CIGARETTES PRO. AND CON

Contended by Many That Practice Is Death Dealing.

Generally Conceded That Moderate Use of White Sticks Is Not the Least Injurious.

Let the cigarette smoker rejoice, the lover of the paper "smoke" has a triumph, for the Lancet, the authoritative medical authority in England, has come to its rescue and declared that cigar, stogie, even the pipe, are still more injurious than the once despised cigarette.

Five in cigarette! A bas the pipe and cigar! Anathema maranatha upon the stogie and cheroot and every other old thing, for the cigarette is at the top and is gloating, or, as Lewis Carrol hath it, "chortling in its joy."

Tekel! Tekel! Upharsin! The cigar and pipe have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and their dominion is given over to the abused cigarette.

Skaal! Likewise Skaal! Also Skaal! which is very inspiriting, and it is just right that after years of martyrdom the cigarette should have a look in, but truth to tell the authority of the Lancet has been blindly approved by every newspaper in the land either in the interest of the tobacconists, the doctors or the ministers, each of whom have little to say in the matter.

The argument of the Lancet is brief and on the face of it more or less convincing. It is that nicotine, or to be more exactly, pyridine, the base of nicotine, is the cause of all ills to which the tobacco smoker is heir. It further goes on to say that this essence is avoided by a perfect combustion of the tobacco, and that tobacco in a cigarette is burned more readily and thoroughly than when it is in a pipe or a cigar, thus ensuring greater healthfulness or its lesser danger.

On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that so widely prevalent is the idea that the cigarette is harmful become that in many states laws have been passed denouncing the use of the cigarette and the sale of it. This is a stumbling block of which no doubt the author of the Lancet article is not aware, but it is nevertheless a factor in dealing with the subject in the United States which it is not wise to omit.

The general sentiment of the people, moreover, is against the small cigar or cigarro, and this in itself is an obstacle almost insurmountable. It has now arrived at such a pitch in America that many of the advertisements for boys might well be supposed to read, "Cigarette Smokers Need Not Apply." In the realm of manager boy service this proviso is generally understood, and there are many companies who will retain upon their rolls any boy who has been found guilty of smoking while on duty. It is a difficult thing always to tell whether a boy is a cigarette smoker, but it is true that there are constantly presented instances of boys losing their positions from this very cause.

One of the best known physicins in the city, however, and a man of wide experience in the Orient favors the theory that the cigarette is by no means as harmful as has always been supposed. This is Dr. C. Fenger, 289 Wabash ave., and operating physician of the Presbyterian hospital. In connection with the matter last named he said:

"I think this agitation against the cigarette is all nonsense. The idea of bringing the question into the laws of the land is childish—just childish. I have had experience in the Orient, where women and children smoke cigarettes all the time, and I have found that the cigarette is the purest form in which tobacco may be smoked as long as it is not inhaled. Of course, it is the inhalation which causes the harm. As long as the cigarette is not inhaled there is no harm, and it is not inhaled there is no harm. It is my mind that it is not any more harmful than either the pipe or the tobacco, but it is generally cleaner than the pipe and milder than the cigar.

Another well-known physician, while willing to agree to the theory advanced in the Lancet in a modified form at the same time was not willing to go as far as did that noted authority. Dr. Charles T. Poy, of the Reliance building, said that in his opinion the cigarette was not any more harmful than the other forms of smoking as long as it was not indulged in to excess.

"I have found among my patients that there are greater evidences of nicotism among those who are great users of tobacco than among those who do not use the weed at all, but I say that I think the moderate use of tobacco is not necessarily injurious. That excessive use is so there can be no doubt, and the danger of the cigarette is that it may induce the excessive use by drawing the young boy into use before he is able to know what moderation is."

Again, Dr. H. P. Newman, of the Columbus Memorial building, expressed himself on the matter in the following terms:

"I am opposed to the excessive use of tobacco, and especially so in the young. If any laws can be enacted which will be of practical benefit I am in favor of them, but I very greatly doubt their efficiency. The cigarette undoubtedly has an enticement to the youth, and is used by them to excess and with mischievous results.

"Where used in moderation they need not be more harmful than the cigar or the pipe, unless it be that pernicious habit of inhaling the smoke practiced by many of those who are addicted to the use of cigarettes. I think the ill effects are also evident in the Orientals, and they show it in their physique and defective development. With reference to the pyridine theory, it is a mooted question and will need to be substantiated by many more extended experiments."

The tobacconists as a whole favor the older theory that the cigar is the least harmful. In this belief both the manufacturers and the operators were found to agree, while the lesf importers added their opinions in the same scale. The general belief was that the cigar, being made directly from the leaf, was far less liable to adulteration than the cigarette os smoking tobacco, and that it was the drugs in these two latter articles which rendered their danger so great.

