## 解透透液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液溶液 RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY

As Seen By A Woman In St. Petersburg.

to use it in a beneficent way and to exert it whenever conditions demand it.

Power—absolute power—in the hands of King Henry VIII., or an Ivan the Terrible, might have been looked upon as a disaster, and yet the reign of either monarch is regarded from a political view, as successfui; from an individual view as despotic. Fortunately civilization and the twentioth century have made it impossible for such monarchs to exist. Absolute power in the hands of Alexander II., the autocrat of all the Russias, the world knows, has been a blessing, for he had the possibility to free 25,000,000 slaves with one stroke of the pen, and not only free them, but endow every one of them with a piece of land. Do you think he could have done so, or that the nobles would have permitted him to do so, if they had a word in the matter? In your country the same great reform took place nearly at the same time. But how differently was it solved! Through a civil war which fought against brother, and the effects of which are still in existence.

Let us go further back in Russian history to the reign of Peter the Great. Nobedy can dispute what this autocratic czar has done for his country. Could he have changed the history of Russia, as it seems to us now, in one moment? Could he have reformed a people who were on so low a grade of civilization that they called him the "Anti-Christ" and looked upon his great work as the "end of the world"—if he had not had absolute power to do so? And still further—would pagan Russia have been Christianized in so short a period if the rulers of the time had not been autocrats? The few freigners who are well acquainted with the history of Russia, her immense territories and the characteristics of her people, all understand why Russia still needs an absolute government.

When Alexander II. was anxious to

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ment.
When Alexander II. was anxious to throw off the responsibility of a reign which nihilists had made a burden to him, and give his people a con-stitution, all the great statesmen in

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some minds, fortunately not to the word 'autocracy' seems syntous with despotism and tyranny. Tainly does mean power, but he has power has also the possibility is it in a beneficent way and to it whenever conditions demand wer—absolute power—in the sof King Henry VIII., or an Ivan Terrible, might have been looked as a disaster, and yet the reign ther monarch is regarded from a felal view, as successful; from an idual view as despotic. Fortunate-villization and the twentieth centrels to exist. Absolute power in hands of Alexander II., the autorial and the Russias, the world wis, has been a blessing, for he had ossibility to free 25,000,000 slaves one stroke of the pen, and not free them, but endow every one of with a plece of land. Do you the could have done so, or that nobles would have permitted him to so, if they had a word in the er? In your country the same reform took place nearly at the sla does not need compulsory education; the masses are hungry for knowledge, and they are gaining it slowly but steadily. If the last generation of peasants did not know how to read and to write, the present generation does. The Russian government would not refuse to have more schools and universities, if society would furnish the funds. The proof is that we have numerous private colleges and academies, founded by the more public-spirited and certainly very wealthy class of merchants.

Have not science, art and literature flourished while autocrats ruled? And who can dispute the words of Alexander II. that great reforms come better from above than below? But in Russia with its immense territories, and a large class of her people composed of Astatic races and half savage tribes, they must come by degrees.

Thanks to her autocracy only, Russia could victoriously survive her trials in the lest century—defeat Napoleon and live through the disasters of the Crimean war. Considering that civilization has really entered our courts but since the days of Peter the Great, we need not be discouraged, for before the new century is much older we shall have all elw want.—Madame Sofja Iuouna Friedland of St. Petersburg, in the Chicago American.

### WOMEN Appalling Growth of INEBRIATES

Drinking in the Fashionable World.

Joshua L. Bailey of Philadelphi, president of the National Temperance Society of Friends, says that there is an appalling increase of inebriety among women. Recently, he says, the principal of a fashionable young ladies' seminary in counseling her pupils to avoid extremes, declared that it was just as vulgar to be a total abstainer as it was to drink to excess; that one was an indication of a weak character as much as the other. And what, asks Mr. Bailey, can be expected as the result of such tuition when these young girls enter fashion able society? able society?

Intemperance among fashionable

tions exist. Workers of the W. C. T. U. of Chicago report finding hundreds of women drinking in the saloons at all hours of the night.

The increased use of liquor among women is a sad but generally admitted fact in Great Britain. Dr. Haywood Smith, the noted English specialist, furnishes facts and figures to prove that British women are drifting toward inebriety. He asserts that the vice is increasing with greater rapidity among the rich and well to

Swopped Cotton for Bacon.
A thrifty and far-sighted farmer bantered an Americus merchant yesterday to swap off bacon for cotton, pound for pound, the meat to be delivered during the year and the cotton to be handed over next fall, says a Georgia newspaper. But the grocer smilled a take-me-for-a-damned-fool smile and declined. Last spring he was picked up by this same very gentle and able society?

