TELEPHONE IN THE FUTURE

Proper Development Will Require 8,000,000 Instruments.

TOO BIG FOR MONOPOLY

Mr. Vinton A. Sears Calls it Probably the Most Profitable of All Public Utilities-Independents Thrive on Opposition and Continue Steadily Forcing the Rate Lower.

Vinton A. Sears, of Boston, has studied and written much on the subject of telephone development, of which he is a recognized authority.

The present development of the telephone is in round numbers 3,400,complete telephones, each telephone comprising a transmitter and a receiver, but reckoned as two instruments by the Bell, and as one by the independent companies; of this number the independent companies now have 1,800,000 telephones, and the whole Bell system 1,600,000; a part of this is duplicate service and less than 4 per cent of the population have yet become telephone subscribers.

The reasonably complete development in the United States will require ever 8,000,000 telephones; this is based upon ten per cent of the population becoming subscribers which basis in already considered too low for the future by many of the leading Bell and independent en-This ten per cent rineers. development which has been exceeded and even doubled in some favored localities, will render a service to and broaden the life of the country as a whole to such an extent that the cost of installation and maintenance can be easily borne, not as a luxury, but as a labor and time saving convenience of economic value.

The Bell concern has a magnificent organization .containing many men of the highest character and ability. The Bell interests also have many men trained up under the enervating and dwarfing influences of the monopoly period. But with all the business ability of the Bell management. they have not been able to hold the sold against the independents, who have been able to finance and build more exchanges and install more paying telephones during the last eight years than the Bell companies have in their entire existence. In the face of this showing on the part of the independents, which is really the showing of the American public, for the independent movement is largely a popular and co-operative movement, it is not within the bounds of reason to suppose that the Bell interests can stamp out this competition, which thus far seems to thrive on opposition, No doubt it would be well for the Bell interests to pursue a policy of a fair division of the field, which it can never hope itself to fully develop and hold against the independent movement. The only way by which the art can be perfected and the public given the best telephone service at the most reasonable cost is by competition. Competition has already reduced the rates one-third to one-balf and has greatly extended the local and long distance service of the whole

ountry. To reasonably develop the field will require the installation of 5,000,000 to 3,000,000 additional telephones.

Looking at the financial side of the industry we find that the capitalization of the Bell licensee companies is approximately \$400,000,000, which represents 1,600,000 subscribers' stations or a capitalization of \$250 a subscriber (not including long distance lines or the \$209,000,000 of outstanding stocks, bonds and notes of the parent Bell company, an amount equal to 1130 a subscriber.) The cost of 5,-000,000 additional telephone stations. if installed by Bell companies and capitalized at the above average of \$250 a subscriber, would require the ssue and sale of \$1,250,000,000 of new securities-stupendous figures even in this era of high finance. One-half of this new capital, according to custom would be taken by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which in turn would increase its own capital obligations by \$625,000,000.

Should the Bell company continue to raise new capital as fast only as in the last few years and use all for new construction (and none for fighting competition) it would take about fifty years for it alone to supply the telephone service that the public will want tomorrow.

On the other hand, the independent telephone companies, of which there already are over four thousand, serving 1,800,000 subscribers, have an invested capital of about \$250,000,000. or an average of about \$140 a subscriber. Should the independent companies furnish the American public with the 5,000,000 additional telephone stations \$700,000,000 would be needed, or \$550,000,000 less than the estimated Bell requirements-a sum too large to lose sight of in the cost of a public utility that is a necessity in business and domestic life.

