

C. C. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

"Admiral Clark." That suits the people. He did it with his little Oregon.

Oxygen tablets are a French professor's latest. "Have a fresh air with me?"

Evidently the dancing masters have decided to put the old people out of it this year.

Most of us would be down-hearted if we knew what the woman who tells us she is glad we came says after we have left.

How the young married women do hate the girl who can get the guest of the evening in a corner and keep him interested.

That railroad superintendent who stopped kissing on the station platform probably has a jealous wife and is henpecked.

The dynamiter and the incendiary are two criminals against whom the hand of every man, even in the worst classes of the community, should be turned.

Many a man who might have been a great moral force has spent his days unliving because some little fool of a woman didn't know a good thing when she saw it.

Palma will get \$25,000 a year for being President of Cuba. We may take it for granted that he is unalterably opposed to annexation, at least for the present.

A Colorado girl declined to marry a man because he is wealthy. Here is vindication for Senator Dolliver, who says the poor are the only ones who have a chance.

It is reported that William Waldorf Astor is going to give his daughter \$20,000,000 when she gets married. William Waldorf must think that is about the price of a good, serviceable duke.

Young King Alfonso's troubles are only beginning. He has now to go out and look for a wife, and there are at least a dozen different persons who are to decide just whom he must marry.

In Denmark the people continue to be excited over the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. They seem to take it for granted that Uncle Sam is waiting around the corner ready to buy when the prop-ink is tipped.

We have civil courts for the settlement of all other disputes regarding property and individual rights. We do not allow citizens, however much they may think they have been injured, to fight it out with each other in our streets. The police arrest such people and lock them up for the general good. Why, indeed, should we not require men who have grievances against each other as employers and workmen to submit their differences to courts established for that purpose? It is a civilized way of doing it.

Napoleon Bonaparte's will, among those of great men, affords the nearest parallel to that of Cecil Rhodes in the fortune it bequeathed. He was surely the richest exile since the world began. From his lonely home at St. Helena he bequeathed to his relatives and friends \$40,000,000. He had been rich, in gold as in power, beyond the dreams of avarice, and there must have passed through his hands a private fortune such as mortal man has rarely dreamed of. His exactions from conquered states has been set down at nearly \$375,000,000, which is, after all, but six times multiplying the gift he secured for himself from the Austrian treasury after Austerlitz.

Every little while somebody sends up a cry for "the ideal girl." The latest dissatisfied one wants girls to be more athletic than they are; he whoops for waists that shall be bigger, and he wants the girls to walk straighter. We might answer the gentleman by saying that the girls are becoming more and more athletic every year, that their waists are large enough for all practical purposes, and that they will walk straight as soon as it again becomes fashionable for them to do so. But what is the use arguing with one who is dissatisfied with the girls as they are? The athletic girl is a joy. So is the one who doesn't care for athletics. Whether her waist is large or small the girl of to-day is all right—if she is the right one. And that is the main thing. Why will men waste their time telling the girls what to do to improve themselves? The girls will do as they please, and they will be charming, no matter whether they go in for athletics or not, or whether they walk upright or hop like kangaroos. Let us leave it to the girls to be bewitching in their own way. They always have charmed and they always will. Fashions and customs are but incidents. The man who has time to devote to the task of making the girls lovelier than they see fit to make themselves deserves the world's pity. He doesn't know a good thing when he sees it.

Had Job been acquainted with the new theory radiology would lack a measure of the luster that surrounds one of its greatest lights. Job believed that his wife was an indifferent companion of

Providence for man's spiritual progress. Recent medical science has discovered that boils are due to mere bacteria which insert themselves in the subcutaneous tissue, having obtained admission through a skin break. The skin of the face and neck being uncovered is more liable to boils than the covered portions of the body. Street dust, especially in great cities, contains multitudinous microscopic germs, which make their way through apertures caused by collar or collar button friction or by scratches from pins, needles or finger nails. After a little army of bacteria will sap and mine an entrance along a hair into the cuticle and thence deeply enough to begin their malevolent operations. It has been found that individuals whose health is below normal or who are habitually depressed are more liable to boils than people of vigor and vivacity. It is not strange, therefore, that poor Job had many successive crops of boils. An ancient method of curing boils was to poultice them. Holy Job, it will be remembered, underwent a treatment of domestic blisters whose action was not as palliative as domestic poultices sometimes are. Modern science, in the opinion of the Chicago Chronicle, has found that merely to touch the outer nucleus of a boil with a tiny drop of carbonic acid is the most effectual method of extirpating this form of human misery, a method which corroborates the theory that a boil is a factory established and worked by bacteria. Had carbonic acid then been in the apothecary shop of the time of holy Job the obstreperous domestic partner of the sufferer would have enjoyed less satisfaction in the agonies of her patient spouse.

