Loup City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

A Cleveland man drank a quart of whisky on a wager. The undertaker won out.

The paragraphers who have been joking about the Petropavlovsk disaster do not realize it.

Some men, Mr. Carnegie, acquire the title of hero only to have it engraved on their tombstones.

A Kansas paper states that a New Jersey man while getting out of bed "broke two legs." Job for the carpenter?

A scientist claims that he has discovered that fish can talk. Good gracious, what lies they might contradict!

The British are learning something about Tibet, and the Tibetans are learning a great deal more about the British.

Bad news for the pesky moths. The price of camphor gum has dropped from ninety-three to seventy-nine cents a pound.

A Yale professor is credited with saying that the masses eat too much. He said this, doubtless, for the benefit of the classes.

A New York man is learning to talk without a tongue. This is new; but many people have learned to talk without brains.

Some people will not consider voting machines a success until they shell out two dollars when the right button is pressed.

It is comparatively easy to discover the germ that produces disease. The real trick is to prevent the germ from discovering his victim.

At Kandy, the mountain capital of Ceylon, is the famous temple of the Tooth. Sweet tooth, doubtless. Must be a paradise for dentists.

When Charles M. Schwab opens his palatial new residence in New York it is said that champagne will be served in buckets. Why not in a trough?

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews has figured it out that no family ought to have more than ten children. But suppose the problem is complicated by twins?

"Do not drink whisky if you wish to avoid typhoid fever," urges Dr. George W. Webster. Dr. Webster is a spendthrift of words. What's the use of the last seven?

The Washington girl who visited heaven in a trance says she saw a great many people there. Let us have something more explicit—did she see any ex-congressmen there?

Presiding Elder Palmer must be a lively preacher. At all events he told the conference in New York of the difficulty of "supporting a sealskin wife on a muskrat salary."

Conservative estimates place the winter's cleanup of the Alaskan gold fields at a million and a quarter. Ours was something like that; at least, we cleaned up about a quarter.

We should like to see that school teacher who is boasting so loudly about being the champion speller of the world go up against a few of the words that wriggle through the censor.

The Tibetans who visited the British camp at Chumbi took the maxim guns for "comical toys." No "uncivilized race" that gets in John Bull's way is permitted to remain long in that delusion.

Says John L. Sullivan: "I'd like to get into office so some decent laws could get passed." Meanwhile John might focus his powers on a revised version of the Marquis of Queensberry code.

Philosophy and religion have thrown many fits in endeavoring to explain the nature of human happiness. It is very simple. Good health, financial independence, and love are its ingredients.

Manager Conried has gone so far as to talk of producing "Parsifal" in San Francisco. And if the horror-stricken widow of Wagner lives long enough, she may even hear that it has been produced in vaudeville.

That insane tramp in Connecticut who recovered his reason through being struck on the head with a brick does not represent an isolated case. Many a man has come to his senses by receiving a severe jolt.

The Chicago judge who has enjoined a Boston man from working must have political ambitions. There are many patriots who would like to vote for him, upon assurance that he means to follow his own precedent on all occasions.

Two hundred and ninety-seven men at Silver City, Nev., are yearning for wives. It might be well, however, for girls who desire to annex the joys of matrimony to try again before starting for Silver City, which is a hard place to get away from.

It is reported that the daughter of a New York millionaire recently declined an offer of marriage from a titled foreigner because he was bow-legged and lisped. This foolish girl must think it is going to be possible for her to get something more than a title for the money invested.

The Brooklyn woman who presented triplets to her husband twice within three years is not yet thirty years old, so that the happy husband has reason to hope that in the course of time he may have quite a family.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Way to a Man's Heart.

