THE PHILOSOPHY OF NOISE.

Aversion to Disturbance Is a Symptom of earotic Degeneration.

A woman suffering from neuralgia sta-tions her son to keep boys from making a noise in front of the house. A boy comes by whistling-a performance in which we must recognize a natural, wholesome and boylike act, whereupon there ensues a short, sharp fight between the pair, in which one is accidentally cut. The upshot is not important; the origin of it is.

It has long been usual to accord spe-cial privileges to invalids in relieving them against noise. Formerly straw would be strewn in the street, and thousands of persons who were not sick would be inconvienced to ease the pains of one who was. In part, this custom was one of ostentation. It could be practiced only by the influential who were exalted by making themselves a nuisance. When death ensued, a hatchment was set up in the same spirit of vainglory. All the windows in the house were closed for a term, the dura-tion of which was fixed by custom, but which bore a relation to the estate of the deceased and the consequent degree of exaltation descending upon his heirs. All healthy animals delight in noise

The description includes barbarous folk and children. Dogs bark (curs only sneak off), birds scream, boys shout, girls clap hands to their ears in sweet confusion, horses paw, all animate na-ture responds to the exhilaration of noise. The sick do not. In every form of sickness the nervous function is deranged. As we have seen above mankind has shown its appreciation of this fact by its customs. Excessive sensibility to noise is thus one symptom of neurotic degeneration. It is the mark of one broad distinction between the state of civilization and its opposite. It testifies to one part of the price which that state exacts from man on his physical side.

Within civilization itself indifference to noise is one of the distinctions of a system rudely healthful, both in body and mind. The converse of this propo-sition is equally true. Whenever a person displays peculiar sensitiveness to noise we may know that the case is one of an unwholesome mind in an unwholesome body. From the fact that the dis turbance is essentially a neurotic one it follows that it is controllable to a great extent by the will. Much of the disturbance that is experienced from noise can be put completely aside by exercise of the will. A barking dog may keep one person awake while his healthier or wiser neighbor sleeps the sleep of the just. Under the pinging of the cable car bells a valetudinarian subsides into frenzy while his younger clerk is lapped in dreams of the equally unconscious typewriter on the next floor. The contrast here need not be one of relative strength of mind merely; one of the two minds is sick.

In such a case the will power is im-paired. It would probably be found that the complaining person is also irritable. passionate, perhaps consumed by self contemplation. In many cases of this order relief could no doubt be gained through treatment by suggestion. But in vastly the greater number the patient is competent to minister to himself. He is still capable of exerting the will, and in this exercise lies complete and per-manent cure. Furthermore, the cure does not apply alone to the particular noise that may have called for it. It will be found to have influenced the mind permanently. The injurious effects at-tributed to noise do not proceed from without, but from within. They do not inhere in the aerial vibrations, but in the

mental response made to them. Finally it ought to be observed that the disease is one that increases by be-ing yielded to. The noise that is first noticed as an annoyance in some moment of irritation, anxiety or other nervous disturbance can be nursed into an object of horror. Time was when folks thought sensitiveness to noise to be evidence of high strung chars were rather proud of it and trotted it forth in public. The world knows bet-ter now. It erects hospitals for the Mrs. in Nicholas Nickleby's time. It no longer holds poor Tom of Bedlam for in-spired, and since it has learned how much sickness is either a fruit or a phase of ignorance it is getting a little sick of those sick folks, at least of whom it has

India For the Indiana A Madras native gentleman was once neked by Lord Roberts what he thought of "India for the Indians." He replied:

STATIONS.

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Grant.... Driftwood.

Driftwood Grant

Benezette Glen Fisher.

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STATIONS.

of "India for the Indians." He replied: "Go to the zoological gardens and open all the cages. You will then see what would be the end of India for the In-dians. There would be a grand fight among all the animals, with the result that the tiger would walk over the dead bodies of the rest." On being asked whom he meant by the tiger, he replied. "The Mohammedan from the north."

Brook villes Bell Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast Falls Creek DuBois The moral of this allegory of my friend, who was certainly one of the most enlightened native gentlemen I Sabula Sabula Winterburn Penfield Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette have ever met with, was that India could not be left to herself, and that a supreme power was necessary to hold together the varied and various races.-London Spectator.

People Who Do Not Whistle.