The large aggregate amount of new capital required for the proper development of the telephone can be financed among some five thousand independent companies in the United States at an average of \$100,000 each, when it is considered that these companies are owned largely by the telephone using public. It is estimated that the present independent companies have 300,000 stockholders, and this number is increasing every day. The independent telephone movement is co-operative in the best sense. Each community can finance its own telephone needs and should have the DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Experiments Proved Men Gained Strength on Half Rations.

foods as of three classes, fats, car-

bohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.), and preteids of albuminous substances. These serve essentially two purposes; first, a supply of fuel or energy for the body, and second, to replace the materials of the body structure which are constantly wasting away as long as life goes on. Under normal conditions the fats and carbohydrates are used as physiological fuel, although the proteids may also serve in this capacity; to replace the body waste only proteids can be utilized, and in consequence they are absolutely escential for life. An excess of fats or carbohydrates in the diet may cause a laying on of fat, but, aside from possible digestive troubles, can produce no harmful effects. An excess of proteid food may, and often does, prove harmful because of the physiological effects of certain of the proteid decomposition products which float around in the system before being excreted. A number of dietaries are to be found in the literature of nutrition, expressing the amounts of the various classes of foods which To to make up a well balanced ration. In these dietaries the quantities of fuel furnishing foods are always made dependent upon the amount of exercise which the individual is accustomed to take, just as in any machine 'he more work, the more fuel. The quantity of albuminous constituents required is more fixed and the authorities give amounts varying from 100 grams (3.5 ounces) to 130 grams (4.6 ounces) per day. The figures in these rations are not obtained from pheerystions of the quantities required by a man, but from the tabulated figures of what men actually do eat: It by no means follows that these quantities are the required amounts, they may be much in excess of the actual needs. Moreover, there are a number of observations on record of men and wemen in perfect health subsisting on amounts of albuminous foods far below the so-called standards. 'On account of the absolute necessity of preteid food of some kind, it is a matter of no small moment to find out by careful experiment the amounts actually needed for normal life.

To get some knowledge of this point a comprehensive investigation was carried out under the direction of Professor R. H. Chittenden, the Director of the Scheffield Scientific School. The subjects of the experiments were of three groups: men whose pursuits were chiefly intellectual, including two professors, two instructors, and one clerk at the univertity; a detail of soldiers from the hospital corps of the United States army; and a group of eight athletes from the Yale gymnasium. The investigation lasted for many months. involving a great amount of analytical work in the physiological laboratories. The data obtained show the blood confition, the weight, strength, and mental alertness of each of the subjects of the experiment, as well as an accurate account of the amounts of food caten and nitrogen, uric acid, and phosphorus exercted.

The results show that the dietary standards given by the writers on nutrition are seriously at fault in respect to the amount of albuminous food required by active men. The subjects of this investigation cut down their intake of such food materials to at the most a half, and in some cases to as little as one-third, of the "standard" quantities . No inconvenience resulted, and in many cases there was a positive benefit, the system showing the good effects resultlag when it was not overloaded with an excess of food. In the case of the soldiers, who spent two hours each day at the gymnasium under the supervision of its director. Dr. Anderson, the gain in strength was phenomenal, albeit these men were living on what might be called half rations It should be said, however, that not every one will benefit by cutting his rations in two, for not every one is indulging in a marked excess.-Collier's.



The Sultan of Zanzibar, Who made a visit to King Edward and renewed friendships of his college days at Oxford.

A Hint From the Baron.

Upon a client complaining to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgement of the debt, the baron said: "Well, write to him and tell him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you." "But he only owes me 10,000," objected the other. "Precisely," rejoined the baron, "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his ack-nowledgement of it."-Exchange.

In a general way we may speak of More Abundant Than at Any Point on Atlantic Coast.

FISH COMMISSION'S WORK

Government Cost of Introducing These Fish Is Less Than \$5,000. Total Annual Catch is Valued at \$165,000-Not All of Uncle Sam's

Investments Profitable. Uncle Sam expends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in maintaining various scientific institutions. Some of his investments turn out profitably and others do not. Unof this kind the government has undertaken was the expenditure of a few thousand dollars a comparatively short time ago in establishing the

United States Fish Commission. Chairmay Hemmenway, of the House Committee on Appropriations, in a statement delivered on the floor of the House in defense of the annual expenditure for the support of this commission, gave a striking illustration of the practical value of the government fish hatchery. He explained that not a great many years ago the commission shipped a few carloads of shad eggs to the Pacific Coast, where they were planted. They were followed with some striped bass fry. They were the first fish of this specles introduced into those waters. Today shad are more abundant in San Francisco bay than at any point on the Atlantic coast. The total government cost of the introduction of these fishes was less than \$5,000. Today the total annual catch is more than 4,000,000 pounds, valued at \$165,-000. The total value of the catch of shad and bass on the Pacific coast is more than \$950,000, which is a pret- today. ty good return on an investment of less than \$5,000.