She didn't ride,
She didn't drive,
She didn't swim,
She didn't strive
To be an athlete;
Nor was she
A figure
In society.
She didn't dance,
She didn't flirt,
She didn't try
To be expert
In art and books;
She didn't train
A bulldog
On a silver chain.
She didn't golf,
She didn't row,
She didn't take in
Every show;
She didn't give
Her purse distress
By straining it
On too much dress.
She didn't play,
She didn't sing,
She wasn't up
On everything,
But, men and women,
Understand,
That she could cook
To beat the band.

—William J. Lampton.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Canton, O., will build a $60,000 labor temple.

The carpenters have grown to 1696 local unions, with a total membership on July 1, of 167,229 members.

The Boilermakers' and Sawyers' International Union will hold its annual convention in St. Louis in June.

Wages of women workers in Canada have increased in recent years from 25 to 50 per cent more than men.

Membership in the Journeymen Blacksmith organization has increased an average of over 2,000 per month in the last year.

The strike on the Panama railroad was brought to an end, most of the laborers returning to work under the old conditions.

St. Paul elevator conductors and starters have been granted a charter by the International Union of Building Employes.

Boston Cooks' Union 328 was organized in May, 1902, with a charter list of ten members. To-day it has an organization of approximately 400.

The age at death of workingmen in East London is about 29, whereas in the well-to-do districts of West London the average age is about 55.

Jeremiah Shea, an old-time member of the Chicago Horseshoers' Union, and second president of the organization forty-two years ago, is dead.

For the first time in the history of the copper region of the upper peninsula of Michigan an organization of the copper miners is being formed.

The Cigarette Paper Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the latest addition to the labor movement of San Francisco.

The Trenton, N. J., rubber workers' strike is over, the fight being declared off and the men and women returning to work at the terms against which they struck.

The latest report of the British Amalgamated Society of Painters shows an aggregate expenditure of $11,000,000, and only one-eighth of this amount for strikes.

Secretary John Onyun issued the call for the twelfth annual convention of the Illinois State Allied Printing Crafts' Union to meet in Springfield Wednesday, June 15.

Eighteen hundred Vermont employes in the stone sheds of Montpelier, Barre and vicinity were locked out by the Barre Granite Manufacturers' association, pending the outcome of a dispute between the tool sharpeners and the quarry owners.

The initiation fee in every carpenters' union in Boston and vicinity has been raised to $10 by vote of the district council of the twenty-eight unions. The new rates will go into effect immediately.

Frank Johnson, a striking union glassworker of Rochester, N. Y., was shot and killed by Joseph Finler, a private detective. Detective Finler is in jail. Two other officers are held as accessories to the crime.

Edward Boyce, former president of the Western Federation of Miners, is critically ill at St. Vincent Hospital, Portland, Oregon, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His recovery is expected.

An attempt will be made to organize the professional auto drivers and chauffeurs of Detroit, Mich., into a local union. Local unions of chauffeurs now do business in Greater New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Frank H. McCarthy has been doing very creditable work as the New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Last week he added another to his long list of unions organized, that of the Iron and Brass Chippers' Union 11,610.

An official statement, issued by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in defense of the anti-injunction bill now before Congress, is being circulated throughout the country by the American Federation of Labor.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. has approved the strike of the union lumbermen in California. The lumbermen have been on strike for one year, which gives the struggle rank with the longest protracted labor disputes on record. The approval of the strike carries with it the benefits guaranteed by the federation.

The Chicago News has a knockout blow for the man who is always complaining of "high dues" and wants a cheaper union. It says: You can get more wind out of a ten-cent fan than you can out of a $10 one, and the same may be said of a ten-cent union man."

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union spent $404,322 last year as regular union expenses. One-quarter of this went to the sick and bereaved and about as much more was spent in the support of strikes. The shoemakers have spent a fortune to advertise their label.

John J. Hannahan, grand master of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen, has been seriously ill for the past few weeks. He is laid up with a combination of sciatic and inflammatory rheumatism brought on by exposure of his recent work for the brotherhood.

Circulars have been sent out by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor warning organizers against booming presidential candidates. The circular sarcastically reminds organizers that they are being paid by organized labor to work for it and not for any presidential candidate.

