

GIVES PRAISE TO LANGUAGE OF SWEDES

Assertion Made That It Is Superior to the English and the German - It Could Easily Be a Universal Tongue.

Some time ago there was an article in one of the Chicago papers on the comparative merits of the English and German languages, giving the German the preference, in power especially. While admitting this, and that the spelling is far better than the English, the writer (an American) cannot concede the superiority of German to the Swedish language, with which she became thoroughly acquainted during a residence of many years in Sweden, and considers it a combination of all that is desirable in a language—power, euphony, a perfect system of spelling; in fact, if a congress of wise men and women had been appointed to frame an ideal language they could not have done better than the framers of the Swedish language have done.

OUT OF TOUCH.

A knowledge of the construction of a number of languages ought to make one a competent and impartial judge, especially when the one preferred is not one's native tongue, for we naturally have a preference for that in which we first learned the name of mother; but the experience of maturer years and knowledge of other languages teaches us the faults of that which (though ever dearest) is not in all respects the best. Our people have not the opportunity of gaining that knowledge of

ent tense does not differ from the second person, as in German. After learning the vowel sounds one has the key to the whole language, which is as nearly phonetic as possibly can be, and it is seldom necessary to consult a dictionary, as most words contain the meaning, having, so to speak, the seed thereof within itself. The very word used when speaking of family relations expresses the relationship; for instance, if a grandmother is spoken of, mother's mother is mother, father's mother, father, and so on through all relationships. Salutations, congratulations and greetings are couched in the most poetic idiomatic expressions, and varying words after a social gathering are so sweet and tender that one would find the parting.

LIKED BY SCHOLARS.

As early as the thirteenth century the perfect construction of this language attracted the attention of eminent scholars, and our own beloved Longfellow was an enthusiast on this subject, to which he had given great study, and had very ably translated Bishop Tegner's beautiful poem entitled "Children of the Lord's Supper." No doubt, had it been proposed he would have favored its adoption as a universal language.

A philologist once said of Volapuk (which was intended to be a universal language, but proved a failure): "The man who framed that language might have spared himself all that trouble

IS PATRICK'S NEMESIS.



The testimony of Valet Jones, the self-confessed murderer of aged Millionaire Rice, who has turned state's evidence on Lawyer Patrick, may be mainly instrumental in sending the accused man to the electric death chair.

Swedish which they would have were it taught in our public schools, as is the German. It is very much as a little 2-year-old grandson of mine said on hearing that a little playfellow had been drowned—"Oh, grandma, I know Tom Stout would have pulled Johnny out of the water, but I'm afraid his mamma hadn't read my Mother Goose book," and so they read nothing, hear nothing, know nothing about this beautiful language.

SWEDISH AT FAULT.

Another reason why they have but little opportunity to become acquainted with it is that the Swedes come here with the intention of affiliating with us, and are so desirous that their children shall acquire a perfect pronunciation of the language of their adopted country that they do not allow them to speak their native tongue at home, as is done by German children, who, mingling with ours, impart much of their language to them. Swedish belongs to the great Indo-Germanic family, and betrays its Aryan and Sanskrit origin by the number of words from those languages now in common use in Swedish. Such as arvan, meaning honor in Swedish, the Aryan or Sanskrit calling themselves the honorable people "par excellence," veda, Sanskrit, for knowledge; Swedish, veta-sam, together or collective, the same in Swedish; samvera, collected knowledge; sanskrit, true writing; rasa, passion or frenzy, an excited state of mind, the same in both languages, etc.

COMMON IN ORIGIN.

Such affinities can only be accounted for by supposing a common origin. When Asiatic nations made successive migrations toward the northwest they naturally acquired something of the languages of the countries through which they passed and sometimes assimilated. The Scandinavian element finally settled in Scandinavia, and although there are not as many changes as one would suppose in all these ages, dating long, long before the birth of Christ, the Swedish as it stands today is most generously admitted by the Danes and Norwegians to be the most beautiful of the sister tongues, particularly in poetry and song. The definite article, instead of coming before a noun, as in English or German, is placed at the end of it, and forms a part of it, so there is no break in a sentence, as is made by das, die or the, all flowing smoothly on, in song. And while in German the verb in the infinitive ends in a consonant in Swedish it always terminates in a vowel, thus producing full vowel sounds, so that in song it is as euphonic as Italian, having no guttural, nasal or hissing sounds. A most perfect system of combinations indicated by accents or dots modifies the vowel sounds, and its richness and flexibility entitle it to compare favorably with the ancient classical languages.

NO FOREIGN DERIVATIVES.

