HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

President Diaz of Mexico is to be the guest of the French nation during his isit to France, and will be escorted from Vera Cruz to Marseilles by a fleet of French war vessels.

The German government is granting a subsidy of \$1,500,000 per annum to call companies, and in conjunction with Dutch undertakings, cables are to be laid between Batavia, Saigon, Palembang, Makassar, Amborna, the Carolines and New Guinea.

In South Carolina there was hanged last week a negro convicted of assaulting a white woman. This is the first execution under the law making this Tense a capital one. Now that the is on the statute book, it is hoped that it will have a tendency to pre-

In the Georgia legislature a bill has been introduced to empower the State Commissioner of Agriculture to inspect proprietary medicines to see if ey are wholesome or injurious. When the testers, or "tasters," are inspecting medicines of an alcoholic nature, it is likely that well-developed jags will result ere the inspectors will be qualified to report.

The great dam across the Nile at Assoua, which has just been completed, is designed to hold back the floods and provide for a system of regular irrigation. It is expected that some 600,000 acres of arid land will be made productive. The dam cost about \$1,-000,000 and has required two years for construction-a comparatively short time, when the magnitude of the work is considered.

A young woman teacher of St. Louis tried to discourage tardiness by kissing the first pupil to arrive at school in the morning. On the day the system went into effect two boys of 16,only two years younger than the teacher, arrived several hours before school opened, and every boy in the school was on hand an hour ahead of time. The two big boys each got a kiss, but the system was abandoned.

The new Austrian parliament contains no less than twenty-six parties, with membership ranging from two up to sixty-four. No party has a majority. In elections the Anti-Semites and the Clerical parties suffered heavily, many of their seats being captured by Socialists or Nationalists. The German members outnumber the Poles, or Czecks, by thirty. It is not believed that any government can long con-

A woman reformer recently pulled from the folds of her gown a soiled American flag and waved it before the audience, saying that she had waved it from public platforms in every country in Europe. "More's the end, who had lost his arm in fighting our fing liberty and justice and modon do not incessantly wave it ship captains. ove their heads; but perhaps they will sustain it long after those who every day wrap themselves ostentasly in its folds have dropped in

According to the statements of a former resident in the Klondike, the mhabitants of that region suffer much from snow blindness. Dark glasses em to be of no value in the way of prophylaxis. That which afforded the at protection was wooden goggles, the patterns for which were taken from those worn by the Indians. These were whittled out of a piece of wood, fitting closely around the eyes, and with no glasses at all; but in the place of glasses were very small openings to see through, the inside being colblack. A projection like the visor of a cap extended over them, was also colored black on the ander side to shade the eyes.

The groups of coast-defenders on uty at life-saving stations are now ving their most trying experiences. One of the force describes a sentinel along the shore in a terrific gale with a blinding snow. He was unable to keep his feet, but crawled to the outer limit of his beat, and returned in the same manner. The cold and fatigue made the night-watching an ting test of endurance and cour-His warning light was happily eded, and no vessel came within ager line; but the devotion was dy and the duty faithfully fulfilled. in the homes of comfort and security, when darkness and tempest bring no fear to the householder, let not the same whose covice often means peril and privation be forgotten. Sympathetic thought, and whatever is needed to make their lives exempt from unsecurity suffering, ought to be a glad ory selfering, ought to be a gle g to the brave and patient me record is an honor to then and to their country.

awitchboard of porcelain. The disk is provided with a brass plug, screwing into the usual electric light socket; and the lower disk is provided with a screw socket to receive the lamp. On the switchboard are six contact points wired with five resistance specie, exwill be interested in at that 200,000,000



A NEW GUN.

If imagination is taxed to believe

that by the aid of certain rays of light,

managed in a special fashion, we shall

the anatomy of the living being, how

much more startling is this announce-

ment of the capabilities of the new

Sommery gun: "This gun uses no pow-

der or explosive, yet it discharges 260,-

6,000 yards. Two men, working an

ington, and is now waiting examina-

deed of seconds, instead of months or

years, as the balls from a number of

these guns would sweep an army out

of existence in an incredibly short

space of time. The shot would come

like a cyclone, and no living thing

NO MODERN INVESTION.

pes by Fanny Merrill Farmer, presi-

dent of the Boston cooking school, the

author says that they dwell in dark-

ness who imagine the chafing dish a

Among the ruins of Pompeli have

been found chafing dishes of exquisite

workmanship, which give undisputed

proof of their use in the city which

contained vilas of many wealthy Ro-

mans. Louis XV., according to Gon-

court, to much delight in "making

and the palate of Louis XVI. was often

tickled "by piping hot dishes brought

in on a chafing dish." Napoleon was

an adept at cooking omelets in a cha-

fing dish for Josephine and himself.

