

The Harrison Press-Journal

G. C. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, . . . NEBRASKA

The salt trust dissolved, probably because there was too much water in it.

Alfred Austin has written a poem entitled "Good Night." If we could only believe he means it!

Up to date, Emperor William has killed 47,413 "pieces" of game, some of which were not haltered at the time.

When the South American republics scowl at Uncle Sam they are making faces at the only real friend they have.

It is reported that King Leopold is going to get married again. The name of the lucky music-hall artist is not given.

According to Uncle Russell Sage, "great fortunes are misfortunes." It is wonderful how some people cling to misfortune.

Schwab says he can't understand why people insist on gossiping about him. This is a strong indication of mental derangement.

A New York lady who sued for \$25,000 for breach of promise has been awarded damages in the sum of six cents. That ought to take the conceit out of the fellow.

Gen. Harrison's name appears as "Ben" Harrison on the new \$5 bill. Still, even at that it isn't likely that a very large percentage of the population will get too familiar with it.

Remember the date—Nov. 5, 1902—the day the first message was transmitted by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic ocean. You can't have too many things to tell your grandchildren about.

Arrangements have been made to turn over to the creditors of the Count and Comtesse de Castellane all but \$200,000 a year of their income. How can the poor things ever hope to pull through on such a niggardly allowance as that?

It has been decided that a change of shape which enables an instrument to perform new functions is invention. Among leading inventors of the day must therefore be reckoned the men who by changes in formation enable a football eleven to perform new functions.

The Crown Prince of Siam took pains to avoid women during his stay in Chicago. His royal highness will, in accordance with Siamese customs, be compelled to have anywhere from 50 to 500 wives, and he probably is desirous of putting off his trouble until the last minute.

Education makes a man—that is the only true education. And it isn't obtained by shooting a boy through the grammar school, where he learns to spell and is taught to make the elementary calculations of commerce. If educators yield to this grotesque notion, as some of them seem to be doing, they will prove themselves sorry guardians of the people's welfare.

One of the political parties in the Philippines has petitioned the Philippine commission to furnish free transportation to the United States for Filipino teachers who desire to fit themselves here to teach at home. Even if the Filipinos did not study many books while here, a visit would do them a great deal of good, and their pupils when they returned would be benefited by their enlarged outlook.

Commissioner Woodbury of the New York street-cleaning department lately exposed some gelatine plates for half an hour in the best residential parts of the city, and in the crowded tenement regions. Those exposed to the air in the clean portions of the city captured ten or a dozen colonies of bacteria; those in the East Side from seventy-five to a hundred thousand. Rather a neat way to preach the gospel of clean streets!

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, has offered the use of the schoolrooms in the parish mission house to the department of education of New York City as a measure of relief for the overcrowded public schools. "The church receives very valuable privileges, and enjoys important exemptions at the hands of the civic authorities," said Dr. Huntington, "and it therefore seems only fair that when need arises, as in the present instance, there should be at least an offer of reciprocity."

It is a curious fact that not one among the many philanthropists bent upon providing reading matter for the public has ever thought of establishing a hospital library or of giving attention to the selection of stimulating books for convalescents. Of course, books are written for well people, and everybody knows that it takes a healthy organism to digest some of them, but how do many tonic tales that might aid recovery and which ought to find their way to hospital book shelves. All present the volumes that are found upon these shelves form but a nondescript collection made up of the discarded from family libraries, the discarded or hopelessly ineane stories that have outlived their popularity. Of course, to furnish with each book a card to go a reader, and it is not every reader who can command enough of a doctor's advice to permit of home

pursuits. And again, it may be said that patients provide their own books or have friends who bring in literary tidbits just as they supply more material delicacies. But these sources are not always to be depended upon, and some one ought to arise who can put up literary prescriptions and who can discover the novels that may be calculated to aid in bringing back the flush of health.

It is declared that in the month of October alone more than 40,000 emigrants passed through Chicago for parts beyond the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and that this volume has been sustained for some time and has shown no signs of decrease. Most of the settlers are of the better class of foreigners but many of them are Eastern farmers, who have sold out their small holdings in the old States for the larger ones that the price will secure in new lands. Without doubt most of those who seek Western homes at this time will fare well. The West is capable of sustaining and profiting by a vastly greater population than it now holds. If the westward movement is drawing to some extent on the big cities so much the better, for the centers of population are becoming dangerously crowded.