Intemperance among fashionable women is much more observable, even in Philadelphia, than it was some years ago. In New York a social leader, who refused to allow her name to be used because of her family connections and her personal relations to the "490," says that the drinking evil among women of the highest circles has reached an alarming state.

It is nothing unusual, she declares, to see in leading hotels and cafes beautiful and handsomely dressed women of Fifth avenue absolutely pouring down cocktails and other mixed drinks. Nor is New York the only American city where such conditions exist. Workers of the W. C. T. U. of Chicago report finding hundreds of women drinking in the saloons at all hours of the night.

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# What Long Prayers Did.

The troubles that too long prayers can cause are emphasized by recent happenings in the First Congregation all church at Braddock, Pa. A leading member, who was active in the recetion of the congregation's new defice, was addicted to the habit of long prayers. Other members thought they were not getting a fair show and voiced this complaint to their pastor. The pastor, Rev. Clarence Greeley, thought so, too, and promised to see about it. He labored with the long-winded brother and asked him to cut his prayers shorter, if possible. The praying member retorted by asking his pastor to resign. This Rev. Mr. Greeley obligingly did Monday. Now the majority of the members of the church, it is said, have sided with the pastor, and will hire a hall and organize a new church, with "short prayers" for

The troubles that too long prayers one of the foundation stones of their

Adj. Gen. Corbia's Potato Crop.

The first Irish potatoes grown in New Mexico were raised by Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin, major general U. S. A. That was over 20 years ago. Corbin was then a major serving on the frontier posts hundreds of unles from civilization. Part of his work—and no small part of it—was to get suitable provisions for his men. Fresh vegetables in New Mexico were almost impossible to be had, and were correspondingly craved by the soldiers. Having been brought up on a farm, Major Corbin took an interest in the problem of growing things for the use of the post, and particularly in the prosibilities of irrigation. One day it occurred to him that by tapping a spring in the hillside and digging a ditch he might irrigate about an aere of ground, and that it would be a good atthe he might irrigate about an aere of ground, and that it would be a good scheme to plant the are with potatoes. When he mentioned his plan he was scorned. He was told potatoes would not grow in New Mexico, and was reminded that there was no seed. There was not a potato short of "the States," But he determined to try; so be sent for two bushels. They were sent by the pound, and when they arrived the bill for them was \$303. He cut them up carefully himself and assisted in putting the yes into the ground. Then he superintended their cultivation and irrigation.

When digging time finally arrived there was joy in the camp.

"We sent them all around to the officers and men," the general relates, "and there never were potatoes like them. I have eaten fine dilners and sat through elaborate banquets in later years; but nothing has tasted or ever will taste as did those potatoes. The fame of them went abroad, and these d from my patch started the potato industry in the Southwest."

Sweden Wants an Anthem.

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Sweden pines for a new and worthier national anthem than the existing
one, which is antiquated, and does not
at all appeal to the emotions of the
modern Scandinavians. In consequence a special committee has been
formed, which has issued invitations
to a select number of song writers to
send in their competitions by a certair date. The songs thus collected
are to be sung at concerts to be held
in all the principal towns on a fixed
day, and the composition which receives the unqualified approbation of
these assemblies will be recommended by the committee for the prize, and
for adoption as the new national anthem.

Funday's Fareless Die produces the fast-

PUTNAM'S FADELESS DIE products the fast-est and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

There are 4000 tons of stone in the pyramids of Cheops. It could be built for \$20,000,000 to-day.

Some men are too lazy to even stand in their own light.

Massachusetts uses more postage stamps per capita of population than any other State in the Union.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Lttl., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dunvegan, the famous seat of the Macleods, is said to be the oldest inhabited private house in Scotland.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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Even the bee in a bonnet may have a sting in its tail. Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N.W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

In baseball as in cookery the best batter takes the cake.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Poverty may be no disgrace, but it's mighty uncomfortable.

Carfield Mandache Powders cannot be improved upon; they cure headaches quickly; they are not cathartic and do not in any way derange the system; they are harmless, pleasant to the taste and good for all.

