some of the members of the Aemilia family. The splendid Phrygian columns (pavonazetto) which Valentinian and Theodosius gave to the Basilica of St. Paul in 386 A. D., came from the building which Augustine restored.

In the fifth century the Aemilia no longer existed. On its site had been constructed a portico, which was probably commenced under Petronius Maximus, prefect of Rome, and completed by Theodoric. To the edifice which he erected belongs the pavement formed of small blocks of marble of different colors, representing geometric forms. The columns of red granite with their pedestals and capitals of white marble (three of which can now be seen) were taken from different edifices and were adapted to the main structure as best might be. The ancient basilica contributed to this building with the old walls constructed of large tufa blocks (some of which still remain, as will be observed), also with a dozen columns adapted to the portico. This colonnade was of considerable length, nearly 200 feet long, and ran along the Sacra Via.

To the ancient structure also belongs the pavement of African marble and two fragments of an architrave on which traces can still be seen of an inscription showing the construction of the building by Aemilius Paulus,

## A NOVEL FENCE PAINTER.

A Pittsburg company is offering the brush for painting wire fencing shown herewith. They have a malleable iron frame, fitted with a high-grade steel spring six inches long, there being an opening between extreme limits of five and three-quarter inches,



and between brushes of one inch. The brushes are held in position by a set screw. At the forward end of each arm is a socket to hold the brushes, the socket being extended into a cup to catch the drippings of paint should too much be taken. Paint is poured into the cup at the top of the arm and works down through the brushes, any

the Forum, which was the scene of so many events in the history of the capital. It was formerly supposed that it passed through the middle of the Forum, but the excavations which Commendatore Boni recently made have proved that it ran along the northern side, tracing a line which started from the Arch of Septimius Severus and passed in front of the Basilica Aemilia and the adjoining Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, therefore skirting the colonnade whose remains are visible in the engraving. The actual pavement of the ancient avenue lies, however, far below the level of the present ground. At the corner of the Basilica of Constantine (lying further back of the Temple) a considerable portion of the old pavement has been discovered. It is formed of large polygonal slabs of basaltic lava. The pavement which has been uncovered so far lies about eight feet below the ground level and is in a good state of preservation, with the blocks well joined together.—Scientific American.

**The Great Extent of Alaska.**  
The latitude of Alaska corresponds approximately to that of the Scandinavian peninsula, Point Barrow, the northernmost cape of Alaska is in about the same latitude as North Cape, Dixon Entrance, which marks the southernmost point, is nearly on the same parallel as Copenhagen. Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is in the latitude of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

**Alaska stretches through twenty-seven degrees of latitude and fifty-four of longitude.** Its east and west dimensions, measured to the extreme limit of the Aleutian Islands, is almost exactly equal to the distance from Savannah, on the Atlantic coast, to Los Angeles, on the Pacific. Its most northern and southern points are as far apart as the northern and southern boundaries of the United States.—National Geographic Magazine.

**Thirty-seven Years in Harness.**  
The Kezar Falls, Me., burying ground society have for thirty-seven years in succession chosen Thomas C. Randall clerk of the society. They would not hear his excuses this year, although he is almost eighty-seven years of age.

**About 5000 of the 240,000 inhabitants of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are Germans.** Unlike the Italians, who go back to their native country after earning a competence, the Germans make Brazil their permanent home and help to pay the taxes.



The United States Mint, Philadelphia.

surplus being caught in the brush cups and may be returned to the can. As the paint gravitates to the bottom brush, the user can readily equalize the distribution by reversing the device, using the bottom one on top. The manufacturers state that with this brush it is easy to paint seventy to eighty rods of fence a day, and do a good job, without spilling paint. The brushes are referred to as also being suitable for painting light structural work, and can be made for painting heavy structural material.

## A LAST RESORT.



"Gracious, little boy! Why don't you try kindness?"  
"Yes'm, lady! I will just as soon as dis club wears out!"—New York American.