Union-made trading stamps are in the market. An association named the American Labor Union Trading Stamp Company was recently formed in Bridgeport, Conn., with a capital of $50,000. John J. O'Neil, state organizer of Connecticut for the American Federation of Labor, secured the incorporation of the new concern, which sells shares to labor unions and their members at $25 each.

"The explosion of a bomb during the Haymarket riot in 1886 was used by a few shrewd detective agencies for years afterward to fleece money from the timid rich. Parry and Job are using the same arguments now and for the same purposes and the ridiculous part of it is that they have found quite a few suckers who are foolish enough to stand for a touch.' —Cigarmakers' Journal.

Union iron molders have submitted to the employers a new agreement for the ensuing year. There is no change in the wage scale, which is $3 for nine hours' work. The principal change is a clause protecting apprentices, the union men desiring to make it obligatory upon the employers to teach them the entire trade, instead of, as now, only portions of it.

The Dublin county (Ireland) committee of agriculture and technical instruction has under consideration a scheme for training of girls for domestic service. The scheme will take the form of scholarships for a limited number of girls from the rural districts, who will be given a year's training in cookery, laundry work, needlework, hygiene and all appertaining to housework.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States during 1902 was 518,307. Of the 518,307 men employed in 1902, 148,141 found occupation in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines and the other 370,166 in the bituminous mines of the country. The average number of days worked by each miner in the anthracite field was 116, the average number made by each worker in the bituminous mines was 230.

The strike of the lithographers which tied up that industry and kept more than 10,000 workers out of work for over a month has been settled. The employers and the representatives of the employes signed a tentative agreement and all the locals throughout the United States and Canada have been notified to ratify the agreement without delay. The New York Civic Federation is given the credit for bringing about the settlement.

Within the last few years the Russian government has been enacting laws favoring the labor men. It has provided that all factories and mill owners shall contribute to hospitals and give medical assistance for their workmen. There are labor pensions and labor insurance both for death and accidents. There are also mutual labor insurance companies for permanent and temporary disablements, and one or two old age insurance companies.

Eli Stevens, third assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has secured an injunction restraining Grand Chief Stone or other officers of the big brotherhood from holding the annual convention in Cleveland or in any other point aside from Los Angeles, Cal. The latter city was chosen originally for this year's convention, but recently an agitation was started to hold the convention in Cleveland owing to high railroad rates.

There are seventy-five children going to school in southern New Jersey who receive daily wages from the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. When the new child labor law went into effect in that state the union found many cases where the children's wages were necessary to aid their families. The union found the most deserving and pays the children their former wages while they are at school. If they miss a day at school they are docked.

The officials of local lodges of machinists and blacksmiths have been notified that as a result of a conference held at Washington, which was concluded Saturday, a consolidation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Pattern Makers, an English organization, with about 2,000 men in the United States, and the International Association of Machinists, had been accomplished, subject to the approval of the superior officers of the English organization. The agreement, if ratified, will be effective June 1.

The Central Federal Union demands on behalf of 100,000 New York wage workers, that the Assembly Committee on Rules shall report the Elsberg rapid transit bill to the House for a vote by the Representatives of the people in that state body. Word from Albany that this progressive municipal measure is being held up by the assembly committee, with indications that it is to be killed without giving the popular branch of the legislature a chance to debate or vote on it, caused the labor representatives at the Sunday meeting of the Manhattan Central Union to express their indignation, and order a protesting memorial to be sent to the assembly committee and to Governor Odell. A committee was also appointed to wait on the Mayor of New York and urge him to use his influence toward securing the passage of the Elsberg bill.

The Cause of Colds

The invariable cause of colds comes from within, not without, says the Science of Health. No one takes cold when in a vigorous state of health, with pure blood coursing through the body, and there is no good reason why any one in ordinary health should have a cold. It may come from insufficient exercise, breathing of foul air, want of wholesome food, excess of food, lack of bathing, etc., but always from some violation of the plain laws of health.