Mme. Recamier risked that wondrous

peachy bloom that has come down to

us in paintings, history and patent

medicines by performing on the chaf-

ing dish for the benefit of the great

and hungry men who frequented her

SCIENCE AND STORMY CAPE HORN.

Cape Horn looms before the imagina-

tion as the especial home of tempests,

ship-whelming billows, cross-seas, black squalls, sleet, roaring gales and

freezing blasts, and recent study of

the meteorological conditions prevail-

ing about the stormy cape does not di-

minish the darkness of the picture.

The hydrographic bureau has under-

taken to collect statistics concerning

the weather of Cape Horn, and some

of them are presented in the Pilot

Chart for November. In this manner,

it is hoped that some of the difficul-

overcome through scientific advice to

ELECTRIC LAMP REGULATED.

In our issue of January 16 we pub-

lished an illustration of and descrip-

tion of a "turn-down" electric lamp, so

constructed that by merely giving the

lamp a slight turn in its socket

it would give either the full light of

sixteen candle power or a light of one

candle power. This week we show a

electric lamp socket containing a

rheostat, by means of which any num-

ber of resistances can be thrown into

the circuit, so that the light can be

modified as desired, says the Montreal

Within a perforated brass casing an

upper and lower disk of porcelain are

mounted. The disks are connected by

a rectangular metal frame notched to

receive the projections of a miniature

100

Family Herald.

In history, as well as in romance,

salons.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

quintessential stews in silver pans,'

In a little book of chafing dish reci-

could survive the onslaught.

utensil of modern invention.

air."

the current from the live wires to he lamp. When it is desired to modify the light the key is turned to throw one or more resistance spools in circuit.

Accurate tests of the lamp have been made. A test made with 61 1-2 watt, 110-volt lamp, of 16 c. p., showed that by throwing in the various resistance spools from 37 to 57 1-2 watts were soon be able to study every portion of consumed and from 6 1-2 to 39 8-10 per cent of the current saved. With a 52volt lamp of 16 c. p. and 3.5 watts sufficiency, 29 watts were consumed on the first contact point and a candle power of 0.2 obtained; 32.5 watts were 000 shots a minute, with a range of consumed on the second contact, and a candle power of 0.4 obtained; 36 watts easy lever behind the gun, keep it were consumed on the third contact and charged. The propelling force has a wadle power of 0.7 obtained; 41.5 been conjectured to be compressed wa'ts were consumed on the fourta This astonishing piece of mecontact point, and a candle power of chanism has been exhibited in Wash-18 obtained; 48 watts were consumed in the fifth contact point and 4.5 candle tion by the board of fortifications, If power obtained; and 5.6 watts were half of the stories told of it are true, consumed for the full 16 candle power. war will be an affair of moments, in-

NOVEL CORN CUTTER.

The old method of cutting corn with a sickle has been in use for years, and many an acre of stalks has been cut with it without any thought on the part of the user of how to improve on the implement until a Michigan in-



ventor concluded that the work should se done with the foot instead of the hand. It is understood that it is at all times more convenient to have two hands to work with instead of one, and as the improved cutter permits this it should have at least this advantage to recommend it over the old pattern of sickle. The drawing shows the new cutter in the act of severing a hill of corn, and illustrates the manner of attaching the device to the foot. It consists of a metallic plate, which is curved to fit the under surface to the forward end to be used as the cutter. The operator grasps the stalks with his hands and gives a kick with the toe against the butts, which cuts the corn off close to the ground. The plate is of such light weight that it will not interfere with the walking, and a skillful cutter should be able with this implement to do much more work than ties of the Cape Horn passage may be with the old implement.

So remarkable are the results obtained in the manufacture of wire that a scientist has chosen this subject as a topic for a lecture. Ordinary wire is, as everybody knows, not at all expensive, but when metal is worked up into some of the articles in common use, its value is enormously increased. Attention was called to pinion wire, which is worth over \$43,000 per ton. still greater improvement, namely, an it takes 754 hair springs to weigh one ounce, and 27,000,000 of them are required to make a ton. These trifles are not at all expensive per piece, but a ton of metal worked up into them has a value of over \$400,000. The most expensive ton of metal mentioned was one which, if made up into tiny instruments used by dentists for extracting the nerves from the teeth, would be worth \$2,150,000. The relation between crude metal and the articles into which it is made seems not very close, and only a careful computation gives an approximate idea of what a single ton of iron or steel can represent in cash value.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS. London Waking Up.

Telephones are to be added to the are alarm boxes of London. The firemen will carry receivers in their pockets, and the handle of the alarm box will be made into a transmitter.