In little Denmark it has been discovered that poverty is not a crime; and that aged poverty is a misfortune that at once puts a moral and legal duty on the shoulders of the State. It is not asked why a human being, white-haired and tottering, past the age of endeavor, has failed to gain a competence, but what can be done to make the lot of the old folks comfortable. The old-age home in Copenhagen is a great modern building, standing in the center of a beautiful garden. It has nothing in common with the average poorhouse. It is a place to live in, not simply the housing of misery. All the rooms are bright, well warmed and ventilated; the furniture is good, and the food is prepared by a chef who takes delight in coaxing the appetites of the inmates with dainty dishes. Think of coaxing the appetite of paupers! One wonders after an inspection of some American poorhouses, and they are all nearly alike, if the people of Denmark are losing their senses. One thinks of the places where old and young are herded together—idiots, imbeciles and old men and women who are worn out and not wanted—where the food is at the mercy of men who desire to attain a record for cheapness of maintenance where the inmates are made to feel that they are paupers during every waking moment. It is a crime. Denmark takes care of the old folks, and the State must pay the bill. It does pay it without grumbling, for a high sense of duty has been implanted in the breasts of the Danes.

An evil excrement is growing upon our public school system which cannot be removed too speedily or completely. It is the Greek letter fraternity—evil. The evil does not lie in the Greek letter. That is merely an accident. Any other symbol would serve as well which should produce the same impression of ostentatious mystery and exclusiveness. The evil lies in the effects of these organizations upon the spirit, the habits and the relations of the pupils, and these effects are almost wholly bad. The Greek letter society may not be an unmixed evil in a college or university. Possibly it may in some cases be an agent of good. It may, for instance bring together to their mutual advantage students of similar tastes who have already made choice of similar pursuits. In the public high school this sort of society is wholly out of place. The public schools are essentially democratic. If they should cease to be so they would fail to accomplish one of the most important ends of their creation. The secret "frat" is not democratic; it is essentially aristocratic and a breeder of class and caste spirit. Whenever these societies are introduced into a high school distinctions of caste appear at once. The members of this and that "frat" are selected not because of superior scholarship or merit as shown by their school work and deportment, but because they are socially acceptable to this or that "set." The result is in trigging, classiness and superciliousness on the one side and resentment on the other not only in the first year, but at each succeeding advance. All this has the effect not only to found life-long enmities and to beget and strengthen the caste distinctions and feuds which promise no good to the republic, but they interfere seriously with the proper work of the schools. Intrigue and the social diversions, amounting, often to dissipation, take the place of school work, and scholarship declines while mental habits which are far from conducive to good citizenship are formed.

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Civilized by the Uganda Railway.

The importance of a highway is not necessarily proportionate to its length. Although the Uganda railway, which now connects the "Pearl of Africa," as Lake Victoria Nyanza is called, with the Indian Ocean, is only five hundred and seventy-two miles long, its existence has been the means of suppressing the slave trade throughout British East Africa. Twenty-seven years ago it took Stanley eight months to travel from sea to lake; two years ago six months were required for the same journey. To-day it takes two and a half days.

Commenting on the great change wrought in the twenty-seven years since his own first Uganda exploration, Stanley tells in the Independent how he climbed the highest peak of a little island in the Nyanza and reflected upon the future: "I seemed to see steamers trailing their dark smoke over the gray waters of the bay, loaded with passengers * * * and the natives of the east coast making blood-brotherhood with the natives of the west coast. I seemed to hear church-bells ringing at a great distance, and I hoped and prayed that some day that vision might be realized. In those days Mtesa of Uganda impaled his victims and clubbed his women to death upon the slightest provocation—and all along the shores barbarous people were sighing and thirsting for blood. To-day the converts of Uganda are carrying the gospel to the distant lands of the west; three hundred and twenty churches have been established, with ninety thousand Christian people; there are five hundred children in the Mungo school."