There can be no more prolific cause of colds than highly seasoned foods, as well as frequent eating. These give no time for the digestive organs to rest and incite an increased flow of the digestive secretions. Thus larger quantities of nourishment are absorbed than can be properly utilized and the result is an obstruction, commonly called a "cold," which is simply an effort of the system to expel the useless material. Properly speaking, it is self-poisoning, due to an incapability of the organism to regulate and compensate for the disturbance.

A deficient supply of pure air to the lungs is not only a strong predisposing cause of colds but a prolific source of much graver conditions. Pure air and exercise are necessary to prepare the system for the assimilation of nutriment, for without them there can be no vigorous health. The oxygen of the air we breathe regulates the appetite as well as the nutriment that is built up in the system.

The safest and best way to avoid colds is to sleep in a room with the windows wide open, and to remain out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather, for at least two hours, preferably with some kind of exercise, if not more than walking. One should not sit down to rest while the feet are wet or the clothing damp. A person may go with the clothing wet through to the skin all day, if he but keeps moving. Exercise keeps up the circulation and prevents taking cold.

The physiological care of colds is the prevention of their occurrence. The person who does not carry around an oversupply of alimentation in his system, and furthermore secures a purified circulation by strict, sanitary cleanliness, thus placing himself in a positive condition, is immune to colds. A starving man cannot take cold.

The Birch in Russia

This heading is not, as might be supposed, meant to imply that Russia has discarded the knout in favor of the punitive implement familiar to this country. It has to do with the birch tree. So high is the regard in which this tree is held that it excels other trees in four qualities—It gives light to the world, stifles cries, cleanses and cures diseases. The appreciation in which the tree is held by the Russian people is further shown, says the Gardener's Magazine, by the custom which has long obtained of the maidens on the day of Pentecost suspending garlands on the trees they love best. They also tie round the stems of the trees a piece of red ribbon as a protection from the Evil Eye, and as a charm to cause them to flourish. According to Russian traditions the "Lady of the Woods" combines a considerable amount of intelligence with her beauty, and a Russian author, Afanassief by name, has recorded as a fact that one birch tree showed its appreciation of the kindness of a maiden in girdling its trunk with the protective ribbon by shielding her from a witch who had become her stepmother.

Nor is this the only tradition with which the Russian peasantry have associated the tree. According to Prof. Mannhardt, it is employed by them to evoke Lieschi or geni of the forest. The method of procedure is not without interest. The peasants cut down some young trees and arrange them in a circle with the tops inclining toward the center. They then enter the circle thus formed, and call up the spirit, who forthwith appears. He is at once placed on the stump of one of the trees that has been felled, with his face turned toward the east. The peasants kiss his hand, and while looking between his legs, they say in chorus, "Uncle Lieschi, show yourself to us not as a gray wolf, not as a fierce fire, but as I myself appear." As the result of this appeal, the leaves of the aspen shake most vigorously, and Lieschi makes his appearance in human form and express himself quite willing to render any service they might ask.

The Capital of Japan

Tokio, the capital of Japan, is in Niphon, the principal island. It is a city of quaint wooden houses, mostly one-storied, and all big or little alike, of quite exquisite cleanliness. It is rich in gorgeous temples and pagodas; wonderful flower-filled gardens abound, laid out in miniature lakes, with islands and rivers and mountains, though there is no lack of these in the natural landscape, for the streets are intersected by so many canals and rivers and old castle moats, that no less than eight hundred bridges have been counted; while Fusi-Yama, the snow-clad crater—extinct now—is plainly visible on clear bright days, rising like a snow-covered pyramid, twelve thousand feet high.