Medical Outfit for Patrol Wagons-Patrol Wagons of Allegheny, Pa., have been equipped with medical out-fits, and the sergeants of the police have been instructed how to render aid to the sufferings of victims of accidents. The equipment includes antidotes for poisoning, dresssings for burns and almost everything that is used in emergency cases.

White Lead Pelsoning A large pottery firm in Staffordshire, England, has been carrying out a sefacturing glazed china without white lead. The mortality among the workers, due to white lead poisoning, is heavy, and efforts have been made for some time past by legislative and other methods to prevent the danger.

You have to give some men a sout fore you can command

their respect.

No matter how erect a general may be he is apt to learn more or less on his

ITEMS. PROSPERITY

STRAWS THAT SHOW DIREC-TION OF THE WIND.

facts, Not Fancies, Taken from the Daily Press - Idlers Roll in Vast Wealth Walle Workers Are Warned of the Earth.

When one compares the statements made by the political prosperity shouters with those made by the trade journals showing the actual conditions that confront workingmen in all parts of the country, some idea can be gained of the film-flam game that was worked on the wealth producers, Here is a sample from a recent issue of The Carpenter, the official organ of the Carpenters' union: "Owing to the suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

"Birmingham, Ala., Colorado Springs, Col., Cripple Creek, Col., Denver, Col., Victor, Col., Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill., Lincoln, Ill., Alpena, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo.. Kansas City, Mo., Helena, Mont., Butte, Mont., Omaha, Neb., New Orange, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., Oklahoma City, O. T., Taylor, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Seattle, Wash., Cleburn, Tex., Los Angeles, Cal., Ashville, N. C., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Charleston, S. C., Wilkesbarre, Pa. Savannah Ga., Corsicana, Tex., Pueblo, Col., Iola, Kan., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Mobile, Ala., Salt Lake City, Utah, Lima, O., Austin, Tex., the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Binghampton, N. Y., Newton, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Joplin, Mo., Columbus, Ga., Quincy, Ill., Kenosha, Wis., Southern, Cal., Trenton, N. J., Milwaukee, Wis., Long Branch, N. J., Cleveland, O., Dallas, Texas, Easton, Pa., Macon, Ga., Marion, Ind., Bridgeport, Conn., Atlantic City, N. J., Rat Portage, Ontario, Florence, Colo., Hartford City, Ind., Springfield, Mass., Missoula, Mont., Lincoln, Neb., San Jose, Cal., Jamestown, N. Y., Joliet, Ill., Duluth, Minn., Rocky Ford, Col., Saginaw, Mich., Streator, Ill., Little Rock, Ark., Washington, D. C., El Paso, Tex., Davenport, Ia., Port Arthur, Tex., Mesa, Ark., Racine, Wis., Atlanta, Ga., Des land. No other human "lord" is so Moines, la."

LONDON'S POOR.

Most people work in order to be able to live, but to this general rule, as to most others, ther are exceptions, In every big city, for instance, are hundreds of men and women who work early and late, their only reason for so doing apparently being that they wish to be accorded the liberty of slowly starving themselves to death.

An inquest was held on one of this class of workers in London the other day. It appeared that he got a living -save the mark!-by haunting the courts and square off Fleet street and collecting therefrom old contents bills and discarded newspapers. These he sold at night to the "dossers" on the Embankment and elsewhere, who used them as a protection against the cold flags or as a covering from the damp river air.

is a man who makes a living, such a it is, by going about the residential parts of London and other great cities and oiling people's front garden gates for them at a halfpenny a time. The "lagger" carefully picks up all the scattered oats, chopped hay, etc., which are to be found lying about cab stands and sells them cheap to costers. The "cab runner" is well known to most people, but few could say offhand exactly what position is filled by the "cab glimmer." He it is who hangs about restaurants and the entrances to theaters and places his hand before the rim of the wheel to protect the lady's dress from getting soiled as she gets in or out of her hansom. A day's earnings of any of the above rarely exceeds 6 pence or 8 pence (12 to 16 cents).

Then, again, there is the "buzzard"e., the man who pounces upon stray cigar ends and half-smoked fags and sells them to florists, who use them to fumigate plants, at the rate of three pounds for a shilling, or 24 cents. An active man who is lucky may possibly pick up three pounds in a single day, but two pounds or even a pound and a half is not considered "bad biz." This is not exactly the sort of calling a man would choose who wanted to get rich quickly, but it is infinitely better than "scragging." A "scragger" is a man who makes a business of minding shoeblacks' boxes the while their owners are away at meals. The fee charged is one-half penny for any period under an hour.