If, as Sir Henry asserts, the lake region has advanced so marvelously during the slow period when the laden porters carried the loads of the missionary and the sugar-chest of the trader up to Uganda, what will be its rate of progress now that Uganda is brought within two and a half days of the sea? To the undaunted services of explorers, the fidelity of missionaries and the sagacity of English administrators the great Uganda railway adds an almost incalculable force in the regeneration of East Africa.

And how came that part of Africa to be explored, and who were the first explorers to accomplish important and permanent results? They were Christian missionaries. First came the great Livingstone. Stanley himself made his first trip into the interior of Africa and began his career as an explorer in the effort to find Livingstone. The story of the great Scotchman's zeal, his devotion to the cause of Christ and his death in the wilderness of the Dark Continent made one of the most eloquent missionary sermons ever preached.—Youth's Companion.

Trade Has Reached Large Proportions from a Small Beginning. A familiar sight in the business quarter of this city is the Russian horn peddler. The man himself is picturesque, having the strong features, dark skin, long beard and ill-fitting clothes which mark the Slovak, while his wares are always noticeable for their oddity. Sometimes it is the hat rack, consisting of two ox horns beautifully polished and fitted together at the butts upon a small wooden board ready for hanging in a hallway. At another time it is a small three-legged stool, of which each leg is a great horn. Again it is a gun rack, where the books are horns, yellow, white, gray, brown and black. If you desire it he will supply you with easy chairs, arm chairs and rockers, of which the entire frames are made of horns. Of similar construction are easels, music racks, picture frames, wall trophies and baby cribs.

The industry was started about fifteen years ago by some poor Russian Jews near the kosher slaughter-house. Before that time the horns were sold with the hoofs to the glenmakers and button manufacturers. They brought but a few cents a pound and the glue buyers had no trouble in getting all the raw material they needed. The manufacturers first prepared the horns by boiling and using alkalies. Afterward they found they could secure better results by treatment with cold alkaline solutions followed by antiseptics. After the horns have been cleaned they are scraped and polished until they gleam like burnished metal. A few are varnished, but the practice is not recommended by the trade.—New York Evening Post.

Services of the Chef Valued Above Those of the Educator. The race is not yet so far advanced in the scale of civilization that men are willing to pay as highly for services that minister to intellectual and spiritual culture as for those that relate to physical and economic well being. There is an imperative urgency about the demand for the latter which causes them to be liberally rewarded. We value the services of the physician and the lawyer more highly than those of the teacher and the clergyman. The expert chef is proverbially better paid than the greatest college president; the successful jockey gets more than the foremost preacher. In fact, the great law of supply and demand is a grotesque failure as a salary regulator, asserts the Boston Transcript. The teachers and preachers ought to start a movement for its repeal.

An effective remedy for the evil of low pay in the teaching profession is not ready at hand. Trade unionism for teachers hardly seems appropriate

English Fakirs in India. In British India there have been during the last thirty or forty years quite a number of Englishmen who, yielding to some monomania, have adopted the role of fakir and have ended their days as hermits, subjecting themselves to all those dreadful forms of asceticism and of penance practiced by the Indian dervishes.

When a plugged dime is passed on a woman, she agrees with her conscience that it would be a sin to attempt it, but puts it in her purse knowing that some day it will be pushed along when she is not thinking about it.

Nothing, indeed, can be expected to work a complete reform here except the slow evolution in human nature, which will create a proper appreciation of the services rendered by this class. But something could be done by raising the standard of requirements for teaching. If more thorough preparation were demanded this would keep out the transients, dilettantes and incompetents who are now the bane of the calling. The oversupply of mediocre talent would be cut off and the average pay would certainly be increased.

The effects of tobacco on mind and body are of perennial interest to all interested in the health of others. Among recent adverse criticisms of the use of tobacco that of Seaver, director of physical culture at Yale University, is evidently based upon careful observation. He finds by a tabulation of records of the measurements of all the students taken in the Yale gymnasium during nine years that the smokers average fifteen months older than non-smokers, and that their state in every respect, except weight, was inferior. The height of the non-smokers was 7 millimeters greater; their lung capacity 80 cc. greater, and their weight was only 1.4 kilograms less, though over a year younger. The observed rate of growth at this age would lead us to expect that the smokers would surpass the non-smokers by 2 millimeters in height and 100 cc. in lung capacity.