The principal streets in the city are as crowded and busy as those of London. But what a difference in the crowds! A gaiety which is always gentle and delightful, never noisy or rough, animates them. Joyousness is in the very air, and even the poorest and meanest seem strangers to depression or gloom. Colors like the glow of jewels flash in and out through the shifting throng, which is made thus vivid with the lovely national dress of the women, and their gaily painted parasols; while like a soft accompaniment to the scene, the sound of the quaint kuitar or shamisen is heard always and everywhere.

Cleanliness counts for more than godliness in far Japan, and at least the poorest bathes at least twice a day. In Tokio alone there are between eight and nine hundred public baths, and every house has its own bathroom. In the villages, or out in the country, if there are no public or private bathrooms, the peasant never hesitates to take his "tub" out of doors.—Montreal Herald.

The Korean Royal Family

The origin of the Korean imperial family, which is just at present experiencing the pressing attention of both the devil and the deep sea, is sufficiently picturesque—that is, if it is possible to believe the legend which relates it. It seems that the favorite wife of the king of a certain province in North China was walking along the banks of a river, when she noticed something approaching with the current. This something proved to be a large egg, from which, when it was broken, emerged a boy child of great beauty. She carried the infant to the king, who seems, however, to have been of a skeptical turn of mind, for he ordered the child to be at once thrown into the royal sties, which housed a peculiarly savage breed of pig. Far from killing the child, however, they lavished porcine attentions upon him, which, being related to the king, caused him to repent, to have the child brought back to the palace, and to name it "Light of the Orient." The boy grew up to so many virtues and other excellencies that the king again grew jealous and sought his death. The young man heard of it and fled. Closely pursued, he arrived at the Yalu river. He fired an arrow into the water, and at once a great shoal of fish appeared and formed themselves into a living bridge, over which he crossed the river in safety. On the other side he found an amiable nation who elected him their king, and from him the present dynasty is descended, or purports to be, which is much the same.—The Manchester Guardian.

Dear Days of Old

Home, no more home to me, whither must I wander?
Hunger my driver, I go where I must.
Cold blows the winter wind over hill and heather;
Thick drives the rain and my roof is in the dust.
Loved of wise men was the shade of my rooftree,
The true word of welcome was spoken in the door—
Dear days of old, with the faces in the firelight,
Kind folks of old, you come again no more.

Home was home then, my dear, full of kindly faces;
Home was home then, my dear, happy for the child.
Fire and the windows bright glittered on the moorland,
Song, tuneful song, built a palace in the wild.

Now, when day dawns on the brow of the moorland,
Lone stands the house, and the chimney stone is cold.
Lone let it stand, now the friends are all departed;
The kind hearts, the true hearts, that loved the place of old.

Spring shall come, come again, calling up the moorfowl,
Spring shall bring the sun and rain, bring the bees and flowers;
Red shall the heather bloom over hill and valley,
Soft flow the stream through the even flowing hours;
Fair the day shine as it shone on my childhood—
Fair shine the day on the house with open door;
Birds come and cry there and twitter in the chimney—
But I go forever and come again no more.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Had Confidence of Emperor.

Viennese journals record the death of the man who for thirty-six years was the private secretary of the Emperor Franz Josef. From 1863 to 1899 every official document signed by the emperor was edited and placed before him by Adolph Freiherr Von Braun. The emperor had absolute confidence in him and often asked his advice. Braun was an affable man, but whenever the conversation touched on politics he became dumb.

Women are the most forgiving things on earth. They will forgive practically everything but one—failure to ask forgiveness.

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

GOOD MAY COME FROM WAR.

Such good as may come from the war, such compensations as may follow in its train, must be looked for in the broadening and uplifting effects of the contest upon the countries where it is waged, and whose possession and control constitute the real casus belli. So far as the benefits to be derived from modern civilization are concerned, there can be no doubt that Manchuria will be far better off under either Russian or Japanese rule than under Chinese, as this region still is, nominally. Manchuria has already benefited greatly by Russian administration of her finances, her railroads and her local government, and these gains will be confirmed and extended when Manchuria passes completely under the control of a more highly civilized power.

