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TALK OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.



GENERAL VIEW OF BELGRADE.

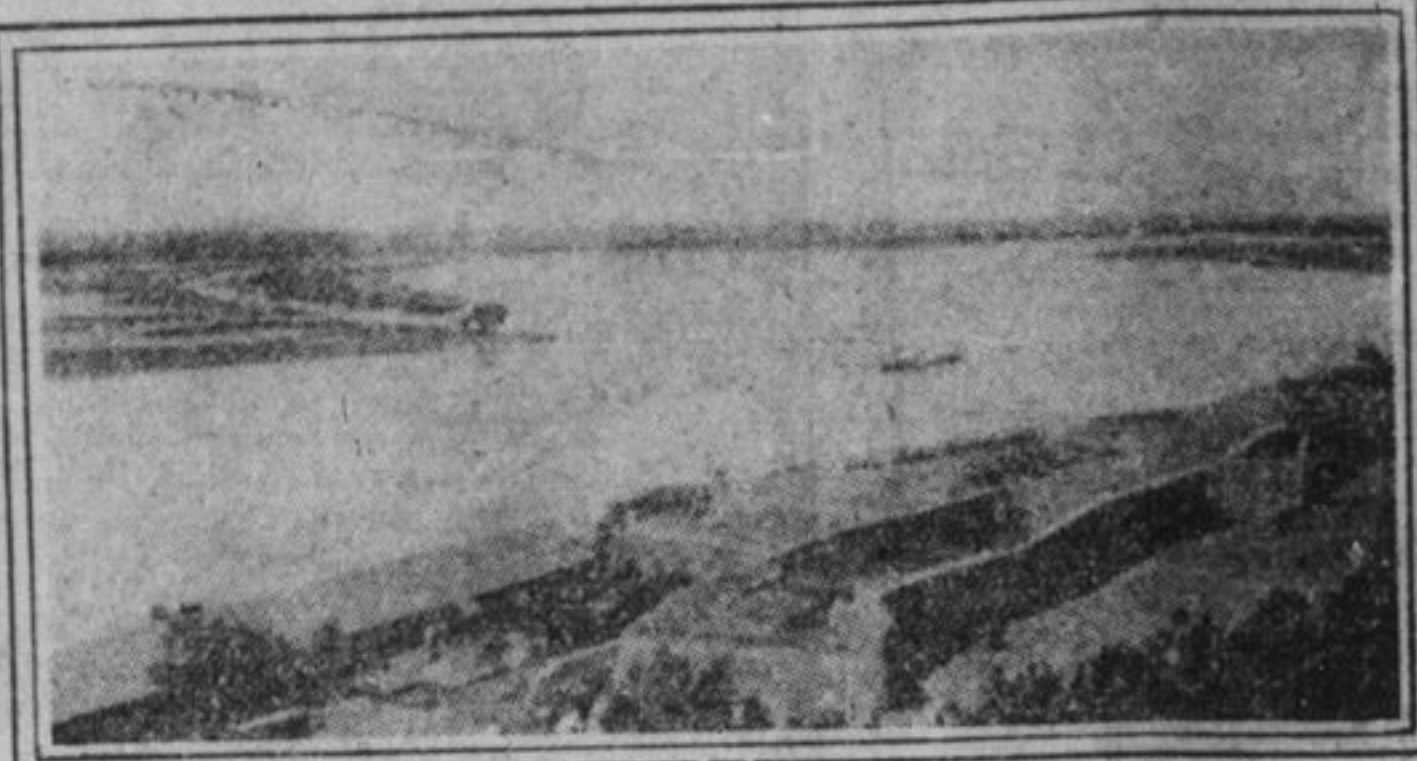


ILLUSTRATION SHOWING THE AUSTRO-SERBIAN DANUBIAN FRONTIER.



KING PETER OF SERBIA.

EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.



Vienna, March 27.—Although the official note is hopeful, the conviction exists among all classes that hostilities are unavoidable and that Serbia is determined to maintain a stubborn national attitude. I am told that the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph has finally joined the ranks of those who consider war inevitable, and the seriousness of the situation has been brought home to the Viennese by the fact that within two days 25,000 reserve men in the capital have been called to the colors. In military circles all arrangements have been made to increase the force in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 150,000 to 500,000 men.

POISON OF TOBACCO THE NICOTINE THAT A SMOKER ABSORBS.

The Poisons That Do Injure the Smokers—To the Inhaler. It Tends to Quick Physical Degeneration.

By H. Irving Hancock.

The under dog was filling his pipe, at which the medical student looked on with a knowing smile. The under dog is a graduate in, or student of, chemistry, who is getting his first practical laboratory experience by serving as a chemist's helper. The medical student liked to lounge in the laboratory because he felt that the atmosphere was helpful.