The two features of the address by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, at the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University in Chicago, which doubtless made the deepest impression upon the minds of the 500 graduates who listened to it, were the portions which deprecated specialization in the colleges and which depicted the advantage of the poor students over the rich. Notwithstanding the present tendency toward specializing in college work and toward commercializing education Senator Dolliver proclaimed his firm belief in the old-fashioned notion of the higher education which taught all the branches of knowledge and aimed to impart a wide and liberal culture. It was his belief that this sort of college training supplied the best equipment for success in the battle of life. In expatiating upon the chances of the poor boy the Senator vigorously combated the theory that the modern industrial tendencies are minimizing his opportunities. On the contrary, he believed that the advantage of the poor boy over the rich in the attainment of what he regarded as "success" in life was greater than it ever was. Commenting upon the handicap of a boy who is attached to a rich father he said: "Man's success is measured by the work he does, and nobody ever does anything except he has to. It is best for anybody who is to receive an inheritance of \$100,000, and best for the \$100,000 to have them kept out of each other's company as long as possible. A man will do his son a greater benefit by giving his thousands to a worthy educational institution and letting the boy fight his own battles." If we regard success as something else than the mere ownership of property one needs only to take an excursion through history to realize the force of the Senator's arguments. He will find that a very large proportion of the illustrious names belong to men reared under the stimulating influences of poverty.

Are Kidnaped into Slavery. Considerable excitement has been caused in the City of Mexico by revelations regarding a system of kidnaping that has long prevailed there, but has apparently been overlooked or connived at by the authorities. It is stated that children have been kidnaped by hundreds and sent to the beautiful plantations of Yucatan. Children from 5 years old to boys and girls well up in their teens have been gathered into bands and sent away to the south in such an open manner that it is surprising the city officials have become aware only now of the traffic which was being carried on. The "agent" who has been conducting this nefarious business professed surprise and indignation when he was arrested, and explained that it was necessary for the planters of Yucatan to have acclimated laborers. People of mature age sent to the plantations sickened and died, but by catching them young and in large quantities such of the children as survived grew up accustomed to the climate and furnished a supply of much needed laborers. As one Mexican paper expresses it, he planted children as the proprietor of a nursery would plant trees, and if they lived the fruit of their labors ultimately well repaid all the trouble and expense attached to the operation. The children, of course, were sent into a system of peonage, which virtually amounted to a life's slavery to the planters. The "Yucatecos" must, of course, have known the sources of their supply of infant bondsmen, but since the arrest of their "agent" they have maintained a discreet and impenetrable silence on the subject.

Not Very Far Wrong. Recently a pastor was preaching to children. After asking many questions and impressing on the minds of the children that they must be saved from sin he asked the question, "What is sin?" A bright little boy, 6 years old quick as thought, replied, "Chewing, smoking, cursing and tearing your pants."

DANGER IN CHEAP PERFUMES.

They Are Said to Have a Bad Effect on the Nostrils. According to a local perfumery dealer, cheap perfumes are gradually deadening the nostrils of those who come in contact with them, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The perfumes that were popular a few years ago you wouldn't notice now," he said. "Before long they will have to make violets and roses as strong as onions or pennyroyal before you can smell them."

Making due allowance for the hyperbole of an older generation, there may be something in this theory.

Violet is by all odds the most popular perfume of this year. "Clover," according to some, would stand second. Rose, of course, is perennially popular. "Clover," by the way, is not made from clover blossoms at all. The ordinary white and red clover has very little odor, and what it has would not be particularly agreeable if detached from a landscape and a waving field. So the perfumer makes a combination of the tall "sweet clover," and calls it "clover."