Sam Sternfeld, of Sternfeld & Danner, and a well-know writes on kindred subjects, in an interview said:

"No matter what may be th? individual opinion in regard to the harmfulness of the cigarette, its life in this country is doomed. Public sentiment has decreed that it shall be abandoned. The laws that have been passed in a large number of states prohibiting or limiting the scale of the cigarette are but reflexes of this opinion.

"The cigarette license law of Chicago has been declared constitutional by the United States supreme court on the point of its being a municipal health regulation, and the Tennessee state prohibitory law has also been passed upon favorably by the same tribunal. These decisions invite laws in other states equally stringent, and with such measures will undoubtedly be passed very shortly. The danger of the cigarette lies in the abuse of its privileges by immature children, and its complete extinction will be gladly heralded by cigar and tobacco venders all over the United States."

Nicholas F. Lentz, secretary of the Chicago branch of the cigarmakers' union, speaking from the labor point of view, said:

"It seems to me that there is very little doubt woth refernce to the comparative value of the cigar and the cigarette. It has always been known that the cigarette was bad, but you never hear of people going mad from the effects of cigars and pipes as you do from a cigarette. I have smoked constantly ever since I was a boy and always took a cigar, and do not think it hurts me."

Carl Schmidt, a cigar and cigarette manufacturer, gave the following view:

"I tell, you, my friendt, it joost all depend upon ze cigarette. If ze cigarette is pure, then there is nodings in it that is bad for the insid?s, but ze trouble of ze cheap cigarette is zat zere is all sorts of tings in it which ze men what makes zem put drugs into and zen, why zey are bad. Ver bad. If rice paper is used, and good tobacco is used, zen zere is no reason why zey should not be bedder mooch bedder, than ze cigar. But so few are pure zat it is a dangerous eggsperiment, ven you can get ze cigar pure every time."

Prominent ministers almost to a man declared against the cigarette, some because they were against tobacco in all its forms, and others because they deemed it the most radical evil of the guises of the weed.—Chicago Chronicle.

Murder and Suicide.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Mabel Franklin Mayer, 13 years old, was cruelly murdered early this morning as she slept in her bed at the home of her parents on Jessie street. John Stano, aged 22, her murderer, turned from his deed of blood to see the child's mother, who had heard the shots, enter the room. Instantly he placed the revolver with which he had shot the girl to his own head and put an end to his life.

Stano, who is a native of Smyrna, Turkey, a waiter by occupation, was formerly employed on the United States transport Meade. He was infatuated with the Meade girl, who was only a child, and was a regular pupil of the Clement grammar school. Three shots were fired into the sleeping girl's head. Her 6-year-old brother, who was asleep in the same bed, was uninjured.

Stano is said to have a mother in Smyrna, Turkey, who is very wealthy. He was a linguist, speaking several languages fluently.

Joseph J. Mayer, father of the dead girl, has been mining in Alaska, and is on his way home.

Report Is Discredited.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 19.—The report published by a local paper that an American syndicate had bonded coal lands on Nanaimo river for $150,000 and would begin work next month, is generally discredited. The last option on these lands expired months ago, and no bond has been given.

LOST—Evening of the 8th inst., lady's small open-face silver watch, engraved on inside of case "Lady May." Reward for return to Miller, care N. C. Co. c12

BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE

Many Idols Are Shattered by the Everyday Contact.

When Husband Finds His Wife Has a Bad Temper and She Hears Him Swear a Blue Streak.

Nowhere else in life is the triumph of hope over other people's experience so beautifully illustrated as in mtrimony. Every young couple who joyously lockstep up the church aisle to the altar believe that thay are going to be the one exception to the general rule, and that thay will live in a perpetual honeymoon where thay will never want to do anything but gaze into each other's eyes and murmur vows of adoration.

This is before taking. After taking they find out that they are like other people, and that they have unintentionally taken each other in with a show of virtues that they are not prepared to make good in every day life. Many a man gets the jar of his life when he finds out that the being he has regarded as an angel has a temper like a fishwife, and many a bride sheds salt and bitter tears when she discovers that the hero of her romantic dreams eats onions and swears a blue streak when his collar button rolls under the bureau.

It is because both men and women are one thing before marriage and another thing after it, that so many people feel that there is another guess coming to them, and apply to the divorce courts for the right to take another shy at the conundrum.

As a matter of fact marriage is a gambling game where you always bet on the dark horse, and never know what you are doing until after you have done it. Age and experience and previous records count for nothing, records count for nothing, and no matter how often you may have seen the trial performances of the candidate for matrimony you never know how she or he will turn out at least as a running mate.