Besides, the comprehensiveness as well as the great number of its words makes it quite unnecessary to use any foreign derivatives and gives it an independence and character of unity and regularity not found in any of the other Indo-Germanic languages. It has a passive form of the verb expressive and comprehensive. Moreover, the verb, instead of being placed at the end of a sentence, as in German, comes immediately after the subject, as in English, and the third person of the pres-

ent pieces in an atmosphere of great heat compressed hydrogen gas, and he claims that the process gives an almost complete conversion of the highly heated carbon into diamond, and that he has made possible a continuous production of large compact masses of diamond at moderate cost. The metallic poles are claimed as essential to success.

The crisis in the calcium carbide industry in Germany is turning the attention of proprietors of electric furnaces to other practicable uses for their plants. Glass-making is one of the industries open, and in recent trials at Cologne the mixture of sand, soda and lime was used, to the great benefit of the means of an Archimedes screw. A direct current of 50 volts produced the arc. In another process it was found that some fragments of unmetallized material were liable to be left in the mass, which is therefore allowed to flow under a second arc to ensure perfect fusion.

Gold and platinum have little or no odor, but the smell of newly cut tin, and of other metals, is very pronounced. It is suggested that uranium furnishes a clue to the odors of metals, as this is a very strong-smelling substance, and it is always giving off the so-called acquerel rays, consisting of streams of minute corpuscles.

The American museum explorations seem to prove that Colorado had four distinct types of early homes, almost contemporaneous.

A curious discovery of Faraday was that gold or silver foil could be so annealed as to lose its metallic reflection and become transparent to white light, simple compression being two atoms slabs restoring the sheet to its original condition. Quite recently R. Malagoli has sought to determine whether transparency to Roentgen rays could be similarly modified. In most cases, annealing plates of gold and silver made them slightly more opaque, and the same was true with foil, but when some 40 sheets of foil were pressed together there was a great increase in transparency, as in Faraday's experiments. The effects are supposed to be due to some physical change that increases the reflecting surface of the plates in uncompressing films, and decreases that of the compressed films.

In the so-called hydrolum system of Mithrad and company, London electricians, a combined fuel of steam and petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon gases is concentrated upon an incandescent fire-brick. The intense heat breaks up the combined steam into oxygen and hydrogen, and these are ignited with the carbon and passed through the boiler. Small and smoke are entirely absent. The heat generated is so intense and combustion so perfect that the saving in fuel is important with all kinds of boilers, and with a 50 horse power Hornby boiler 15 pounds of water could be evaporated with one pound of tar refuse, while the same quantity of steam coal evaporated only 9 pounds.

A prehistoric town near Adichanallur, India, proves to have been of large size and promises to yield an extraordinary variety of interesting objects. More than 100 acres have been reserved for exploration, while the remains are found considerably beyond that area. About 1,800 curious objects of bronze, iron and pottery have been unearthed already, together with seven oval-shaped ornaments of pure gold.

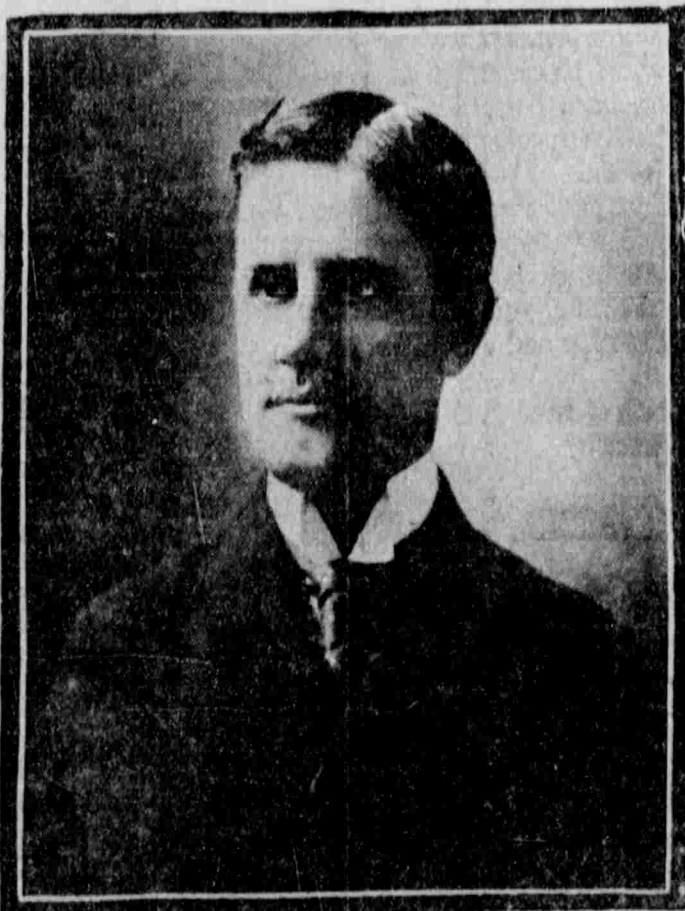
The fact that European iron ores have been discarded on account of their copper gives importance to late tests showing that 1 1/2 per cent of copper in steel rails does no harm.

