

L. J. SIMMONS, Prop.

HARRISON, : : NEBRASKA

Artificial ivory is now made from skimmed milk. It is not known just what they are making cheese of.

Sarony has a most remarkable memory for faces. He will remember a sitter a number of years after the photograph is taken, and can even tell what kind of a picture he turned out.

Brooklyn has accepted the Macmonnies statue which Boston found to be too shocking for exhibition. The "city of churches" seems to have suffered a moral lapse since it became a part of Greater New York.

The British three-volume novel is said to be actually on the decline, and high time, too. That it has survived to this day is an anomalous reflection on the enterprise of the publisher, as well as a sign of extraordinary patience on the part of the public.

A story is told of a literary man who spent two months talking good marketable literary matter into a phonograph, and then, when he attempted to have his work transcribed to manuscript, he discovered that the machine was out of order, and his two months' labor was lost.

A German newspaper asserts that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of Berlin hear considerably better with their left ear than with their right. This has been observed in continually increasing measure for fifteen years. When the cause was sought for it appeared that those who are thus affected are frequent users of the telephone.

The Daily Mail, which is printing a series of interesting letters from America, devotes several to Chicago, and it describes as "the queen and gutter-snipe of cities, the cynosure and cess-pool of the world, the most beautiful and most squalid, widely and generously planned with streets of twenty miles, where it is unsafe to walk at night; where women ride straddlewise and millionaires dine at midday; the chosen seat of public spirit and municipal boodle."

Among the peculiar fallacies common to the human mind is one that dirt, or mud, will draw electricity from the human body. A very unfortunate example of this belief came to light in St. Louis recently when a boy burned by a live wire was rescued by his friends, who rubbed the fresh wounds with soil from the street. In a recent issue of the daily papers was a report of a man being buried in sand in order to draw out of his body the electricity, occasioned by a stroke of lightning. It seems strange that such ideas should prevail at the close of the present century.

A tentative movement towards church unity, at least in operation, is being considered by the Federation of Christian Workers in New York City. They have been gathering statistics in the congested districts and find that non-church-goers outnumber those who attend service by about 10 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants of the locality. It is proposed that the different denominations take different sections of this district and build churches therein for the purpose of drawing in the non-church-goers. The movement is laudable in several ways, but especially in its indication of co-operative work among the denominations.

A meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, the other day, led by Rev. A. B. Simpson, who spoke for the cause of missions, was an evidence that the fine diele man and woman are by no means impervious to the emotional religious appeal. Amid sobs and cries of a hysterical nature over \$100,000 was subscribed under the influence of a sensational appeal. Money, real estate deeds, jewelry, clothing were thrown at the feet of the speaker. Whatever one may think of the ethical significance of such a demonstration, it is evidence that the race is not growing cynical, even in the centers of population.

A boy in Muncie, Ind., 16 years old, has either made two efforts to end his life or else is being permitted a dangerous freedom in the use of death-dealing agencies. He confesses himself that suicide is his purpose, and that his efforts would have been successful at the first attempt if he had been a better shot and had been able to hit himself when the pistol went off, and that the second attempt failed only because the poison he took so unreservedly that he was impelled to call for help and be saved. The really important feature of this boy's case is that his two futile plots to die were inspired by "unrequited love." There must be something radically wrong in the social life of Muncie if a youth of 16 is afflicted with such a serious manifestation of "unrequited love." Taking it for granted that the young man will be adequately interviewed by his father in the woodshed, care should be taken that firearms and poison be kept out of his reach. There seems little danger now that he will seriously injure himself, but he might kill some one else.

There appears to be a valuable suggestion in the details of the raid of bandits on an Alton train in Missouri. By means of the presence of mind and courage of the messenger when the robbers opened the safe in the express car all the found of value were a few

packages of jewelry. The messenger had used the brief time at his disposal before the robbers gained an entrance in transferring the large sum of money to a chicken coop that stood near the safe. Express and railroad companies have been arming their employees with guns, but by a strange oversight no one has ever before thought of the protection afforded by a convenient and well equipped chicken coop. The obvious lesson of this episode is to tumble out the bulky and insecure safes and substitute chicken coops in the express cars. Then with the addition of a few level-headed men like this messenger to guard the coops all danger of "hold-ups" by bandits would be averted.

It has become almost an axiom that the man who "didn't know it was loaded" will be found occupying a prominent place in the obituary department the following day. It has remained for an enterprising citizen in Jersey City to suggest the probability that the converse of this proposition may also be accepted as a general principle. The original discoverer appears to have battled vainly with increasing unhappiness until in despair he obtained a pistol which he thought was thoroughly loaded and prepared to end existence. But when he had pulled the trigger and calmly awaited the approach of the supreme moment it failed to approach. A little investigation proved that "it wasn't loaded" with anything more menacing than a blank cartridge. Let us hope that this foolish man has been cured of his rashness, and that his experience may pave the way to a succession of "didn't know it wasn't loaded" sequels to attempts at self-destruction.