"Why don't you cut that out?" inquired the medical student, nodding at the pipe.

"Why should I?" cross-examined the under dog.

"Don't you know that you're filling your system with nicotine? Don't you know that nicotine is a very deadly poison?" warned the medical student. "Say, if you want to get

any idea of the nicotine that's in your tobacco, light your pipe and blow some mouthfuls of the smoke through a clean white handkerchief. Then look at the big brown stains of nicotine you'll get from that smoke!"

"Do you call that brown stain nicotine?" asked the chemist, from the corner of the room.

"Yes, isn't it?" asked the medical student, growing slightly red in the face.

The trick of blowing tobacco smoke through a white handkerchief is so old that it has become classic. The truth is that as an experiment it's a fraud. The brown stain is not due to nicotine, but to the condensation of tar that has just been distilled from the woody fibre of tobacco. Nicotine itself is a nearly colorless alkaloid, and is present in smoking tobacco only in small quantities. The brownish "juice" that is found in the stems of pipes is not nicotine, but mainly a mixture of tar and water.

There are a good many fallacies current regarding tobacco and smoking. One of them relates to the quantity of nicotine that a smoker absorbs. It is so small as to be practically insignificant. In the tobacco plant at maturity there is considerable nicotine; but the leaves are put through a pro-

cess of curing and sweating, and being a very volatile substance a large percentage of the nicotine is driven from the tobacco during the sweating. When a pipe, a cigar or a cigarette is lighted, the heat promptly volatilizes the nicotine still remaining in the tobacco. For that reason nearly all the nicotine passes from the tobacco to the atmosphere. Some of the smoke is drawn into the smoker's mouth; but is usually promptly expelled, carrying with it nearly all traces of nicotine.

While nicotine is popularly known as the poison of tobacco, few people know anything of nicotine's chemical relatives, the pyridine bases, which also exist in tobacco. In burning, the tobacco sets them free as it does the nicotine. Up to the present, experiments in physiological laboratories have not demonstrated conclusively that appreciable quantities of either nicotine or the pyridine bases enter the system of the smoker.

This is not to be taken, however, as a statement that nicotine and its chemical cousins do no harm whatever to weed users. It is possible, probably, that almost infinitesimal quantities do enter the smoker's system, and there, by cumulative effect, may in time work harm.

There are two other poisons always to be found in tobacco smoke, one inert in small quantities, the other more active. The burning of tobacco in air forms, by combination with oxygen, two gases, with which every reader is familiar. One of these is carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid; the other is carbon monoxide, the gas that is seen to burn with a blue flame, at the top of a coal fire. The volume of carbon dioxide given off in tobacco smoke is larger than that of its more dangerous companion, carbon monoxide, is small.

How do any of these poisons enter the system of the smoker? First of all, they are capable of being absorbed to some extent through the mucous lining of the mouth. But it is in the great harm is done. This senseless practice of sucking the smoke down into the lungs keeps up a constant and dangerous irritation of the delicate, sensitive membranes of those valuable organs. The burning of paper is harmful for much of the harm that cigarettes sometimes do; but to the delicate membranes of the lungs the tar abundant in tobacco smoke is much more harmful. And the poisons present in tiny quantities in tobacco smoke pass through the linings of a lung direct to the blood.

To the inhaler smoking is therefore a practice that tends to quick physical degeneration. For the smoker who never allows the vapor to go lower than his mouth the cigarette is probably no more harmful than the pipe or cigar. Every smoker, however, who smokes the "cigarette cough" is an inhaler, whether he admits it or not.

Apart from diseases of the lungs, caused by inhaling, many medical authorities charge that persistent smoking causes hardening of the arteries and angina pectoris. In discussing this charge, it may be remarked that most smokers appear to die from other causes. Just how smoking operates to cause deposits of lime along the walls of the arteries is not quite clear.

Among smokers, at least, there is a very common idea that tobacco smoke is a valuable disinfectant. It is highly probable that, at the moment when one is smoking, the fumes will do more or less damage to bacteria just then entering the mouth. That the use of tobacco renders the system of the smoker at all immune at any time when he is not smoking is extremely improbable.

That germs cannot exist on tobacco is another common delusion. Yet one of the manufacturing methods of improving the flavor of an inferior tobacco consists in first destroying, with formaldehyde, the bacteria already growing in that tobacco. The next step consists of "sowing" on the sterilized tobacco other kinds of bacteria. This is done under certain conditions of temperature and humidity, and results in a tobacco now possessing a flavor much more agreeable to the user.