When clay is baked it becomes permanently magnetized in the direction of the earth's field. Polgehauser has been thus enabled to determine the magnetic dip of 3,000 years ago, from Tuscany vases, and more recently B. Brunhes and P. David have investigated geological deposits by the same method. Clay under streams of lava becomes baked to a depth of two or three yards. The mass, unlike the vases, retains its orientation, so that both magnetic dip and magnetic declination may be found, and a well-defined magnetization, different from the present earth's field, has been found in some cubes of such clay near the Puy-de-Dome. The dip was 56° 30', and the declination 7° to the east of the present compass. The age of the eruption remains to be determined. This discovery furnishes incidentally a test of the contemporary nature of two lava flows.

The oxygen pellets of G. F. Jaubert, of Paris, are prepared by mixing 200 pounds of fluorine of lime with 78 pounds of sodium chloride, and forming the resulting yellowish-white powder into cakes under strong compression. The cakes are as hard and shiny as crockery. They are used in the same way that calcium chloride is used, for acetylene and on being placed in water they give off a regular and even supply of oxygen gas.

A meteorological station of unique interest is the Eiffel Tower of Paris, on account of the height of the topmost platform above the surrounding country. The great wind velocity is the most striking feature of the records. The normal velocity exceeds 18 miles an hour, which is more than three times as great as at a height of 50 feet, and rain gauges are practically useless on the top platform on account of the force of the wind.

ROOSEVELT WARNS HIM.



WM. BARRETT RIDGELY.

As an evidence of President Roosevelt's determination to have no misuse of public offices for personal or political advancement the president has warned United States Comptroller Ridgely to keep out of politics. Ridgely, in the opinion of the president, has been displaying too lively an interest for a federal officer, in the senatorial contest of his state.

WHY THEY WERE CHEAP.

Pres. McKinley used to tell with a great deal of amusement a story which related to his early days in the law. On the way to and from his office he was accustomed to pass a butcher's shop, and for a long time was puzzled by a certain notice which he saw there. In the morning he would read, "Good pork sausages, 20 cents." On his return in the evening he would some-

times find those sausages still 20 cents a pound, but more often the notice was changed and the sign read: "Fine pork sausages 12"—or sometimes 10—"cents."

The matter, he said, used to worry him. Sausages were not of so perishable a nature that they would not keep till the next day, and he could not understand it. So one evening he stopped at the shop, made some casual remark, and then inquired the price of sausages.

"Ten cents," said the shopkeeper. "But," replied Mr. McKinley, "they were 20 cents this morning." "So they were Mr. McKinley," replied the butcher, "so they were. Then I had 'em, now I haven't." Sausages at 10 cents is simply to get me a reputation for cheapness. See?"

The future president saw, and was in the habit of saying that a great many reputations were made in that way.—Youth's Companion.

Miss Ida M. Snyder,
Treasurer of the Brooklyn East End Art Club.

"If women would pay more attention to their health we would have more happy wives, mothers and daughters, and if they would use more intelligence in the matter of medicines, observing results, they would find that the doctors' prescriptions do not perform the many cures they are given credit for."

"My life was a burden to me through persistent indigestion; anæmia resulted and my friends thought I was an invalid for life. But I would not give up and when I found that prescriptions would not help me, I tried something else."

"In consulting with my druggist he advised McElice's Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Black-Draught, and so I took it and have every reason to thank him for a new life opened up to me with restored health, and it only took three months to cure me."

You may secure the same relief as Miss Snyder, if you take Wine of Cardui as she took it. Theodore's Black-Draught is the companion medicine of Wine of Cardui and it is a liver and bowel regulator which assists greatly in effecting a cure. Go to your druggist and buy a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui and a twenty-five cent package of Theodore's Black-Draught and take them in the privacy of your home. If you take these medicines according to directions, the relief and cure is simple. Some cases are cured quickly and others take longer because the disease has run longer. Remember how Miss Snyder took Wine of Cardui and has health. The same medicines are offered you today.

WINE OF CARDUI Will surely bring you relief from the suffering you now endure. Take it in your home.

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Ten Teeth, Braced Shank, Blue finish, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	20c	Ten Teeth, Single Shank, Blue finish, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	15c

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4 tins, 5 1/2 ft. long, Bent Handle, Strap Ferrule, 12 in. tines, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	45c	4 tins, 5 ft. long, Bent Handle, Strap Ferrule, 13 in. tines, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	50c

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4 tins, 4 1/2 ft. long, Bent Handle, Strap Ferrule, Oval 12 in. tines, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	50c	4 tins, 4 1/2 ft. long Bent Handle, Strap Ferrule, Oval 12 in. tines, CHALLENGE PRICE.....	75c

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