President Cleveland's address at Princeton was marked by good common sense. As was suitable to the occasion, the address touched upon the subject of education and educated men in politics, in which the President deprecated the spasmodic participation in politics of educated men. He said: "I hasten to concede the good already accomplished by our educated men in purifying and steadying political sentiment; but I hope I may be allowed to intimate my belief that their work in these directions would be easier and more useful if it were less spasmodic. The disposition of our people is such that while they may be inclined to distrust those who only on rare occasions come among them from an exclusiveness savoring of assumed superiority, they readily listen to those who exhibit a real fellowship and a friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of intimacy would, I believe, not only improve the general political atmosphere, but would vastly increase the influence of our universities and colleges in their efforts to prevent popular delusions or correct them before they reach an acute and dangerous stage." This is wise counsel. There is altogether too much tendency to leave the ordinary conduct of political affairs to those who may chance to take an interest in them, with the result that the machinery of politics falls into the hands of those who make a business of politics. It is not enough for men of education and uprightness to step in when things have become so bad that they can no longer be endured and help sweep the existing administration out of power. It is their duty as well, to keep constant watch over the affairs of government, and to participate in politics in such a way that they may be actively influential in molding the sentiments and policies of the people.

The domestic training school of the Orange Improvement Society, whose prospectus was enlarged upon with great interest by the press of New York last spring, and whose course has been watched by public-spirited women generally, has come to an inglorious end through dissensions in its management. The object of the school was to instruct girls in the domestic arts and to thus assist in solving the universal "servant girl problem." It started with a large board of managers, and a superintendent and assistant superintendent, and therein probably lies the real cause of the school's failure. The managers couldn't agree as to the superintendent and the superintendent couldn't agree with some of the managers, and as a result, four of the most prominent managers resigned, the superintendent abandoned the school because of the "unkind, unjust and un-Christianlike conduct of the managers, conduct that would scarcely be expected from any board of women, not even the heathen," and the husband of the leading manager, who went security for the rent of the rooms occupied by the school, is left with a rent bill that he will have to meet. In thus stranding, through the dissensions of the management, the defect Domestic Training School at Orange calls attention to the fundamental cause of the existence of a "servant girl problem"—the inability of the average individual to see things exactly as others see them, and the mistaken idea that nothing can be done right unless it is done strictly in accordance with a certain plan. There would be far less trouble in securing and holding servants if the "help" were held to account not for methods but for results; and it is probably safe to say that the Orange Training School would still be in existence had the managers interested themselves in the results of the teaching instead of the methods of the management.

The women's idea of a successful reception is one where the crowd is so great that they can get into the dining room five times without detection.

It is funny how ignorant some people are of the little matter of spelling.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Plan for a Parent Day in the Public Schools—Have Patience with the Dull Pupil—Schoolma'am and a Mouse—Backwardness in England.

Parent Day. A nation can be no greater, no purer, no safer than is the life of the individual of that nation, great, pure and safe. It is to be hoped that the teachers and parents of this republic will co-operate to secure such teaching as will surely result in great good to the nation and upon which very largely the perpetuity of the republic depends.

Twenty-two million children and youth of school age in our nation ought to compel the most thoughtful attention of all the adults to the present and imperative demand for the earnest co-operation of parents, school officers, teachers and citizens to employ and perfect all methods and efforts that are necessary to secure the very best results for the education of these twenty-two million coming citizens and parents. The coming together of parents, children, officers and teachers in the schools on a given day which shall be devoted to exercises in honor and praise of the home and family, and the inculcation of personal virtues, seems to me eminently fitting.

This day should be made one of the few most important days of the year. We celebrate the Fourth of July because it calls to memory the struggle for national independence. We celebrate Washington's birthday because he was an ideal citizen. We celebrate Arbor Day because we want to teach the children to love nature. Let us celebrate Parents' Day in the school to teach the children that before the individual, before the school, before the State, stands in holiness and admiration, the home and the family; to teach every child that with his laudable ambition to be an excellent pupil, while he should know that it is necessary for his own good and the good of the State that he is a law-abiding, public-spirited citizen, he should also know that the highest and holiest obligations will rest upon him as a unit of the home and in social and family relations. Exercises appropriate should be prepared by the teacher. Send special invitations to all patrons, whether they have children in school or not. Select songs, recitations, essays, dialogues bearing upon home life, its beauties and duties, the child in the home, the mother, the father and the family.