**Amazing Names Given Infants.**  
Some amazing names have been given to foundlings and perpetuated by their posterity. One infant found near Shepherd's Bush was named Thomas Shepherd's Bush; another, who was discovered tied up in a napkin by the side of a brook, became Martin Napkin-Brooke; and an infant picked up at Newark, who later on won fame as Dr. Thomas Magnus, was christened Tom Among Us.

**Never Mind Who Says "Rubber."**  
A medical journal says that in the continued use of the eyes in such work as sewing, typewriting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This practiced every ten or fifteen minutes relieves the muscular tension and rests the eyes.—Hartford Post.

## DESPERATE VALOR OF JAPS

Their Charge at Kin-Chow an Unprecedented Military Spectacle.

### NARRATIVE OF AN EYEWITNESS

There was so little room to deploy that battalions of Japanese troops stood in the sea waiting the moment of attack—An Avalanche of Concentrated Fire.

Chefoo.—The London Times steamer Halmuir returned to Chefoo from a cruise in Kin-Chow Bay. The correspondent says: "Eyewitnesses of the battle of Kin-Chow describe it as an unprecedented military spectacle. Forty thousand Japanese were massed behind the western spur of Mount Sampson, under such small cover as was afforded by the twin peaks. The troops were within two thousand yards of the Russian works.

"There was so little room to deploy for attack that battalions of Japanese troops were obliged to stand in the sea waiting for the movement of attack, exposed to a veritable inferno of fire from the Russian batteries. The shells plowed into their serried masses. "Meantime battery after battery of Japanese guns went into action upon the Chih-Chwang and the Kauchiyang flats and a sustained gunboat fire played upon the Russian works. Their projectiles were fringed with bursting projectiles. About midday the energy of the Russian defenders in the works in front of Mauchiyang village seemed exhausted by the gunboat fire. "Two Japanese battalions appeared over the saddle between the twin peaks and made a desperate effort to carry the nearest Russian works. At first the straggling walls of Mauchiyang gave them some cover, and a moment's breathing space. Then the gallant little infantrymen crept on again up the slopes toward the Russian position. It was an impossible task. As yet the defenders had not been sufficiently shaken.

"An avalanche of concentrated fire from infantry in the trenches, machine guns in the Russian works and quick-firing field artillery in the supporting defenses struck the Japanese. They melted away from the glacis like solder before the flame of a blowpipe. A few who seemed to have charmed lives struggled on until they reached the wire entanglements.

"It was in vain. Heroic effort was wasted. Within fifteen minutes these two battalions ceased to exist except as a train of mutilated bodies at the foot of the Russian glacis. "Seeing the failure of this attack, the gunboats and supporting artillery concentrated the whole of their fire upon the point where General Oku had determined to drive home his wedge, and by evening the works were practicable for an assault by a general who had such infantry as the Japanese and who was prepared to take the responsibility of such fearful losses.

"It would seem as if the actual carrying of the works had been another Alma. The word was given for a bayonet attack. Then the whole Japanese front surged forward and the moral balance went over to the side of the Japanese, the Russians retiring before them.

"I learn that it was the mining ship Anur which laid the mines which destroyed the Hatsuso. On the morning of the catastrophe a Japanese gunboat floundered up her and her escort. I can learn nothing of their fate, but suspect they succeeded in slipping back into Port Arthur. "A semi-official telegram from Mukden says the Russian losses at the battle at Kin-Chow were thirty officers and 800 men killed or wounded. One report places the Japanese loss at 20,000. The guns abandoned by the Russians were rendered useless.

### MILITARY PRISONERS SEOT.

One Killed in Flight, Other Failed to Stop at Word of Command.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Two military prisoners in Fort Snelling made an attempt to escape, and one of them, Tony C. Wisch, was shot dead by Private Kennedy. Wisch, by Private Reilly, had crossed the bridge leading to St. Paul. On their return the prisoners tried to throw Kennedy over the rail into the river.

Columbus, Ohio.—John W. Manning, a prisoner in the United States barracks, was shot and killed here by Private Sperry. Manning was held awaiting trial for desertion, having enlisted fraudulently three times and deserted twice. Falling to stop at the command he was shot through the head.