But to Corea most of all will the war be practically certain to bring a large measure of advantage, no matter which party to the contest may claim her as the spoil of victory. Corea, which remained up to a few years ago the "hermit nation" of the East, is still in a benighted condition, with a government and a people but few grades above savagery. The country has no educational system whatever and the masses are still in the lowest depths of ignorance and superstition. Industrial enterprise and development are rendered impossible by the national prejudice which forbids innovations of any kind as being disrespectful to the ancestral relations of the people.

The existing government, as administered by all, from the emperor down to the lowest village officer, is crude, grossly inefficient and corrupt to a degree hardly appreciable by an accidental mind. The country is filled with officials who do nothing but draw their salaries, and whose maintenance, enforced as it is by every species of cruelty and oppression, is a crushing burden upon the laboring classes. Justice as administered by the local magistrates is worse than a farce, since decisions go almost entirely as a matter of favor or in return for bribes.—Leslie's Weekly.

FRENCH HOUSEWIFE'S THRIFT.

The well-known thrift of the French housewife is reflected in the national finances. It is a fact that the distribution of wealth in France is wider than in any other European country. The records of the Courts of Probate in England and the notarial records in France afford data for comparison. In England the 61,233 estates administered last year amounted to $1,440,000,0000, while in France 363,612 estates only netted $954,425,201. In other words, while the English fortunes were much greater individually than the French estates, the number of property holders in France were five to one compared with England.—Philadelphia Record.

THE ART OF CLEAR DICTATION.

Few people think and talk with precision and in logical order, even of the men whose trained intellectual ability is made manifest in their deliberate writing. In dictated judicial opinions and legal documents there now often appear redundancy, complexity of thought and carelessness of expression, of which the burden of interpretation is great; and sometimes the separation of the wheat from the chaff is next to impossible. Moreover, we discover in many contemporary literary productions, books and what not, like evidences that they were dictated by men who had not mastered the art. The difference between written and dictated work is made apparent in the absence of anything like individuality of literary style and in a machine-like uniformity in which there is no more literary style than in an ordinary commercial letter.—New York Sun.

A NEW GAME OF WAR.

A new submarine torpedo boat was taken out beyond Newport harbor the other day for a little game of war. The enemy was supposedly a mammoth warship.

The "big fellow" finally fought the little torpedo boat to a standstill and compelled her to submerge. She did so in 120 feet of water, but in less than two minutes she came to the surface again in an entirely different spot and renewed the fight.

Three different times was the boat obliged to submerge, but each time she came up in about two minutes, not like a whale to get wind, but to attack the enemy from a different quarter and fresh as ever.

What will the foreign war lords do with such fighting machines?—Boston Globe.

"GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE."

A prominent financial company of this city recently advertised for "a boy, sixteen years old, good at figures; $10 a week salary to commence." Thirty-four boys presented themselves. All had been graduated from New York grammar schools and many of them had spent a year or two in high school.

Nineteen were at once rejected because they could neither write nor spell well. The remaining fifteen were asked to find the interest on $128.80 for four months and fifteen days at 5 per cent. Two were equal to the task. The correct answer is $2.27. Thirteen of the answers ranged from that to $481.44.

Commenting upon this incident, a pamphlet issued by the company remarks that the "curriculum of all our schools, common and academic, is not at all adapted to the needs of the average boy, who, if he succeeded at all, must do so along practical lines."

This is not an exaggerated, an unusual or an unfairly stated case. The trouble exists. What is the remedy? —New York World.

HOW MUCH SHOULD WE EAT?