A young woman, for instance, who is of the clinging vine pattern, and desires a manly form about which to festoon herself, can base no assurance of future support upon the conduct of her lover. Because, in the days of courtship, he tenderly lifts her over a shadow on the carpet is no sign that after they are married he wont stalk along about four feet in front of her, and leave her to carry six bundles and the baby.

Neither is there any way to tell beforehand whether a man's supply of patience will be equal to the strain of the wear and tear of domestic life. Before marriage a man will accompany a girl shopping and stand around for six hours and prices things and assures that he is enjoying it all and having the time of his life, but the married man who isdetained five minutes while his wife purchases a spool of thread raises Sam Hill and wants to know what on earth she was boing and if she supposed he wants to spend the balance of his life in a department store.

Nor is the generosity of one's best beau any indication that the good things of life are coming to the wife on wings. Many a girl who has been fed on chocolate creams and snowed under with presents by her sweetheart had to haggle with him over the street car fare after she marries him, and hypnotize him before she can get a new frock.

It is also a lamentable fact that a man's view of a woman's perfection varies before and after marriage. In the ante-nuptial days he admires everything she does. In the post-nuptial he criticises. Every man expressed the same opinion of his sweetheart's wit and tasts in dress and judgment that he does of his wife's, the marriage register might shut up his shop and go home. There wooldn't be enough doing in the matrimonial line of business to make it pay.

So far as men are concerned the venture is eveo more hazardous. Women are uncertain ever, and never a greater risk than in matrimony. Many a man who marries a saint gets a scold instead. The trimmest and daintiest and neatest dressed maiden in the community may need only the liberty of her own fireside to degenerate into a slovenly creature in dowdy wrappers and curl papers. And no man living may prophesy when a fairy-like little thing will turn into a feminine heavy-weight, with three chins and a figure like a feather bed.

It is a woman's business to please men, and before marriage she is apt to be a mirror in which he sees nothing but the reflection of his own ideals. If he is literary, she affects to be bookish. If he is sporty, she enthuses over racing and baseball. If he has fads, she is sweetly sympathetic.

These are merely campaign promises. After marriage she relapses into her own ways. She has a husband and there is no use trying to please him. She doesn't dress up for him, and unless she really cares for the things herself, which she seldom does, she calls time on his sporting proclivities, sits down on his fads, and hustles his collections to the garret.

There's only one woman in a thousand who pursues the same tactics to keep a husband she did to catch one. Before she was married she listened to his stories with absorbed attention, she laughed at his jokes, and when he took her out was all animation and interest. After marriage she reminds him that she reads his pet witticism in the comic papers, she interrupts his best story to say that the neighbor's cat is lost, and at the theater she doesn't even try to make conversation between the acts. It doesn't take any Sherlock Holmes to tell when a man is enjoying the melancholy pleasure of taking his wife out.

It is this air of compliance that unmarried women have that has deluded so many men into thinking they could mold their wife's character to suit themselves. They marry what they think is dough, and they find they have gotten flint, and that if molding is to be done in that family they are to furnish the material, and not be the operator. It is observable that it is only unmarried men who talk loudly about what they would and would't let their wives do. The married men are silent.

Unfortunately there seems no way the before and after marriage attitude of both men and women can be adjusted, but perhaps it is this very element of uncertainty about what one is getting that adds its final charm to matrimony and makes us all so anxious to try it.—Dorothy Dix.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN

Was Gone Over in Detail in the Schley Inquiry.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Lieut. B. W. Wells, jr., who was the flag lieutenant of Admiral Schley while the latter was in command of the flying squadron, occupied practically the entire time of the Schley court of inquiry today. On his direct examination he continued his narrative of the Cuban campaign. Lieut. Wells was under cross-examination for about two and a half hours, largely at the hands of Mr. Hanna, whose questions were directed mainly to dispatcres received by Admiral (then commodore) Schley. While this line of investigation was being exploited Mr. Raynor, speaking for Admiral Schley, said that the admiral was willing to admit that he had received the "Dear Schley' letter on the Dupont, which arrived at Cienfuegos on May 22, but he added that no duplicate of this dispatch had ever been received by Admiral Schley. He said also that thgt the admiral admitted the receipt of two copies of No. 8 Admiral Sampson's dispatch, saying that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago, and telling Commodore Schley: "If satisfied that it (the Spanish fleet) is not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch to Santiago," one of these being received by the Hawk May 23, and the other by the Marblehead May 24.

Lieut. Wells was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day and he will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Hold Up at Ballard.

Ballard, Oct. 19.—George Falk was held up by three highwaymen last night while crossing the Salmon bay bridge. He observed the men in time to conceal what money he carried, about $15, in his shoes, and the robbers secured nothing but a cheap watch, which they finally returned to the owner.

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