**Travis World's Champion.**  
The American golf champion, Walter J. Travis, acquired the title of amateur champion of Great Britain on the links at Sandwick, near London, where he defeated E. D. Blackwell, a representative of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, a four up and three to play in a thirty-six-hole match. This was the first time an American has won this honor.

**Cloudburst and Floods.**  
A cloudburst and tornado at Dallas, Tex., caused considerable damage; heavy floods were reported in the Kaw Valley, and much loss was caused in Southwestern Missouri by flood and wind.

**State of the Tobacco Crop.**  
Tobacco transplanting has progressed slowly in Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, and this work awaits rain in Maryland. Planting has made favorable progress in New England, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

**Shot Won His Lost Love.**  
O. G. Sanstad, editor of the Kenyon (Minn.) Signal, who shot himself because Miss Maymie Blandin broke her engagement to marry him, was married to Miss Blandin at Riceville, Iowa.

**News From the Seat of War.**  
Food in Port Arthur is reported to be growing scarce.

Large reinforcements have reached the Russian army near the Yalu. Three hundred sick and wounded men from General Kuroki's army reached Tokio. It was reported that 2000 Cossacks of General Rennenkampf's squadron had been captured.

The American nurses who offered their services to the Japanese army will be sent to the Heroshima receiving hospital.

## SIX KILLED IN A CRASH

Freight Cuts Through an Electric Car Near Norwalk, Ohio.

All But One Passenger in Smoking Compartment Killed—Many More Injured—Tragic Scenes at Wreck.

Cleveland, Ohio.—In the most terrible accident that the Lake Shore Electric has known six persons lost their lives and eighteen others were injured, many, it is feared, fatally. Two trains came together head on, and the high rate of speed at which they were running made the collision a scene of simple ruin.

The accident occurred three miles from Norwalk, but the spot is a lonely one and it was some time before assistance arrived. A special car was hurried to the scene with doctors and nurses, but more than one sufferer died in the interval, while the few uninjured passengers strove in vain to rescue and relieve them. Those who viewed the wreck said it was a wonder that any one escaped alive.

The dead are: Clarence Ketcham, New London; Nell Sullivan, Binghamton, N. Y.; United States Inspector of Safety Appliances for the Interstate Commerce Commission; Thomas Sweeney, W. W. Sherwood, Garrettsville, Ohio; W. P. Stevenson, Ralph L. Williams, Toledo.

The east-bound limited, which carried most of the victims of the accident, left Norwalk at 4:45 p. m. As far as can be learned there was nothing to show that it had not a clear right of way, but at Wells Corners, while going full speed, it suddenly crashed into an electric package car, west-bound from Berlinville.

There was no time to apply the brakes—hardly enough to turn off the electric currents—and the two came together with terrific force. The freight car plowed clean through the limited, splintering the smoking compartment literally into fragments and piling the rest of the car into a mass of driftwood. For a long half hour, while work was being conveyed to Norwalk, men and women lay under heavy beams and axles, groaning and screaming with pain. Those who could be reached were soon dragged free by willing hands, but there were few whose injuries permitted them to give any assistance.

"For God's sake, man, take these timbers off me—let me get my breath," gasped one man, pinned beneath the freight car. But the car had to be jacked up and a way cut through the wreckage, and before he could be released he was dead.

The six men who died were evidently in the smoking compartment, in the front end of the car. They were plucked in and all were dead when taken out. It was difficult work to identify them, as several were badly mangled. The injured were carried into a car and taken to the St. Charles Hotel, and the third floor of that hotel, where was made an improvised hospital.

Frank Libling, of Cleveland, had just left the smoking compartment when the accident occurred. He was thrown to the floor and received numerous cuts and bruises. Harry Peat, a paper man on the limited, saw the oncoming freight car and jumped. He received slight injuries.

George Sturgeon, of Fremont, motorman on the freight car, is seriously injured. Strange to say, not a woman was killed, although several were seriously injured.

### EMBEZZLER CONFESSES.

New Haven Paying Teller Used Bank's Funds to Speculate. New Haven, Conn.—Douglass M. Smith, paying teller of the National Traders' Bank, of this city, was arrested, charged with having embezzled \$60,000 of its funds, a greater part of which he admitted he had lost in speculation.