How shall one determine how much food to eat? Too much mystery has been thrown about this subject. Let your sensations decide. It must be kept in mind that the entire function of digestion and assimilation is carried on without conscious supervision or concurrence. It should be entirely unfelt and unknown, excepting by the feeling of "bien-etre," which accompanies and follows its normal accomplishment. Satiety is bad. It implies a sensation of fulness in the region of the stomach, and that means that too much food has been taken. The exact correspondence in a healthy animal, between the appetite and the amount of food required is extraordinary. As a rule, the meal, unless eaten very slowly, should cease before the appetite is entirely satisfied, because a little time is required for the outlying organs and tissues to feel the effects of the food that has been ingested. If too little has been taken it is easy enough to make it up at the next meal and the appetite will be only the better and the food more grateful.

No one was ever sorry for having voluntarily eaten too little, while millions every day repent having eaten too much. It has been said that the great lesson homeopathy taught the world was this: That, whereas physicians had been in the habit of giving the patient the largest dose he could stand; they have been led to see that their purpose was better subserved by giving him the smallest dose that would produce the desired effect. And so it is with food. Instead of eating, as most people unfortunately do, as much as they can, they should eat the smallest amount that will keep them in good health.—Century Magazine.

JAPANESE WOMEN IN WAR.

The women of Japan do not go out and fight to-day as they have done on rare occasions in the past. We had an empress once who led an army into Korea and fought at the head of her soldiers. And even in the last century, when the Shogun made his last stand against the Mikado, nearly a thousand women and girls belonging to families attached to the Shogun fought behind and upon the castle walls, and many were killed.

It is different now. Only the men go out. But there is much left for the women to do, and there is not a woman in Japan who will shirk her duty. Not only must she take care of the family while the men are away, but she must work for the soldiers. Our Empress herself is the patron of the Japanese Red Cross Society, whose president is always a prince of the royal house.

The women who act as nurses must lay aside their kimonas and wear the regular dress of a hospital nurse. Both before and since the war with China the women of Japan have attended the hospital training schools, where instruction is given by American and European nurses, and there are now no better nurses in the world than those of Japan.—Mrs. Sadazuchi Uchida, wife of the Japanese Consul-General in New York, in Harper's Weekly.

THE ADVANCE OF WEALTH.

The advance in the standard of wealth in the last century is recognized by all as something formidable. In the writer's boyhood, Thomas Cushing was the only man in Boston, or its vicinity, who was suspected of being a millionaire; and even in his case some regarded such weath as incredible. He was an essentially modest, retiring man, and said to a lady of my acquaintance, who ventured to reproach him for having holes in his shoes, that he knew no real advantage of wealth, except to be able to wear one's old shoes without criticism. But what is a million dollars to-day? To the eyes of many it represents economy; almost poverty; at any rate, a step toward the almshouse. John Jacob Astor was said to be worth twenty millions, and that was such a colossal fortune, people had again to alter their standard of figures in arithmetic. After this Commodore Vanderbilt's forty millions seemed but a step, and the next Vanderbilt's two hundred millions were not so wholly startling. Yet men looked with commiseration on the division of this last fortune by his published will. Sixty millions to each of two sons, and the rest of the family cut off with ten millions apiece! Men felt like taking up a contribution in the churches. Yet what seemed even these wonders compared with the personal wealth of the present day!—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in the Atlantic.

LIKE THE WOLVES.

The public is a good deal like a pack of wolves. When a wolf goes down the pack leaps upon him and tears him to pieces.

There is this difference: Wolves rend the unfortunate for the wolfish delight of eating him; we rend our unfortunate merely for the human delight of rending him.

Take a great financier for example. There is no good reason to assume that the financier who falls is any more reprehensible than the ones that keep their feet.

There are great swindlers without number to-day thriving and being toadied to, who just as richly deserve the penitentiary as they would if they should fail.

Failure, which dooms wolf or man, is not in fact even an indication of wrong. Some of the noblest men and best enterprises have failed.

We need more of the manhood that denounces dishonest and unjust methods in spite of their success and less of the wolfishness that tears to pieces the man, good or bad, who falls.—Chicago Journal.