Now the Fish Commission is trying to introduce the Pacific coast salmon into Eastern waters. If its efforts in this direction meet with only a ed the planting of shad and bass in the Pacific the value of our fisheries will be increased tremendously. Experiments with two or three species have been made without finding a fish well adapted to the conditions of the East. But the government experts are confident that they will sooner or later find the salmon that will thrive in Eastern waters.

The magnitude of the salmon fisheries on the Pacific coast has required very extensive artificial measures to maintain the supply. Without the aid of the government the greedy packers would have long since sent their supply to meet the fate of the buffalo. During the present season the Fish Commission collected on the Sacramento and Columbia rivers and tributaries of Puget Sound a quantity representing 1,260 bushels of eggs. The effects of such work continuing over a long period have been unmistakable. From experiments in the marking of the young salmon before their release from the government hatcheries to the streams, it appears that for every thousand young salmon planted, at an average cost of less than \$1 per thousand, 2,000 pounds of adult fish are caught for market, having a maximum value of 5 cents a pound.

The government fish scientists will make an effort to save the sturgeon from extinction. The history of the sturgeon all over the country is that it succumbs easily to the ravages of man. Its increasing value, both as a food fish and for its eggs, has had the effect of greatly stimulating the catch during the past few years. The search has been pursued so recklessly that it has been completely wiped out from the Great Lakes and the west coast waters. The result is that the sturgeon, which fifteen years ago was regarded as a nuisance and was thrown overboard when caught, is now the most valuable food fish in the market. A female sturgeon weighing 150 pounds can be sold without difficulty for \$75 or \$100. Sturgeon spawn is worth \$2 or \$3 a pound. It finds its way to the tables of the epicures under the guise of Russian cavier.

Season after season the government agents have been trying to find a ripe female sturgeon in order to secure eggs for hatching. Up to this time the search has been unsuccessful, but it will be carried on more systematically during the coming spring. One of the chief difficulties in the way of artificial propogation of this fish is the fact that its runs have been so broken up that there is no place

where it appears in large numbers. The government fish experts have more than once saved the lobster from extinction and are now trying to preserve the diamond back terrapin from extermination. The history of these fast vanishing animals has been under study for several years. Lately a government pound was established on the Choptank river, Maryland, where six pens were built and stocked with the best Chesapeake terrapins. They have all been tagged so that definite information about the rate of growth, which has always been a mystery, may be ascertained. It is also hoped to find out what kinds of food this high priced luxury prefers.-- Eagle.

Many a man's character has sustained a severe fracture from a slip of the tongue.

Married women who know how to manage husbands seldom give their

Fortune's wheel won't turn for a man unless he puts his shoulder to it. CHICLE AND CHEWING GUM.

How the Late Thomas Adams Built a Big Fortune.

It was just after the close of the Civil War. Thomas Adams was one of the big photographers of war times. He was employed by the government, and his heavy photographic wagon folloved in the train of the Army of the Potomac. Thomas Adams, jr., then a boy, was with his father, and can tell many a tale of photographing en route in campaign days.

fter the war was over Thomas Adams, sr., got interested in rubber, then in the infancy of its development. It was a day of rubber experimentation, and the chewing gum master that was to be, being a scientific man and one with a practical turn doubtedly the best paying experiment to his science, got thoroughly bound up in these possibilities. The problem was to vulcanize the rubber and science got "no fcrader" for some time. Finally, what was thought to be the proper missing element was discovered-chicle.