To estimate the effect of tobacco when they reach full maturity on boys from 16 to 25, a comparison was made of the men of one class, which was divided into three groups, the first not using tobacco, the second using it regularly, and the third using it irregularly. During undergraduate life, essentially 3.5 years, the first group grows in weight 10.4 per cent more than the second and 6.6 per cent more than the third; in height the first group grows 2.4 per cent more than the second and 1.1 per cent more than the third; in girth of chest the first group grows 20.7 per cent more than the second and 2.2 per cent more than the third; in capacity of lungs the first group gains 77 per cent more than the second and 49.5 per cent more than the third. Seaver refers to the observations made by Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, in a similar series of measurements of young men, no doubt suggesting to Seaver the possible value of such studies.

It is impossible to determine the effect of tobacco on mental processes, but as giving some indication Seaver mentions that only 5 per cent of the highest scholarship men at Yale used tobacco, and whenever it is desired to secure the highest possible physical and mental working ability, for example, in athletic sports, tobacco is one of the first things forbidden. If the whole period of physical growth is divided into periods of seven or eight years, the third period is devoted to rounding out. At this time the most strenuous mental application is begun and opportunities for recreations are curtailed; at this period also the tobacco habit is usually begun, if at all. As a large part of the functional activity during this rounding-out period pertains to growth, Seaver believes that it is logical to remove the motor depressant influences in order that there may be the greatest possible increase in size and improved activity. This position has been taken by the directors of governmental schools not only in this country, but in Europe. Many private schools have been following their example during the past ten years, and Seaver suggests that other institutions would do well to also take this step.—American Medicine.

What Was Once Deemed a Nuisance Is Now a Source of Profit. One of the romances of the census is the story of the cottonseed oil and the millions of dollars it yields annually, where a few years ago the seed was a nuisance, outlawed by the States of the cotton belt. In the Mississippi laws of 1857 was one imposing a fine of \$20 for every day that cottonseed was left around a ginhouse to menace public health.

In 1870 a process for extracting oil from cotton seed had been discovered and a product worth \$14,000 was realized. What was deemed a nuisance in 1857 continued to prove valuable, through invention, until in the census year of 1900 it gave a return to the mill operators of over \$42,411,000.

Cottonseed oil is used on the table rivaling that of the olive and thence finding its way into soap and butter making, says the New York Commercial, and is burned in miners lamps. The hulls are used in making paper, fuel and fertilizer, while enormous quantities of the seed itself find a market as food for cattle.

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A Lurking Danger. There is a lurking danger in the seeling back. The aches and pains of the back tell of kidneys overworked. Go to the kidneys' assistance when backache pains warn you. A kidney warning should be promptly heeded, for dangerous diabetes, Bright's disease, dropsy are only a step away. Read how the danger can be averted. CASE NO. 1574. Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "A man or woman who has never had a kidney complaint or any of the little ailments consequent upon irritated or inactive kidneys knows very little about what prolonged suffering is. I had attacks which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything, and to express what I suffered can hardly be adequately done in ordinary Anglo-Saxon. As time passed, complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. I used plenty of remedies, and ever on the outlook for something that might check or benefit my condition, I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and restoring the action of the kidney secretions."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured the Rev. Jacob Van Doren will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address, Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

An Irish auctioneer, in Willoughby street, Brooklyn, said of a set of mourning jewelry which he was trying to dispose of that it was "just the sort of article he would purchase for his wife if she were a widow."

Scented cloth, designed for ladies' dresses, is the latest novelty from Paris. The fabric retains its fragrance so long as there is a fragment of the material left; you may tear, drench with rain or fling aside the perfume gown, but its particular fragrance will cling to it still.

The woman with brilliant prospects often casts a shadow thereon by a want of mental equipoise.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes. A Substitute for and Superior to Mastic or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pain in the chest and stomach, and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO. The house that tells the truth. WESTERN CANADA. The vast area of the remarkable Northwest Territory are attracting more attention than any other section of the world. THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD. "THE LAND OF ABUNDANCE." THE NATURAL FEEDING GROUNDS FOR STOCK. Area under Crop in 1902—1,987,889 Acres. Yield in 1902—117,982,754 Bushels.