Over and over the question is asked, "How shall we teach civil government to our younger pupils?" Government has its foundation in the home. Loving obedience there establishes habits of obedience to civil authority any and everywhere. Here is a golden opportunity for impressive lessons in civil government.

A Parents' Day without parents would be an object lesson without the object. Let parents, if necessary, sacrifice something to be in attendance upon the exercises. Let these exercises be held in the afternoon or evening, as will convenience parents.

Backwardness in England. Prof. Sylvanus Thompson gives one striking instance of the backwardness of England in its provision for specialized technical instruction. It is a matter of course knowledge that electricity plays every day a larger part in chemical manufacture. Recognizing this new development Germany has lately erected at three of its universities large electro-chemical laboratories and endowed special professorships in addition to the chair which has for some years existed at Frankfurt. Against these England has nothing to show but two small electro-chemical laboratories—one at the Technical College, Finsbury, and one of the Birmingham Municipal Technical School—and both of these devoted to instruction in electro-plating and electro-typing rather than to research in electro-chemistry. "As for the rest of the science colleges in England, they are too busy with preparing pupils to pass examinations, or are too poor, to be able to undertake any such new departure."—London (Eng.) Journal of Education.

Dull Pupils. In every school there are a few pupils whose eyes have still the vacant stare, after nearly all have grasped the principle the teacher wishes to explain. The teacher should make special endeavors in their behalf. She should always treat them kindly; never scold, never worry, never fret. Do not lose patience though they make great blunders. Cover their dullness, as far as possible, with the mantle of love; never exhibit it to the ridiculing laugh of their brighter classmates. Have them understand that you are their best friend, who spares neither trouble nor labor for their advancement, and who would as far as possible, give them an equal opportunity for the race through life.

Wake up the ambition of such pupils by asking questions they can answer, and by pointing out the progress they have made; this will also strengthen their self-confidence. If possible, make them voluntarily try again. The dull pupils should be asked the easiest questions, and often, thus keeping them active, and the bright pupils in reserve for the more difficult work. No question should be asked a dull pupil which, with good reason, the teacher doubts whether he can answer; for every question not answered will lessen his self-confidence and also his self-respect as to his standing in the class. Often the pupil's dullness vanishes entirely after

his ambition has been aroused, and he is started aright.

If the dullness relates to one special branch, point out to the pupil the value of his study for practical life, and that his education will always have a defect if he does not master the difficulty now.

If, then, with all your care, you do not succeed as well as you wish, and you begin to think that your labor is thrown away, look to the after life of the pupil; I assure you he will appreciate your labor then, and be ever grateful for the kindness bestowed upon him.—Educational Record.

Protect is Made.

The overseers of Harvard College have received a protest against the plan suggested by the committee on English composition and rhetoric, "to publish the papers of all the candidates presenting themselves for admission to college from some one or two particular schools or academies, the Boston Latin School, for instance, and Mr. Nobles, or Messrs. Browne & Nichols, and the Roxbury Latin, thus at once bringing into contrast the methods pursued and results achieved in those schools." This protest is signed by the principals of the schools named, who contend that "such comparison would establish a dangerous precedent and is a new departure for Harvard College, which has been scrupulously careful in the past to treat all fitting schools alike; and that 'slight translations from Latin, Greek, German or French made in a limited time under a great nervous strain are not evidence of a candidate's general ability or inability to write good English.'"

Schoolma'am and Mouse.

Miss Clara Evans and a mouse, the one a teacher in a Baltimore public school and the other a resident of the same building, collided while traversing their respective orbits, one day this week, and so startling were the noises which ensued that a panic among the children present was the result. They rushed for the door and downstairs in wildest terror, and a citizen who saw them emerge tumultuously into the street promptly turned in an alarm of fire from the nearest box. When the engines arrived the entire neighborhood was filled with excitement and mothers; but finally Miss Evans managed to explain the trouble, and in the end it was decided that nobody had been hurt or was likely to be. So rejoiced were the assembled taxpayers at this that not for several hours afterward did it occur to them that to call out the fire engines entails on the city an expense amounting to about \$100.

Wanamaker Tells of His Conversion.

Under the auspices of the Evangelical alliance ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker addressed a large audience in the Kensington Theater, at Frankfort avenue and Norris street, last evening. The call for the meeting was to those who are not regular church goers and a large majority of those present were men. Mr. Wanamaker told his hearers how, when he was an awkward country boy of 18 years, he once went to a religious meeting, sitting far back in the audience, and listened to the words of an old preacher, who said that now that he was old he felt how good it was to him that he had the religion of Christ to die by.