Chicle came from Mexico. It was the sap, or life blood, of the chicozapote, one of the rubber plant family. Eventually it was found that rubber and chicle together would not vulcanize ,that while rubber was elastic, chicle had no elasticity. But before this was discovered large quantities of chicle had been brought to this

market. The science of Adams then stood him in good stead. He could see in this unused raw material a possible rival to the spruce and paraffin gum. It is an additional curious fact that to this day no other use for chicle has been discovered. The great supplies of it that came up here are turned into nothing else than chewing gum, and because of the buying of chicle steadily for over thirty years the name of Adams is probably the best known American name in Mexico

The first of the new chewing gum was not the convenient, dainty product of today. It was made in the factory in long sticks about the circumference of a man's index finger, and from this stick pieces were chopped small part of the success that attend- off, approximately the size of a finger tip. These were not wrapped up individually, but were sold in boxes. They were simply the Mexican sap, refined with no sugar and no flavoring matter added.

With the popularizing of this new product came in a new gum era-the day of the snapping and stretching gum. Spruce gum was out of it from the start. There was a fascination in the gum that could be pulled out and out in unending strands. The efforts to spread its use paid a thousand fold

Chicago is the gum town of America business statistics says. The East, however, is a close second. Though many flavors are turned out, wintergreen and peppermint continue to be the great favorites. Chewing gum is now a very delicate affair, comparatively, and sugar is an important factor in its composition. Brooklyn at the time of the gum concerns' consolidation, lost its famous factory Newark is now the great gum making center of the East. There are big factories also in Cleveland, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville, Toronto, Canada, and London,



M. Durnovo. The Russian Minister of the In-

Drinks of Different Nations.

Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor show that France drinks the most wine, per capita, and Belgium the most beer.

The United States, as a consumer of spirts, beer and wine, falls considerably behind most countries. In getting away with the most con-

centrated beverage spirits, France stands at the head of the list, drinking 2.51 gallons per inhabitant. Sweden shows a per capita consuraption of 2.13 gallons; Germany, 2.11 gallons; Belgium, 1.42 gallons;

United Kingdom, 1.38 gallons;

United States, 1.33 gallons; Russia, 1.29 gallons, and Italy, .34 gallon. In the matter of beer consumption little Belgium is a wonder, putting annually 56.59 gallons per capita under its vest. The United Kingdom requires 35.42 gallons to drown its thirst, while Germany, which shows the largest absolute figures in the matter of consumption, takes third place

w" 30.77 gallons; the United States follows with 18.04 gallons. The consumption of wine may be said to be concentrated in two countries, chiefly France and Italy. The figures of per capita consumption in these countries-34.73 gallens in France and 31.86 gallons in Italy—are al-jost identical with those shown

for beer by the United Kingdom and

CUPID'S MIRROR.



is to strike at the source of the difficulty. There is every reason why she should write some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,

the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

During a long period of practice, Doctor Pierce found that a prescription made upentirely of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, cured ninety-eight per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in a form that can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

it up in a form that can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

In many cases Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will fit the needs and put the body in healthy condition.

So sure of it is Dr. Pierce, he offers a reward of \$500 for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

means of cure.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering you a cheap

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medica Adviser in paper covers, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

Quarantine for Meningitis-

Dr. George G. Groff of the State Board of Health advises strict quarantine in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Precautions, such as isolation and fumigation, will be taken in cases of this disease in the future and when the malady has a fatal termination, private interment fatal termination, private interment be observed. Although grown persons are liable to the disease, it is more common among childaen, who are very susceptible to attack.

J. W. Mifflin, merchant, Bloom John Mensch, farmer, Montour are very susceptible to attack.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont. recommended Fiy's Cream Falm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a posi-Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

"Come back. You cant get work in that saloon," shouted the old lady. "I gave you the money to help you get work at your trade, glassblowing." "Dat's all right, mum," responded the tramp. "I'm a glassblower all right, all right. I blow foam from glasses.

food apparently is not considered. It's just a "quick lunch," - cat and get away. Is it any wonder that the stomach breaks down? Food is thrown at it, sloppy, indigestible and in utritious food very often, and the stomach has to do the best it can. Normally there should be no need for medical assist ance for the ston ach. But the average method of life is abnormal and while this continues there will always be a demand for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the one medicine which can be relied on to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not a cure-all. It is a medicine designed for the stomach, and to cure through the stomach remote diseases which have their cause in the derangement of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures when all else tails.