Arabia must be a heaven for those whose lives are made a burden to them by the whistler. The Arab maintains that a whistler's mouth cannot be purified for 40 days and nights, and they as-sert of the whistler that satan has touched his body and caused him to produce the offensive sound. Then there are the natives of the Tonga islands, Polynesia, who hold that it is a sin to whistle, as it is an act disrespectful to God. Even in some districts in north Germany the villagers declare that if one whistles in the evening it makes the angels weep.-Exchange.

Row Air Resists a Locomotive.

Experiments made by the scientists appointed for that purpose by the French government show that the resistance of the atmosphere to the motion of a high speed train often amounts to half the total resistance which the locomotive must overcome. Two engines, of which the resistance was measured repeatedly and found to be 19 pounds per ton at 37 miles per hour, were coupled together and again tried. In the second trial the resistance fell to 14 pounds per ton, the second engine being shielded from at-mospheric resistance by the first. It strikes me that there is an idea for some inventor half unmasked in this item .-St. Louis Republic.

A Sign of Good Breeding.

One of the most convincing signs of good breeding is respect for other people's rights. We all subscribe to that statement in theory. Yet how many of us always remember in any public place, in the street car or at a hotel table not to introduce the two subjects that are inevitably certain to hurt some one pres-ent-religion or politics? Women are not exempt from dabbling in politics, though generally professedly ignorant of public affairs. Sometimes their speeches apropos of one's favorite politician remind one of the hint conveyed in the assertion that the wasp can sting as well without its head as with it.-Chicago Mail.

It is from the rootlets or small fibers of a tree or plant that its subsistence is obtained, and in the performance of its duty nature has given these delicate, tender parts wonderful strength and persistence when exerted within rules. In their search for food supply they will sometimes even penetrate soft rock to reach favored spots.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came trespassing on the premises of E. Cox. in Washington township, on the 17th day of August, 1863, a light red milich cow, about three years old, with bell on. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. E. Cox.

Sandy Valley, Sept. 16th, 1808. 6 6 Sprague, Pres. W B Alexa F A Alexander, Ass't Cashier W B Alexander, Cashier Seeley, Alexander & Co.,

BANKERS.

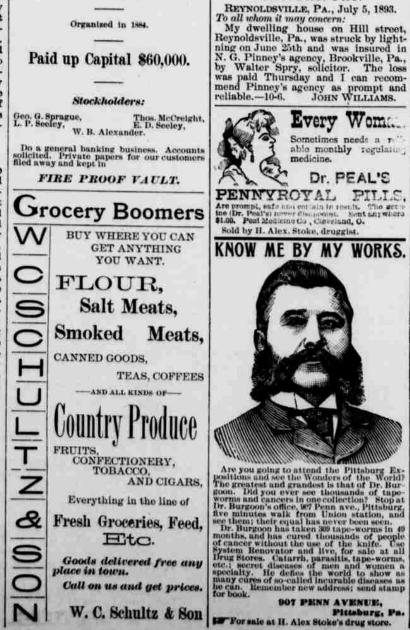


Fruit Good at Any Time

All fruit is said to be most wholesome All fruit is said to be most wholesome the first thing in the morning—and surely no fruit is so cleansing and re-freshing and very little so delicious at that hour as a big juicy melon, cooled over night and almost cracking open and voluntarily emosing its red heart after voluntarily exposing its red heart after the knife has gone partly through it. Such a melon, however, is just as good at other hours in the hot days, for which it seems to be especially provided as a refreshing experience, something more than the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. It is no wonder the south-ern darkies are so fond of watermelons. In these most trying days of the long summer of the south the melon is more refreshing than chill dowdrops on the early morning grass, and to the over-heated, overwearied and thirsty soul a good juicy ripe one "comes home to the business and the bosoms" of darky and white man alike.-Hartford Times.

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Easy Tests For Proving a Diamond It is an easy matter to detect the difference between a genuine diamond and an imitation. Take a tube of filtered water and drop the stone therein. If it water and drop the stone therein. If it is paste, it can be seen as it passes through the water, but if pure the eye is unable to see it at all. Another test is to place the stone upon a pencil dot made on a plece of white paper. If the dot is du-plicated upon the facets you can rest as-sured that the stone is a fraud, but if not it is a good stone. The common be-lief that a stone can be tested by filing is erroueous, for the best diamond ever out will splinter and break when rasped with this instrument.—St. Louis Globe-Dem-ocrat.



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