It was stated after a partial investigation of the accounts, that Smith's shortage would total \$70,000. The bank will make a test case of the rights of the bank shops, having sued the firm where Smith speculated for \$50,000. It is alleged that the firm of Yeomans & Dill share in the responsibility. The bank's accounts will be overhauled and a change of administration made.

Teller Smith received President Field at the Hotel Majestic where he has lived with his wife and child for five years, and made a formal confession that he had taken the bank's funds to speculate. Mr. Smith secured bonds for \$15,000.

### NORTH CAROLINA GETS ROAD.

Governor Said Militia Could Be Used to Execute Court's Orders.

Raleigh, N. C.—The return of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the State authorities occurred here when Judge Purnell approved the bond required in the supersedeas of Chief Justice Fuller. Governor Aycock, after Judge Purnell had acted, wired the superintendent of the road at Newbern to take possession. The answer came back that the receivers would not recognize his authority, though warned that this was at their peril, and Mr. Dill asked if he should put them out.

Governor Aycock telegraphed back to put them out of the office and, if necessary, call upon the Sheriff to do so, adding: "If military needed, notify me. Order of Chief Justice Fuller shall be obeyed."

"Finally by the use of constructive force, Receivers McBee and Meares were removed.

**Cotton is Improving.**  
Although cotton continues small, a general improvement in its condition is indicated, especially in the central and western districts, where rains have been well distributed and generally ample.

**No Jury Trial in Philippines.**  
In a decision saying that trial by jury is lawfully withheld in the Philippines, the United States Supreme Court upheld the power of Congress to legislate for the islands.

**The National Game.**  
McGinnity keeps on with his great pitching. Napoleon Lajoie is hitting them harder than ever.

Nichols continues to win his games and handle the St. Louis team in the style. Whether Barrett or Bay gets to first base the faster is a question hard to decide.

Catcher Carisch, of Pittsburg, is accused by Jack Warner as being a bat-tipper.

## NO BULL FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS

Police Stop Exhibition and Angry Spectators Burn the Arena.

An Attempt to Give the World's Fair Visitors a Real Spanish Spectacle is Balked by the Governor.

St. Louis, Mo.—Incensed over their failure to see a "genuine Spanish bullfight," which the authorities had ordered stopped, a riot was started in an arena near the World's Fair grounds by a crowd of 2500 men and boys, who were unable to get their money back, and the building was burned to the ground. Four men were arrested by the authorities of St. Louis County, charged with destruction of property. The crowd, which numbered about 7000, thinking these men were connected with the show, made an attempt to mob them, and in their encounter with the deputy sheriffs a number were roughly handled and some received scalp wounds. The building is said to have cost \$25,000. It is a total loss.

The initial performance by the company of Spanish bullfighters had been advertised widely, but Governor Dockery, to whom numerous protests had been made by religious and humane societies, ordered that the fight should not be allowed to take place. Despite these orders, a large crowd assembled in the arena at the advertised time of opening. Before the regular performance a number of cowboys drove in some bulls, which they ran around the arena in true Wild West style. The crowd soon became tired of this, and called for the bullfight.

The announcement was then made that the bullfight would be proceeded with. As the matadors came into the arena the official stepped up to the announcer and handed him a paper informing him that the proposed show could not take place. When this became known to the crowd they leaped into the arena and demanded the return of their money, \$1 apiece. Failing to get this, the crowd went to the office, which was in a small building outside the arena and began to stone it.

This was followed by attempts to burn the main structure, which was an immense building constructed of pine. Bits of burning paper were thrown at the woodwork, and finally some one went inside and dropped a lighted match in a pile of hay under the building. The whole structure was soon on fire and before long was in ruins.

A call was made for the fire department, but the single engine that responded stuck in the mud, and there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The fire department of the World's Fair was called out to protect the exhibition buildings, but, as the wind blew in another direction, there was no danger.