I listened to the words of that good old man," said Mr. Wanamaker, "and I said to myself: 'I don't want to die now. I want to live and I want a religion to live by.' For I was young, you know, and all my thoughts were on this life. Then there followed a young minister, who told us that he had felt the blessings of the religion of Christ and that it was a good religion to live by and to do business by, and it would bring contentment and happiness to all who would embrace it. I then said to myself: 'Do you want that religion?' Yes! When do you want it? Now! I then and there made up my mind that I would have it right away. So I waited until the meeting was over and when the minister came down the aisle on his way out of the church, I stepped up to him and said: 'Mr. Chambers, I am going to accept the religion of Christ.' It was so easy for me to do it when I had finally worked it out in my own mind and heart, and it is just as easy for any of you to do it if you will, and I want you to try it for yourselves and see."

Mr. Wanamaker paid a high tribute to the late Samuel J. Randall and described how he had frequently visited him during his last illness and read to him out of the Bible, and how at one of his visits the statesman had said to him: "Mr. Wanamaker, I have found it here," pointing to his Bible. "And I am happy now."—Philadelphia Record.

Linemoid.

Pleasure boats and canoes are being manufactured with a new material, the base of which is linen, whence the boats have been designated "linemoid." The material is softened into a pulp, and this is shaped over a form and water-proofed. Being of one piece there are, of course, no seams, and the material is stated to be of a consistency and flexibility resembling brass. Ash and oak are employed for keel, gunwale and seats, supports, floor boards, and other wood fittings, and brass is the only metal used for fastenings. The seats are supported on ash ribs, bearing on the keel and gunwale only, thus keeping any strain from being put upon the shell.

Building Made of Ashes.

A building has recently been erected by Herr Wagner, an architect, in Limburg, solely of materials formed of ashes, without any admixture of sand. It is claimed that hard natural stones of almost every variety have been successfully imitated with this very cheap material.

Every wife longs for the establishment of a religion that will forbid a widower marrying again.

MODES FOR WINTER.

FUR OUTFITS OF STRIKING COMBINATIONS.

Some Hints for Women in the Selection of Cut and Material for New Gowns—Elaborate Costumes and Amazing Contrasts for Street Wear.

Cold Weather Clothes.

DEEPER and deeper into the purses of fashionable women go the designers of furs. Last winter it seemed as if the slashing and snipping of costly skins had reached the limits, and now, though the same sort of extravagance is repeated, it does not make as much of an impression as it did a year ago for two reasons. One is that we have become hardened to the expensive shredding process, and the other is that the fashion now is to combine two furs in one garment, a style that is carried out with such striking effect that there is little room for considering the wasteful processes by which the garment was put together. Even in the simplest accessories of fur, notional rules are laid down for exquisite dressers. Thus it is decreed that the muff should match a collar, but should contrast with a large cape or fur coat.

If, then, your fur outfit is no larger than that shown in the first small picture, its two parts must be of the same fur. In this case it was chinchilla, the collar's high wired collar being faced with almost green satin, and the muff being lined with the same material. In this costume a coquettish trick was effected by veiling the satin of the collar with the deep lace frill of the dress collar. Thus, though the lace was not attached to the collar, the distracting and ultra stylish combination of lace and fur was attained. Of course, if Madam permitted her lace handkerchief—of a similar mesh to her collar—to show at one end of the muff, it would be entirely accidental, or, at least, quite as much so as the arrangement of her neck lace over the satin lining of the collar, in which she was to no little pains before her mirror.

Three handsomely tured women are shown in the next picture. At the right were a rich collar and muff of sable. The collar was much longer in front and back than on the shoulders, and was lined with rose-pink silk. At the opposite side of the group was a seal cape cut in one with its high collar, which was faced with Persian lamb. In front were stole ends. A bigger strain on the purchaser's pocketbook will come from the garment in the middle of the illustration than from either of the others. It was of grebe feathers, having a deep-pointed piece of seal both in front and

back, and ending in a high grebe collar. Grebe makes a very desirable trimming for, or part of, a fur garment, because of its current high favor and general becomingness. Many women that cannot afford a new heavy coat or cloak have put their money into a dainty shoulder cape with high collar of seal and grebe. Such a cape will go on over the last year's slightly

shabby seal cape, and the effect will so freshen the latter as to be about all the renovating it needs. The more sensible grebe capes are arranged with the feathers set on a yoke and collar of seal, because the feathers are too delicate to be put where they will rub against the cheeks. As they would on the inside of the collar. But for just this reason, some woman with a taste attuned to extravagance will like all the more the pictured cape last described.

Though in cloths the jacket has outstripped the cape, very pretty capes are now and then seen, and the one that the artist selected for the next picture was strikingly pretty. It was made of dark woolen goods, which was also the material of the dress, and right here it should be said that when



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A NOVEL CAPE CUT FROM DRESS GOODS.

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SAVED TO CORRECTNESS BY A FINE DISTINCTION.

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We know a man who can worry while he is busy.