The orange gives four different perfumes, obtained from different parts of the flower and plant. Each of the four has been imitated synthetically, making eight in all. The odors of lilac and the carnation have also been produced with some success by chemical means. Ten years ago the idea of imitating the strange and penetrating odor of musk was laughed at, yet now the artificial musk is a regular article of commerce.

Sachet powders are again waiving in popularity. After their extraordinary vogue about fifteen years ago they were almost forgotten, and a second revival in the demand for them three years ago has now passed.

A novelty from Paris this year is intended to take the place of the old sachet bag. It goes by the name of "aunulet," and consists of a little filigree box of metal containing a compressed scented tablet. These are made in a variety of floral odors, and can be carried from a watch chain or chateleine carried in the pocket, or laid in a close or bureau drawer.

QUEER STORIES

A Lynn firm recently made a case in thirteen minutes.

The oldest general in the French Army has died, at the age of 95.

It is said that a full-grown boy can draw twenty times its own weight. It can fly about five miles an hour, and it will seek its food at a distance of four miles.

Of the thirty-eight Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman Empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, thirty-four have died violent deaths.

Scott is said to have written "Waverley" in less than six weeks. He wrote very rapidly, seldom revised, and as a consequence his novels are full of blunders, inaccuracies and anachronisms.

Burns committed his poems to memory as he composed them, and when he sat down to write he had before him no labor of composition, but only the task of writing down what he had already finished.

Milan has a curiosity in a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a native of India and has devoted three years of his life to the construction of this curiosity. The clock is of good size and goes well.

The Siamese have an instrument which they call the ranat, a species of harmonicon, with seventeen different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

A French explorer has discovered on the west coast of Africa what he regards as the vainest people on earth. They are the Pahouins, a warlike tribe, whose main employment is personal adornment, chiefly by means of tattooing. Great ingenuity is also exhibited in dressing the hair, which is arranged in astonishingly elaborate fashion.

Two Points of View.



Customer—I think you ought to allow a reduction in my case. Barber—Wish we could, sir; but it's only on heads like yours that we make any profit.

Incurables. Mr. Clipper-Green—I'm going to rent a bed in a private hospital. Miss Daisy Sutter—Why so? "I started to learn golf three days ago and I've already crippled six cad-dies."

There is nothing that pleases a gossip so much as to be told all.

GOOD Short Stories

Representative Warnock, of Ohio, was recently trying a case in which a woman was on the stand as a witness. "How old are you?" asked the attorney, who was questioning her. The woman hesitated. "Don't hesitate," suggested the lawyer; "the longer you hesitate the older you will be."

The elder Sothorn was extremely sensitive to interruption of any sort. Seeing a man in the act of leaving his box during the delivery of one of the actor's best speeches, he shouted out: "Hi, you sir, do you know there is another act?" The offender was equal to the occasion, however. He turned to the actor and answered, cheerfully: "Oh, yes—that's why I am going!"

In the course of his recent speech on the Isthmian canal, Senator Hanna was compelled to take his seat and address the Senate while sitting. As is well known, Senator Hanna is afflicted with weakness of the knee joint, and he cannot stand up long without resting. He found it impossible to conclude his Isthmian canal speech without resting, and with the indulgence of the Senate, he continued his speech, at times in a sitting posture. It was an unusual sight for the galleries to behold a Senator addressing that august body while sitting, but it was by no means without precedent. The late Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, while a member of the Senate, was compelled frequently while making a long speech, to resume his seat until he secured an artificial support which would enable him to prop himself up, and thus relieve the strain upon his paralyzed leg. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, during the latter part of his Senatorial service, was compelled several times to continue his speeches while sitting. Hanna, Morton and Colquitt are the only Senators within a generation, however, who have thus addressed the Senate.

Senator William P. Frye was once talking to the celebrated naturalist, Agassiz, of his fishing experiences. "Among my triumphs," said he, "was the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight pounds." Dr. Agassiz smiled, and said: "Reserve that for the credulous and convivial circles of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist." Frye insisted that he was not exaggerating, but Agassiz refused to be gulled. "My dear Mr. Frye," he said, "permit me to inform you that *Salvinnus fontinalis* never attains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled trout. All the authorities on ichthyology would disprove your claim." "All I can say to that," replied Senator Frye. "Is that there, are, then, bigger fish in Maine than are dreamed of in your noble science." The next season, while fishing in the Maine woods, Frye caught a handsome speckled trout that weighed nine pounds, and sent it to Dr. Agassiz. A few days later he tramped to the station, where he found an epigrammatic message awaiting him from the great scientist, which read: "The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact." AGASSIZ.