**Mysterious Death in Cab.**  
William T. Young, better known by his track name of "Caesar" Young, bookmaker, horse owner and all-around athlete, was shot and killed about 9 o'clock a. m., while driving in New York City in a hansom cab with an actress known as Nan Patterson, with whom he had been entangled for some time. The dead man was going to break relations with the woman, who sat by him, and who says he committed suicide. She was arrested and held without bail. Young's wife was waiting for him at the time he was shot on the American Line pier, with the tickets ready for their voyage to the Germanic to Europe.

**Baltimore's New Mayor.**  
Mayor McLane's suicide puts the Republicans in control of the Baltimore city government under a provision for the centralization of power provided by the new city charter. The Republicans now also control the burned district commission and all improvements from this time on. President E. Clay Timanus, of the Second Branch of the City Council, took the oath of office as Mayor. Timanus will serve out the balance of Mayor McLane's term of three years. He is a Republican.

**The President Benefits.**  
The report of Charles F. Lewis, who was appointed to appraise the personal estate in New York of James King Grace, who was an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt and who died in New York City on November 23, 1903, has been made. The will benefits the President and his family to the extent of \$36,000. Mr. Lewis appraised the estate at \$440,672.15.

**Koch's Theory Disproved.**  
The Royal British Commission, appointed in August, 1901, and meeting in London, England, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis, has arrived at a conclusion justifying the issuance of an interim report, according to which the commission finds that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical.

**Oleomargarine Hard Hit.**  
Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers admitted that the Supreme Court decision sustaining the law imposing a tax of ten cents a pound on artificially colored butter was a crushing blow to the business. The production has already fallen from 120,000,000 pounds in 1902 to 30,000,000 last year.

**Gulf State Peaches Fine.**  
In the east Gulf State a good crop of peaches is promised, but elsewhere the outlook is poor.

**Long Deadlock Broken.**  
Charles S. Deneen was nominated for Governor by the Republican State convention at Springfield, Ill., on the seventy-ninth ballot, breaking the most spectacular deadlock in the history of Illinois politics. The ballot stood: Yates, 1; Lowden, 5224; Deneen, 977; Warner, 21.

**New Pack of Pops Fine.**  
Advices from Baltimore report the quality of the new pack of pops as fine.

**Labor World.**  
The coal strike in the Southern Colorado field has been settled.

The lowest wages for granite cutters in Butte City, Montana, is \$6 a day. Four hundred front handlers of the Fall River Lumber were replaced by Italians.

There is no change in the strike situation in the glove factories in Gloversville, N. Y.

Several postal clerks' unions have been chartered by the A. F. of L., and now it is proposed to form a national union.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF IMPERFERENCE.

Poem: The Song of the Drunk-Painful Parting of a Man and Wife Whom Liquor Has Separated—The Packet That the Drunkard Left.

With breath that smelled of rum, With eyelids heavy and red, A drunkard sat in unmanly plight, Glancing around him with dread— Drink! drink! drink!

In drunkenness hopelessly sunk, And still with the voice of a dolorous pitch, He sang the "Song of the Drunk."

"Drink! drink! drink! While the cock is crowing aloof! And drink! drink! drink! Till the stars shine through the roof! 'Tis, oh! to be unbound, And freed from the chains of drink, And never again to hear the sound When glass and bottle clink!

"Drink! drink! drink! Till the brain begins to swim; Drink! drink! drink! Till the eyes are heavy and dim! Gin, and whisky, and rum, Gin, and whisky, and rum, Till over the gask I fall asleep, And dream that Judgment has come!

"Drink! drink! drink! My guzzling never flags; And what does it bring? A bed of straw, A crust of bread, and rage, That shattered roof, and this naked floor, A table, a broken chair, And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank For sometimes falling there!

"Drink! drink! drink! From weary time to chime; Drink! drink! drink! It maddens every time! Gin, and whisky, and rum, Gin, and whisky, and rum, Till the heart is sick, and the head is thick, And the wretch is steeped in sin!

With breath that smelled of rum, With eyelids heavy and red, A drunkard sat in unmanly plight, Glancing around him in dread— Drink! drink! drink!

In drunkenness hopelessly sunk, And still with a voice that misery rung— Would that its tone would teach the young!