Some even among the better known industries pay a novice very little better. There is onion peeling, for instance, which employs some hundreds of men in the season. Here is the experience of a man who tried it, related as nearly as possible in his own words: "I went to the place, and the foreman he tells me to go and buy a peelin knife. That cost me 21/4d., or 5 cents Then I starts and very soon gets all over yeller with onion juice. The boss he tells me not to cry so. 'It'll all come right in the end,' he ses. But I didn't agree wiv 'im, for when pay time come they only guv me 4%d. (a little over 9 cents), and I'd been at it from 9 till 6. 'Are yer comin back termorrer?' asks es. 'No fear,' says I. "This job's too eggspensive a lugaherry for me. I ain't a millunnair, and I can't afford to

for does even the possession of a de always sedies to keep a man

alive. Hand loom weaving still lingers some of the more remote parts of the country, but the competition of machine made goods has reduced the remuneration of the weavers to a point at which it is impossible to properly sustain life.-London Ex-

HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE.

This being an age when millionaires and multi-millionaires are becoming more plentiful every day, the question arises, how are they made? Some persons say they are made by one process and some by another. There are several conditions that tend to make it easy for an unscrupulous and greedy man to heap up riches, provided he can by some good luck get hold of enough to give him a good start. Some men are born of wealthy parents and can use the names and some of the money of their fathers to start into "business speculation" that leads on to fortune, if not to fame,

But the real secret of nearly all fortune-making is special privilege. Traced to its source, the unearned fortune is invariably found to be an outgrowth of monopoly, and that, too, of monopoly in its worst form-that is, private appropriation of natural opportunities. Here is one among thousands of very striking illustrations:

The present site of Chicago was once bought from the Indians for 3 cents an acre. The value of the most desirable piece of ground (a corner lot in the business center of the city) is now worth at least ten million dollars. This shows an increase of about one hundred and thirty million per cent.

In 1830, when there were about fifty people settled near Fort Dearborn, a quarter of an acre of what is now the heart of Chicago could have been bought for \$20. One man who bought a corner lot in that city for \$200, in 1834, sold it in 1835 for \$5,000. Today the same lot is worth more than one and a half millions.

But these are only a few among millions of instances where men have amassed vast fortunes by simply appropriating the unearned increment of lucky as the "rent lord." He reaps big fortunes where he has sown almost nothing, and appropriates to his own use that which the whole community produces. There is a just and scientific method of putting a stop to the gaining of fortunes in that manner, and it should be universally adopted.-Ralph Hoyt, in San Francisco Star.

TAXES DISCOURAGE INDUSTRY.

We are apt to overlook the undeniable fact that a tax on a manufacturing plant discourages the erection of such plants. This is true of any sort of improvement upon upon land. In effect we punish a man by an annual fine for being enterprising. The man who lets his land lie idle and useless pays a low tax. The man who employs labor and buys material to erect a house or manufactory on his land pays a high tax. Our present method of taxation is a millstone around the neck of industry. Even if a man adds another story to his house or a back An "oiler" in the argot of the streets building up goes his taxes. If the business of a manufacturer increases and he builds an addition to his shop to employ a hundred more hands, to the great benefit of the community, we raise his taxes.

How can such a system be defended? We should, therefore, favor every step in the direction of the adoption of a sensible system and the total or partial exemption from taxation of manufactories would constitute a wise beginning of the work .- York (Pa.) Ga-

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

When the Salisbury government passed the act of 1896 for the relief of British farmers, the farmers were warned by the keener sighted and more outspoken liberals that the act was in truth one for the relief of landlords. Instead of lifting taxes from the working farmers who farm farms, they predicted that it would relieve the idle farmers who farm farmers. This prediction has now been verified. Before the act, so the London Speaker explains, landlords were constrained to make the tenants a rebate from their rent equal to half their tax. But after the act, which remitted to farmers half their tax, the landlords exacted ful rent. It is the landlords, therefore, and not the tenants, who profit by the act for the relief of agricultural distress. There is a lesson in this. It is sharply suggestive of a truth that admits of no intelligent controversy, namely, that financial benefits conferred by government invariably tend to the enrichment of landowners .-Chicago Public.

Here is a Georgia boy's composition on the trouble in China: "China is a and of heathens that would rather worship a wooden god that grins at you than go to church an' pay rent. My Pa wus a missionary in Chins. When the boxers commenced to box they knocked him out in the first round an' he lost three fingers an' a brand new hymn book with a bookmark in it. Then he comes home. He has still got 2 legs an' 2 arms left! though the mission board told him that he lost his head. He says home missions takes the cake.-Atlanta Constitution.

Queen Victoria's childhood was much the same as that of other children, and it is interesting to note that she was the first member of the royal family to be vassinated, having underone the operation when a mere

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently result from a mother's ignorance; or mors frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter !

Tradition says "woman must suffer." and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examina-tion; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is



Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation — had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.



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in dead. Pensions, etc., adjusted. Send for free circular. A. W. Ringland, 528 Rialto Bidg., Chicago.



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