A reasonable amount of egotism keeps a man from brooding too much over his

Novel Honotulu Lighting

Honolulu, the chief city of the new American possessions, is not far be lind the modern metropolis in its electrical equipment. Electric lights are plentiful, both for street and interior lighting, while electric belts and fans, electrically driven automobiles, telephones, telegraphs and electric lighthouses are all very much in evidence. A unique feature of the electric lighthouses are all very much in evidence. A unique feature of the electric lighting of private dwellings to be found there is the provision made for lighting the interior as well as the exterior of houses, as, for instance, porches, grounds or even streets. Everybody naturally lives outdoors, and in order to throw lights on the porches, etc. the lamps are arranged in globes set in the masonry walls of the houses. When these lamps are lighted the reflection is available both for inside and outside lighting.

Plague of the Prickly Pear.

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One of the most serious difficulties in the way of land settlement in some parts of Australia is said to be an obnoxious plant called the prickly pear. As a pest to the farmers it may be fairly classed with the rabbits. It has taken possession of whole tracts of country, and the settler has to fight a pitched battle for every acre he calls his own. A single fruit bears forth 30, 00 and even several hundred fold of good productive seed. All herbage may droop, the and disappear in the oven of an Australian disappear in the oven of an Australian disappear in the oven of an Australian disappear in the field of the country of the survival of the "intest." It was brought to Australia. Ilke the rabbit, either for use or ornament, and it has become a plague and a pestilence. Its extermination in the colony of Queensland, at least, is a question of national importance.

Collecting British Coin.

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As the British coins that bear Queen Victoria's portrait will soon cease to come from the mint, if they have not already done so, the collectors have begun to board them. They will have a good deal more value in future years than they new have as money, and the boarding of them is simply a matter of investment. The new coins will of course, bear the portrait of King Edward VII., but that change cannot be made immediately, for it will take some time to get the designs and the dies ready. Queen Victoria had been on the throne nearly a year before the dies were ready to issue the new coinage.

Iceland Produces Coal.

A Copenhagen correspondent writes that a firm in that city has exhibited the first samples of coal from the large Icelandic coal bed recently discovered at Nordtjord. The coal is considered equal in quality to Northumbrian. Samples are being sent to the Danish Royal Agricultural Society to be examined, also to Stockholm and Christiana. It is expected that the new coal bed will be valuable, at any rate, for local purposes.

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It is the only cure for Swollen. Smarting,
Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns
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Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address,
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We pay in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 a year in taxes on sugar.

Headaches! Headaches!
There is no excuse for a headache; the Garfield Headache Powders cure them quiek. It and surely, and make one feel well; they never harm. Try them.

Mealle Monday In Scotland

A characteristic feature of the Scottish University is that it has always afforded an opportunity to poor stu-dents of obtaining and education. dents of obtaining and education.

There has always existed in the universities a fine spirit which has regarded with honor the struggles of students who are endeavoring to support themselves. And these students have so prized an education as to lead lives of strenuous self-denial, with their eyes determinedly se upon the far-off goal.

Many students from their Highland homes have appeared at the beginning

far-off goal.

Many students from their Highland homes have appeared at the beginning of the academic year with a bag of outgreal and a barrel of potatoes, representing the sole store of life and energy for months to come. So common was this practice that a holiday in the indycar was appointed, known as "Mealle Monday," in order to give the students an opportunity of returning home to replenish their larder. This day is still obseved as a holiday. In his reminiscences of Edinburgh Robert Chambers tells the story of his early experiences at the university—how a friend, his brother and himself had lived together, and each had brought to the common store a bag of oatmeal. The three bags hung from one of the rafters of their room, and the landlady would scrupnlously take a handful of the meal from each bag, in order to mix the morning porridge, according to a strict equitable principle of distribution.

It must be remembered also that in many cases, untold sacrifices must be borne in the homes whence the son set forth to secure an education, in order that they may live in a university town at all, even in the simplest possible manner. It is by no means at isolated case, that story of the father who had but three cows, and one of them he sold in order to send his sor to St. Andrew's.

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Choose a place that is quiet, secluded and shady.
For that's an important transaction in life,
Remember, though she may be charming and
pretty,
Of face most enchanting, of figure most neat,
Should she not be well trained it would be a
great ply

great pity
That you and your lady-love ever should meet.

In choosing a wife, my dear fellow, the best trick
Is, first, to consider her womanly gifts,
Her household acquirements—attainments domestic.
The sensible mind that all women uplits.
Does she know how to cook? Is she able and active?
Does she use LION COFFEE—the purest of brands?
It so, then he surely will make home.

If so, then she surely will make home attractive,
And pleasant for you with her own loving hands.

LION COFFEE, you know, has no coating o

glazing or glazing or glazing or glazing or glazing. In millions of homes is its purity known;
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LION on wrapper, and gift-list inside;
If for your future content you are caring
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bride!

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fall to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

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