Catarrh, the Bane of the World Pe-ru-na, the Standard Remedy.

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PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH THE WORLD OVER

HOT WEATHER CATARRH. Affects the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Pelvic Organs.

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IT WILL HELP YOU

Catarrh is recognized all over the civilized world as a formidable disease. In the United States alone, two hundred thousand people have catarrh annually. In other countries the ratio of victims is as great. For many years Pe-ru-na has held the foremost place as a standard remedy for catarrh. Pe-ru-na is well-known in both the western and eastern hemispheres.

THE AWFUL WRECK AT MONTREAL.



SHOWING HOW BOSTON, MAINE TRAIN WRECKED PORTION OF CANADIAN STATION AT MONTREAL.

These photographs were taken at the scene of the wreck of the Boston express of Boston and Maine Railroad, in the Windsor street station, Montreal, on Wednesday morning last. A woman and three children were killed by the wreckage thrown into the waiting room when the train, running at forty miles an hour, crashed into the walls of the station. Twelve other persons were injured in the station or on the train. An explosion of steam had driven the engine driver and firemen from the locomotive five miles from the station and control of the train could not be regained.

HERE'S A DAIRY RECORD.

Secured \$135 a Cow From Grade Holsteins.

A dairy record without a parallel in the country and doubtless without an equal in the state, says the Worcester Times, is that made during 1907 by the dairy of C. S. Morris, of Portlandville, Otsego county, New York, the figures astounding old dairymen, who freely admit that it is exceptional and could only be accomplished by the best of attention and care, coupled with careful selection of cows for their milk-producing qualities. The record for the past three years shows that Mr. Morris has made considerable advance in the producing ability of his herd. During the year of 1902, 20 cows produced 9,276 lbs. of milk each and in the following year 21 cows gave an average of 9,534 lbs. each. In 1907, the banner year, 22 cows gave an average of 10,000 lbs. each, which was sold at an average price of \$1.35 per hundred pounds, or 2.87 cents per quart. This gives an average income per cow of \$135.10. It is interesting to note that these cows are all grade Holsteins and 13 of the 22 cows milked during 1907 have been in the dairy from three to five years.



LORD ROSEBERY

Quick Relief For Catarrh.

Anything from a mere cold to severe catarrh may be quickly relieved by the use of Wade's Ointment. It gives comfort and begins healing immediately, wherever it is applied. Of daily usefulness because it cures eczema (salt rheum), ulcers, piles, catarrh, dandruff and all scaly and itching eruptions of the skin. In big boxes, 25c., at Wade's drug store.

The Origin Of The Periwig.

The periwig, which played so important a part in the toilet of a man of fashion during part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, owed its origin to Louis XIV of France. When a little boy (he succeeded to the throne at five years of age) he possessed a profusion of remarkably beautiful waving hair, which fell in clustering curls over his shoulders. The courtiers imitated the boy king by having heads of false hair to imitate his natural locks, and when Louis grew up he adopted the periwig himself. During the reign of William and Mary periwigs were worn in exaggerated dimensions, and the beaux used to comb their wigs in public with special combs of ivory and tortoise shell, which became at last quite indispensable to these fine gentlemen. A thin purse makes a person look flat.

London, March 27.—A case in which Andrew Learmont Drysdale sues to recover \$50,000 for alleged slander from Lord Rosebery, to whom he formerly was factor, came up in the court of sessions of Edinburgh.

Counsel discussed the question whether there was a case to go before a jury, and Lord Salveson reserved his decision on the point. It was contended on behalf of Mr. Drysdale that Lord Rosebery, in sending Mr. Drysdale a letter stating that he wished to hold an investigation and afterward causing a safe in Mr. Drysdale's office to be broken open and his (Lord Rosebery) removed, had calumniously represented that Mr. Drysdale had been unfaithful in the discharge of his duty.

Lord Rosebery's counsel denied that there was anything in that method of getting his books and papers to justify an allegation of slander. He contended that an employer was not committing slander by harboring a suspicion of a servant. Counsel for Mr. Drysdale pointed out that his client had been in the service of Lord Rosebery twenty-five years, managing an estate bringing in about \$125,000 yearly. Mr. Drysdale did not question Lord Rosebery's right to get the papers. It was the manner of getting them that he complained of.

There are some folks so liberal that every time they speak they give themselves away.

The jelly gets in a tremble when being the least bit scared.

My friend, look here! You know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? Giving a hungry man advice is about as charitable as feeding ice cream to a wax doll.

The average man wants his club to have all the comforts of home and his home to have all the comforts of a club.

The average man is willing to sign almost any kind of a petition so long as it does not interfere with his personal liberty.

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea" The price is on every package