Paradoxical as it may seem, strong lan guage very often weakens an argument.

Stealthy as a Thief in the night, heart disease heralds its coming only by the deadly grip it lays upon its victims. have palpitation, short breath, smothering spells, or vertigo, do not delay the use of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. It will relieve every case in 30 minutes and will radically cure ninety-five per cent, of those affected. It is a perfect remedy for nerves and sto-

Sold by C. A. Kleim,

Life may be a lottery, but a wise man takes no chances.

Have You Eczema ?- Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chaing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings reliet in ten minutes, and cures in three to six nights. 35 cents-22 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A man has to catch on before he's well off,

Couldn't Estimate its Value !-Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart never faits. It relieves in 30 minutes, it It is a beacon-light to lead you back to health. W. H. Musselman, of G. A. R., Weisslort, Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart entirely cured me of palpitation and smothering spells. Its value cannot be estimated."-23 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Even cloth looss ured when it loses it

Woman, Why ?-You have sallow skin, pimples, eruptions, discolorations. Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10 cents for 40 doses. -24 bold by C. A. Kleim.

JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM

The following are the "Gentle-men of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

B. S. Bodine, farmer, Cleveland John Cadman, gent. Bloom Harry Creasy, buckster, Cata. Twp. Roy Dildine, farmer, Greenwood N. J. Englehart, wagon maker, Scott John Earhart, cierk, Bloom Charles Eck, farmer, Montour Henry Fry, farmer, Madison Jacob Fenstamacher, farmer, Main A. W. Gruver, farmer, Main Boyd Hagenbuch, farmer, Orange twp Joseph Henry, farmer, Orange twp. Wesley Hetler, farmer, Mifflin. J. O. Hartman, laborer, Cata. Bore W. Ipher, farmer, Benton twp. Warren Kline, farmer, Greenwood Jacob Knouse, farmer, Jackson Harry McMichael, farmer, Mt. Pleasant O. F. Pealer, farmer, Fishingcreek James Quick, blacksmith, Montour. Harry Seesholtz, farmer, Orange twp.
C. E. Savage, jeweler, Bloom
M. J. Smith, merchant Stillwater, Bore
John Scott, farmer, Centre

PETIT JURORS. Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham

Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom

Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick Charles Brader, laborer, Berwick Frank Derr, liveryman, Bloom Frank Deuttrick, laborer, Bloom Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison John Gardner, farmer, Pine E. B. Guie, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange two Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison Lemual Harman, farmer Briarcreek F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Center L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Plsnt. Rowe Ikeler, farmer, Hemlock John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom James Karshner, farmer, Mifflin F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp Emanuel Levan, miner, Conyngham Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nw'd Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Bore Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood Charles, Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant David Sterner, laborer, Bloom E. G. Sweppenheiser, farmer, Center S. E. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott AFTER USING Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh.—
Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Balm does not irritate or cause Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek

SECOND WEEK.

Charles Aten, farmer, Miffiin P. Lloyd Appleman, c'rpntr, Benton B I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro George Budman, laborer, Berwick Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom "Quick lunch" is one of the commonest of city signs. The sign doesn't say "a healthy lunch of good food—the character of the W. L. Deichmiller, farmer, Hemlock W. E. Diettrich, merchant, Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock Is it William Gordner, farmer, Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott Reuben Hess, gent. Bloom John H. Lunger, J. P., Jackson William Lemon, carpenter, Bloom William Masteller, carpenter, Main William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleas't John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishinge'k John Morris, farmer, Pine Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Center B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom J. R. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick J. L. Williams, farmer, Center Isaiah Yeager, former, Catawissa twp

> It appears that it is not generally snown that connection with the flyer for Philadelphia at Nescopeck can be made by taking the train at East Bloomsburg at 4:18 P. M. Many have been of the opinion that in order to catch the train at Nescopeck at 5:05, it was necessary to take the 2:43 train at East Bloom. The 4:18 train makes the same connection and obviates the long, tiresome, two hour wait at Nescopeck.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : :

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Ste., N. Y.