Boon for Chicagoans. "Oh, we're booming right along," said the Chicago man, as he talked to a Pittsburgier in the smoking compartment of a Pullman sleeper. "I suppose you noticed the city directory puts us well above the 2,000,000 mark in the matter of circulation." "Yes," said the Pittsburgier, "your directory man is surely a wonder as an estimator." The Chicagoan ignored this and continued to remark: "Of course, you have seen something of the fast train that is to run between Chicago and New York?" "Yes, you are glad of that, I suppose?" "Surely."

"I thought you must be. It adds to your facilities for escaping from Chicago, you know." Then the Chicagoan relaxed into discomfited silence.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Only Pursuing His Profession. Magistrate Devoys, in the Myrtle avenue court, Brooklyn, recently had four darkies who were caught in a gambling raid before him. The first of the lot to be brought to the bar was an undersized man with a comical face, as black as night. The dialogue between the magistrate and the prisoner created some merriment in the court.

"What is your name?" inquired the magistrate, sternly. "Mah name's Snuff," replied the darkie. "What is your profession?" "I'm a locksmith by trade, sah." "What were you doing when the police broke into the room last night?" "Judge, I was pursuin' mah profession. I was makin' a bolt for the door." "Officer," said the magistrate, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "lock Smith up."—New York Tribune.

A Surprise. "And was my present a surprise to your sister, Johnny?" "You bet. She said she never suspected you'd give her anything so cheap."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

If the young man in the case is in love and the girl isn't he makes a fool of himself; but if the girl is in love and he isn't he makes a fool of her.

The man who likes to hear himself talk is usually the only one who cares to hear him.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Pneumatic Canning Device. The principal cause of the spoiling of fruit canned for winter use is the action of the air inside, which induces fermentation of the alcohol in the juice of the fruit, ultimately passing to the final stages of decay. By ordinary methods of canning it is almost impossible to exhaust this air entirely, and it is to aid in this work that the apparatus here shown has been designed.



Sealing by Atmospheric Pressure. by William H. Fredericks, of Portland, Ore. The intention of the inventor is to make the machine exhaust the air from the can and then seal it automatically without allowing a return of the air from the outside. In order to accomplish this purpose the only change rendered necessary in the jar is the insertion of a valve in the center of the screw top. The mechanism consists of a cylinder and piston, the latter being lifted by a hand lever to draw the air from the jar through the connecting mouthpiece. When it is desired to open the can a turn of the valve admits air and makes it easy to unscrew the cover.

On Buying Fish.

Buy only that which is well in season, and therefore probably cheap, plentiful, and good. Never buy cheapened fish—in other words, stale—for your economy (?) may result in poisoning your family. Washing in vinegar and water is a doubtful and unpleasant theory. Select fish with bright eyes, red gills, and also stiff and firm. Spunken dim eyes or a flabby, wrinkled appearance always denote stale fish. The coloring of all fish should be bright and clear. In many places fish on Mondays is merely that left over from Saturday. Shell-fish should be heavy for their size, and the tail of a lobster should clap back with a sharp spring when it is straightened out.

Lemon Pie.

For lemon and cream pie the crust must be baked first and allowed to cool before filling. Three eggs, leaving out the whites of two for the top, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, one cupful of sugar, a small cupful of water, a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, and a small piece of butter. Wet the cornstarch with a little cold water, add the remainder of the water, boiling, then the other ingredients. Cook all well together; when cold fill the crust, and after putting on the meringue made with the whites of two eggs and one-half cupful of powdered sugar, place in the oven just long enough to brown nicely.

Coffee Ice Cream.

Grind the coffee as coarsely as your mill will let you and put with one pint of cream into an oatmeal boiler, and let it seald for ten minutes or more over the fire; then lay a clean cloth over your stove and strain all through it; then stir into it half a pound of sugar, and when cold, add another pint of cream, and freeze it in the usual manner.

Scrambled Eggs.