He sang this "Song of the Drunk!" —New York Weekly.

**A Tragedy Through Rum.**  
Two friends of mine, a couple who had been married for twenty years, came to the conclusion that marriage was a failure for them.

Years before, the man had been well off, but he had lost everything through speculation. He took to drink and soon degenerated to a worthless burden upon the wife, who supported the family by taking boarders.

For ten years these two had lived together in the same house, the estrangement widening as the husband's folly increased, until she could endure it no longer. The papers were made out, and the day came when he was to leave his home he had made so wretched.

I happened to be a witness to their parting, writes J. Smiley, in The Era. There was no one in the house at this time but we three. She packed up his shirts and collars, which she had that day ironed with her own hands, and he stood on the threshold with one hand on his arm, beside a trunk which contained his other personal belongings.

Scarcely a word was spoken. Both seemed to feel that a crisis in their lives had come. "For twenty years these two had been together, thought and suad, in good fortune and ill, and now they were to part forever. Twenty years before, buoyant with youth and hope and confidence in each other, these two had linked their lives together. They had come to look alike, so potent had been the force of association.

What touching memories must have surged through both their hearts as they stood thus, she leaning against the doorway with the dusky twilight closing in about him as if to emphasize the darkness of the future years. The hour seemed strangely in keeping with this strange parting. There are moments so tragic in life that speech is dumbly inadequate. This was one of them. "Have—got everything—Annie?" he slowly said, in a dazed way, as he turned toward the door.

"All but this, Frank—do you want it?" and she handed him a packet of faded letters tied with a crumpled ribbon. He turned and looked at her, not until that instant realizing all the parting meant. He looked at the packet, slowly untied the ribbon and wound it about his hand, his whole frame trembling violently. "Keep them—Annie—form!" he sobbed, made one convulsive step toward the woman, then turned and walked out into the night.

And she? Well, an hour later I stepped softly into the hallway, and there she stood, still leaning against the stairway she stood, the letters clutched tightly in her frigid hands, her eyes strained out upon the night as if they saw the ghosts of bygone days when all had been happiness and hope. That look will haunt me forever.—Ram's Horn.

**Temperance in Tennessee.**  
There are now 5300 towns and cities in Tennessee, and of these numbers 4500, or more than four-fifths. The strong point of Tennessee's liquor law is the "Four-mile Law," which is not commonly understood outside of the State. This law originated in the seventies, and has been strengthened and improved from time to time. Under its provisions the saloon was prohibited within four miles of incorporated institutions of learning, outside of municipalities. Then the people began incorporating country schools everywhere, making them prohibitory centres. They thus became the protectors as well as the educators of society. Next the people amended the law so that saloons were prohibited within four miles of any school, whether incorporated or not. The result is seen above.

**A Teetotal Resort.**  
Mr. F. N. Harrington, one of the Charlestonians of brewery fame, but who some years ago renounced all connection with the firm, and devoted his life and money to work among the poor of East London, has purchased a small island on the coast of Essex, some forty-five miles from London, which he purposes converting into a teetotal seaside resort.

**The Crusade in Brief.**  
Beer, with a good head, makes a good head bad. Beer or whisky drinking never produces clear thinking.

In the rural districts of Norway and Sweden there is but little drunkenness and the people rank among the most sober nations of Christendom.

In 1829 Sweden had one saloon to every 100 inhabitants, and the consumption of pure white spirits was 6.17 gallons per capita; in 1900 she had but one saloon to 5000 inhabitants, and the consumption had fallen to 1.3 gallons per capita. If you don't wish to go to ruin, you had better not go to the grog-shop. Statistics show that half a barrel of beer is produced annually for every man, woman and child in this country. The explanation is in knowing that the individual is not compelled to swallow his or her share. The papers tell of a soldier in the Philippines who discourses upon a new cure for drunkenness among the soldiers. He says: "I have been drinking for years, but I have learned that the cure is to get drunk. When one of the white boys gets drunk the captain puts a native soldier over him, and the native puts on lots of airs while marching him to the stocks, and the boys say that they wouldn't get drunk if they could."