Economical scrambled eggs are best made by putting some dripping or butter in a saucepan. Let it melt, then beat two eggs, pour them in, add a breakfast cupful of fine bread crumbs, pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of milk. Stir well until the eggs are cooked to taste. Spread on three rounds of toast or bread fried in dripping.

A Few Table "Don'ts."

- Don't smack your lips. Don't take large mouthfuls. Don't blow your food, in order to cool it. Don't use your knife instead of your fork. Don't find fault and pick about your food. Don't talk with your mouth filled with food. Don't soil the table-cloth with bones, parings, etc. Don't commence eating as soon as you are seated. Don't laugh loudly, or talk boisterously, at the table. Don't retell all the slanders you can think of at the table. Don't take bones up in your fingers to eat the meat from them. Don't call attention to any little mistake which may have occurred. Don't make yourself and your own affairs the chief topic of conversation. Don't take another mouthful, while any of the previous one remains in the mouth. Don't reach across the table for anything; but wait until it is passed to you, or ask for it. Don't put your elbows on the table, nor lounge about; if not able to sit erect, ask to be excused. Don't frown or look cross at the table; it hurts your own digestion, as well as that of those eating with you.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Bright prospects in agricultural sections far outweigh the adverse influence of labor disputes which are still retarding trade and manufacture. Confidence in the future is unshaken, dealers everywhere preparing for a heavy fall season, while contracts for distant deliveries run further into next year than is usual at this date. Activity has been noticeable in lumber regions, and fish packing made new records. Railway earnings are fully sustained, the latest returns showing an average advance of 3.5 per cent over the corresponding time last year, and 21.8 per cent over 1900." R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade makes the foregoing summary of the trade outlook. Continuing, the Review says: "Aside from the fuel scarcity and some congestion of traffic, the iron and steel situation continues propitious. Coke ovens in the Connellsville region maintain a weekly output of about 250,000 tons and find ready buyers at full prices. Much business could be done to advance the season if only the number of orders going out of the country which domestic producers cannot undertake. Thus far the imports have had little influence on domestic prices, except as to billets, which are freely offered below the home market level. New contracts for pig iron were placed this week covering deliveries in the second quarter of 1903, and structural material is desired for bridges and buildings that will not be received until even more remote dates. Machinery and hardware trade is fully sustained, but there is lullness at tin plate mills and glass factories. Minor metals are steady.

Chicago. The week was marked by a gain in all western railroad traffic and an increase in the volume of west-bound tonnage. This means the beginning of the period of active buying that has been predicted ever since it became evident that this would be a good crop year. In the Northwest the harvest is practically made, and conservatism and hesitation through fear of possible eleventh-hour calamity are giving way to confidence and a desire for further business expansion. The West has begun buying heavily and is taking a full share of luxuries. The unusually large proportion of high-class freight carried, with its wide distribution, is highly gratifying to western railroad management. This western prosperity has been the keynote in everything of comment upon the general business in the country at large. Some 300 locomotives were added to the equipment of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo roads during the year. The facilities for handling the Northwest crops are materially increased over last year, yet even with this there is more concern lest the roads be unable to handle everything with promptness usually demanded by shippers. There will certainly be more tonnage this year than ever before and there is the opportunity for railroad earnings in the Northwest surpassing every previous record by far. The grain trade is waiting for an estimate of the Northwest wheat yield. Wheat prices, meanwhile, have been on sharp decline under influence of the favorable crop news. Looking over the whole field, everything in sight at present seems bearish. Statistically there are some things favorable to wheat and while they are naturally ignored at this time, they may be important later. For one thing, the world's visible supply of wheat now stands at only 47,576,000 bushels. A year ago at this time it was 71,320,000 bushels; two years ago 89,888,000 bushels, and three years ago, 90,192,000 bushels.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.30; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$5.00 to \$9.50; butter, choice creamy, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, new, 40c to 60c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$8.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.32; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 30c to 31c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$8.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.55; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 59c. Detroit—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 32c to 34c; rye, 51c to 52c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; rye, No. 1, 47c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 65c to 66c; pork, mess, \$16.07. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; clover seed, prime, \$5.17. New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 64c to 65c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c. Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$8.25; hogs, fair to good, \$4.00 to \$7.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50.